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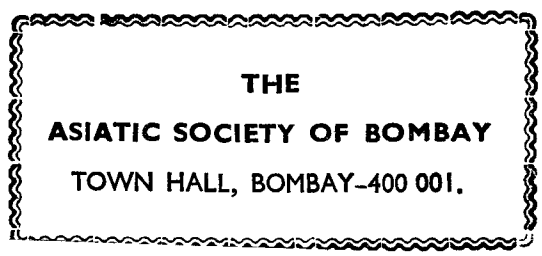

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THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH, HEREFORD.

THE Antiquities OF ENGLAND AND Wales.

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By Francis Grose Elq^r. F.A.S.

VOL. IV.

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There, where the spreading consecrated Boughs
Fed the sage Mistletoe, the holy DRUIDS
Lay rapt in moral Musings — Mason's Elfrida.

These mighty Piles of Magic-planted Rock,
Thus rang'd in mistic order, mark the Place
Where but at times of holiest festival
The DRUID *leads his train.* — Mason's Caractacus.

LONDON. Printed for S. HOOPER. N°. 25, Ludgate-hill: MDCCLXXVII.

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THE FRONTISPIECE TO VOLUME FOURTH.

THIS View ſhews the Bridge, over the river Wye, part of the Town Walls, the Cathedral and Biſhop's Palace at Hereford.

AT what time the Bridge was built, is uncertain, but from its appearance, it ſeems the work of different times. The date of the Town Walls is not better aſcertained, but from what Leland ſays in his Itinerary, they were in all probability built at the ſame time as the Caſtle, that is, after the Conqueſt. "The "wales and gates of Hereford (ſays that writer) be right well maintained by the "burgeſſes of the towne. The common voice is that the towne was ſcant for-"tified with walles at ſuch tyme as Griffin, Prince of Wales deſtroyed the towne, "and killed the biſhop of Leofgarye, and his clerks, by the aſſiſtance and "conſent of Algarus ſonne of Leofric E. of Marches." Theſe Walls appear to have been regularly fortified with towers and turrets, beſides the Caſtle which was a moſt capital fortreſs.

ALTHO' a biſhop's ſee was erected here, and a dioceſe taken out of Litchfield aſſigned to it as early as the year 680, and one Putta nominated biſhop thereof, yet the firſt church was not erected till the year 825, when Milefrid, king of the Mercians, being in a remote part of his dominions, remitted a conſiderable ſum of money for that purpoſe, and a handſome ſtone church was built to the honour of St. Ethelbert king and martyr. In many grants, ſome of which are as early as Henry I. it is ſtiled St. Mary's church; and in others, the church of St. Mary and St. Ethelbert. The church here mentioned falling to decay or being deſtroyed by the wars, a ſecond was built from the ground by archbiſhop Athelſton, appointed to that ſee, anno 1012, and this, with the city, being burned, anno 1056, by Griffin king of Wales, who likewiſe ſlew the biſhop with ſeven of the canons, it remained in ruins till the ſucceſſion of Robert, ſurnamed Lozing, anno 1079, when that biſhop began the preſent building, which by the piety and charity of ſeveral benefactors, was not only compleated but

alſo ſo well endowed as to maintain a biſhop, dean, two archdeacons, a chancellor, treaſurer, twenty-eight prebendaries, twelve prieſt vicars, four lay clerks, ſeven choiriſters, and other officers. The revenues of the biſhoprick were valued 26 Henry VIII. at 831 l. 14s. 1d. viz. the ſpiritualities at 83 l. 6 s. 3 d. and the temporalities at 747 l. 17 s. 10 d. but the repriſes amounting to 62 l. 13 s. 6 d. the clear value was only 768l. 10 s. 7d. and the common revenues of the dean and reſidentiaries were 423 l. 17s. 2 d. per ann. and 88 l. 14 s. 9 d. ob. to be divided amongſt twenty vicars choral.

THIS Cathedral is a venerable ſtructure, having been greatly encreaſed and beautified by ſeveral of the biſhops ſince its erection. Moſt of its arches are circular, and are ſupported by maſſive columns. Here are the monuments of many of the biſhops, theſe from the ſimilarity of taſte in which they are executed, have given riſe to a notion that they were all ſet up at one time; a moment's conſideration of the great expence, all coming out of one purſe, will immediately ſhew the improbability of this ſuggeſtion; in all likelihood, the form of the moſt ancient ſerved as a model for thoſe ſucceeding. The faces of all the figures have been ſhamefully mutilated, as is ſaid, by the Puritans. Here are many ancient braſſes and marks on the graveſtones, where many more have been; theſe too are likewiſe ſaid to have been taken away by the ſame worſe than Gothic plunderers. In the north wing is the ſhrine of Biſhop Cantilupe.

HERE is a library furniſhed with many valuable books, in it are ſeveral curious monuments and braſs plates; of the former one of the family of the Bohuns is remarkable. Round a pointed arch which covers a recumbent figure, are a number of hogs covered with a kind of body cloth, on which is painted the arms of the family, each hog having before him an apple, to which he ſeems ſmelling. On the right hand, on entering this library, is an ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whoſe ſtatue appears on the top of it. This chapel was beautifully fitted up, and neatly painted.

THE cloiſters are very plain, the roof is of wood, carved and decorated with armorial ſhields at the interſection of its arches; the prebendal houſes are far from elegant. The palace is pleaſantly ſituated.

THE vicar's college, which ſtands a ſmall diſtance from the cathedral, is a very conventual-like building, forming a ſquare about ſome plain but venerable cloiſters; each vicar is there conveniently lodged, and many of the apartments command a beautiful view of the river. They have alſo a very handſome common room.

THE ſpire on the great tower of the church appears extremely crooked when viewed from the Caſtle Green.

THF city of Hereford was anciently called Farnalega, or Fernalege.

This View was drawn anno 1775.

THE PREFACE TO THE FOURTH VOLUME

THIS long and expenſive Work being at length completed, at leaſt as far as I have engaged by my Propoſals to perform; it remains for me to mention the Helps I have received, and to give ſome Account of the Method in which, I think, the Subjects may be moſt commodiouſly arranged. But firſt, let me do what I ſhould be greatly deficient in Gratitude if I neglected; that is, return my warmeſt Thanks to the Public, for the Continuation of that Favour and generous Encouragement, which I had the Pleaſure of before acknowledging; theſe Thanks I here beg Leave to offer with the utmoſt Sincerity.

IN this Volume, as well as in the former, I have received much Aſſiſtance, both in Deſcriptions and Drawings. In the Firſt, by the Uſe of ſeveral Ancient Surveys and other Manuſcript Collections, particularly thoſe which their Graces the Duke and Ducheſs of Northumberland have had the Goodneſs to permit me to tranſcribe from the Archives of their Family. The Deſcription of Warkworth Caſtle and thoſe of Alnwick, Plates II. and III. were drawn up by the Reverend Doctor Percy; and the greateſt Part of the Deſcriptions of St. John's Church, Lewes, with Lewes and Knap Caſtles, were tranſcribed from the valuable Collections for Suſſex made by William Burrell, Eſq. which I have before occaſionally mentioned.

FOR the Account of the Foundation and Rules of Coningſby's Hoſpital, Hereford, with ſome Particulars reſpecting the Chapter-Houſe of the Cathedral there, I am indebted to Thomas Clarke, Eſq. Regiſter of that See.

THE

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To John Fenn, of Eaſt Dereham, Eſq. I am particularly indebted, for his friendly Labours in forming the annexed Liſt or Index, as alſo to a Gentleman, who has from Time to Time kindly pointed out and corrected the ſeveral Slips and Errors in this Work; but under a Prohibition of mentioning his Name; an Injunction I the more reluctantly obey, as it deprives me of that Honour which muſt ariſe to every one he deems worthy to be favoured with his Countenance and Aſſiſtance.

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THOMAS PENNANT, Eſq. was ſo good as to favour me with the Views of Tixall-Gate and Caverſwall Caſtle, Staffordſhire, Kertmele Priory, Lancaſhire, and Bachegrig-Houſe, all taken by his Draughtſman, Mr. Moſes Griffiths. And I have in this Volume experienced the accuſtomed Friendſhip of Mr. Paul Sandby, who furniſhed me with the Drawings of the Biſhop's Palace at Llandaff, St. David's College, Hubberſtone Priory, Vale Crucis Abbey, and the Caſtles of Kidwelly, Haverford-weſt, and Kilgarron. St. George's Chapel,

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CASTLE-ACRE, Plate II. was drawn by that ingenious Artiſt Mr. Hearne, and Stone-Henge, by the late Mr. Luke Sulivan. The View of Stukeley Church was made at the Expence of the late Biſhop of Carliſle, but by whom I know not. Several other Views, by the ſame Hand, of Places I well knew, by their Exactneſs juſtified my making uſe of them. All the remaining Views are engraved from my own Drawings.

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I HAVE been much flattered by the Requeſts of many of the Purchaſers, deſiring that I would continue the Publication. This Requeſt, a Partiality to the Subject, as well as lucrative Conſiderations, would have induced me willingly to comply with, could I have done it without a Breach of Faith to the firſt Encouragers of the Work, as ſuch Continuation would have reduced them to the Alternative of either being drawn into a greater Expence than was at firſt propoſed, or of having an imperfect Work. Several ingenious Friends having alſo ſuggeſted, that a Sett of Ground Plans would ſerve greatly to illuſtrate the Deſcriptions of the Caſtles and Monaſteries here treated of, I have cauſed ſuch as I was poſſeſſed of, or could obtain from actual Surveys, or authentic Drawings, to be engraved. Theſe may either be bound up with the Views, or will make a ſeparate Volume.

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THE PREFACE.

THE Manner in which this Work was publiſhed having made it next to impoſſible that the ſeveral Pages ſhould be numbered, as is cuſtomary, many Perſons have expreſſed a Deſire, that I would give ſome Directions as to the Method in which they ſhould be arranged. This, as was obſerved in the Propoſals, muſt ever be mere Matter of Opinion and Fancy; but in Obedience to theſe Requeſts, I recommend the following Manner, which to me ſeems moſt ſimple, leaſt liable to Confuſion, and that whereby a Reader may the moſt readily turn to any particular Subject; that is, by placing the Counties in an Alphabetical Order, and afterwards putting each Ruin alphabetically in its proper County.

UNDER this Idea, beſides a general Alphabetical Liſt, another is given arranged in the Order above recommended, wherein is pointed out the Time of the Erection of the Building there mentioned, the Aſpect in which it was taken, with the Name of the Draughtſman, where it is not my own, likewiſe the Name of the Engraver; and a Column ſhewing what Views of the ſame Place have been drawn by Buck, or any other Perſon. The Addenda, containing ſuch material Informations as have occurred ſince the Publication, is here given, together with a Liſt of the Errors and neceſſary Corrections.

ADDENDA.

ALLINGTON CASTLE, KENT,

IS the property of the Lord Romney.

BAMBOROUGH CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

IN the reign of Edward IV. Ralph Gray fled from Hexham to Bamborough Caſtle, before the breaking out of the war, and after the battle of Hexham many of King Henry's party took refuge in that caſtle; which was ſhortly after beſieged by the Earl of Warwick, with great guns; by the ſtroke of one of theſe a large piece of wall was thrown down, which beat down Ralph Gray; ſo that it was at firſt thought he was ſlain. The beſieged yielded up the caſtle to the ſaid Earl of Warwick, under condition, that they ſhould be at the King's mercy, except the ſaid Ralph Gray, who ſhould be at the will of the king; the ſaid Ralph was brought before the King at Doncaſter, and there, in the month of July, beheaded on a Scaffold.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

(PLATE II.)

HERE, September 8th, anno 1650, died the Princeſs Elizabeth, daughter of King Charles I. She was buried on the 24th of the ſame month at Newport.

CHEPSTOW CASTLE, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THE area, or ſite, of this caſtle, is ſaid to occupy five acres of ground. It conſiſts of three courts. The ſecond is converted into a kitchen garden. Here are ſeveral buildings, particularly the chapel, which was once very large, and much ornamented; and was three ſtories high, as is evident by the marks of joiſts and floors. In the uppermoſt are the remains of a fire place:—a room is ſhewn in a building near the gate, in which Henry Martin the regicide was confined for many years, and where he died.

GREAT attention ſeems to have been beſtowed in fortifying the entrance, which lies through two lofty round towers on the eaſt ſide; for beſides a ſtrong latticed door, the croſſings of which are faſtened with iron bolts within, and covered with iron plates on the outſide;

outſide; there was a portcullis, whoſe groove is ſtill to be ſeen, and two large round funnels in the top of the arch, for pouring down melted lead, or ſcalding water; and alſo a machicolated, or projecting arch beyond all, and a chink on a ſmall projection on the ſouth ſide of the gate, at about the height of a man.

CLITHERO CASTLE, LANCASHIRE.

THE honour of Clithero was the property of the Lacies from the time of William the Conqueror, who in the firſt year of his reign reduced all Blackburnſhire into one lordſhip, which he gave to Ilbert de Lacy, one of his Norman followers, with the honour of Pontefract, and other poſſeſſions in Yorkſhire.

DUGDALE appears to have been guilty of an error, in attributing the building of this caſtle to Robert Lacy, the laſt of the male line of that family, as both the caſtle and a chapel therein is mentioned in a charter by Hugh de la Vall before that time. This De la Vall had, for a ſhort time, a grant of the eſtate upon a forfeiture, but it was ſoon reſtored to Lacy. That grant was confirmed by Henry I. with the ſign or ſeal of the croſs, many Biſhops and barons witneſſing it in the ſame manner.

ANNO 1138, the 3d of K. Stephen, when David king of Scots was oppoſed by many northern barons, his grand nephew William was diſpatched into Yorkſhire to fight the van of the Engliſh army, which had advanced to Clitherhow, he ſurpriſed and cut them all to pieces, or took them priſoners, and committed great diſorders in the country. Hiſtoria Rich. Prioris de Hagueſtald.

THE following account of Clithero caſtle is ſaid to have been written by the late John Duke of Montague:

"THE honour of Clithero, or lordſhip of Blackburnſhire, was the eſtate of the Lacies. "When John de Lacy was created Earl of Lincoln by Henry III. the honour of Clithero, "or lordſhip of Blackburnſhire, became parcel of the earldom of Lincoln.

"ALICE, the daughter and heireſs of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, married Thomas "Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaſter; but ſhe having no children by him, *gave* all her eſtate to "*Henry* Earl of Lancaſter, her huſband's brother; upon which K. Henry III. created him "Earl of Lincoln; ſo that the earldom of Lincoln, of which the honour of Clithero, or "lordſhip of Blackburnſhire, was part, became parcel of the earldom of Lancaſter.

"HENRY, ſon of the afore-named Henry Earl of Lancaſter, was, by Edward III. created "firſt Duke of Lancaſter;

"HE left one daughter, Blanch his only child and heir, who married John of Gaunt, "who in her right was created Duke of Lancaſter, and Earl of Lincoln; ſo that the lands "of the earldom of Lincoln, of which the honour of Clithero was part, became parcel of "the duchy of Lancaſter.

"HENRY Duke of Lancaſter, ſon of John of Gaunt, became king of England by the "name of Henry IV. ſo that he was King of England, Duke of Lancaſter, Earl of Lin-"&c.; which dukedom and earldom have been in the crown ever ſince.

"THIS honour continued in the crown till the reſtoration, when it was granted, by "Charles II. to George duke of Albemarle, from whoſe family it came to Ralph Earl, "afterward Duke of Montagu, and now is in that noble family."

ST. DO-

ST. DONAT'S CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

UNDER part of the park on the ſea ſhore, opens St. Donat's Cave. It is a very noble one; about 50 yards deep, 20 wide, and 10 high. It appears to have been worked hollow by the ſea, which every day flows into it with great force, and almoſt fills it. Within two yards of the top, croſs the cave, runs a ſtratum of ſtone bared by the waves, which appears exactly as a deſigned beam, and no bigger; on it a boy, ſurpriſed by the tide, once ſaved his life.

ELY HOUSE, LONDON.

HERE, according to Stowe, died, February 3d, anno 1399, John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter.

IT ſeems from the following paſſage in Stowe's Annals, that the gardens here were famous for producing fine ſtrawberries. He ſays, ſpeaking of Richard III. "And after a "little talking to them, he ſaid to the biſhop of Ely, my Lord, you have very good ſtraw-"berries at your garden in Holborne, I require you to let me have a meſſe of them. "Gladly, my lord, quoth he; would to God I had ſome better thing as ready to your plea-"ſure as that; and therewith he ſent in all haſte his ſervant for a meſſe of ſtrawberries." This circumſtance has been minutely copied by Shakeſpeare in his play of Richard III. where he puts the following words in that prince's mouth:

"My lord of Ely, when I was laſt in Holbourne,
"I ſaw good ſtrawberries in your Grace's garden there,
"I do beſeech you ſend for ſome of them."

DURING the civil war, this houſe was converted into an hoſpital, as appears by an entry in Ruſhworth, vol. ii. part iv. page 1097: "The Lords concurred with the Commons "in a meſſage ſent up to their lordſhips for Ely Houſe, in Holbourne, to be for the uſe of "the ſick and maimed ſoldiers."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF HOLY-HEAD, IN ANGLESEA.

THE old fortification, in which this church is ſituated, was, it is ſaid, built about the year 450, by Caſwallon Llawhir, or Caſwelawanus Longimanus, ſon of Enian Urdd. The preſent church was rebuilt, except the chancel, in the reign of Edward III.; the chancel was repaired the beginning of this century.

THE ſmall chapel, now converted into a ſchool, was called *Eglwys y Bedd*, or the Church of the Grave, becauſe erected over the body of Sirigi the Iriſh general, who was ſlain by Caſwallon Lawhir, about the year 450.

IT was afterwards endowed with revenues diſtinct from thoſe of the collegiate church, and is frequently called in old Britiſh manuſcripts, *Capal Llan Gwyddyl*. Having been for ages diſuſed, the ruins of it were removed a few years ago, in order to render the way to the church more commodious. In digging, the workmen found a ſtone coffin, or cheſt,

under

under an arch in the north ſide of the chancel, containing human bones of a prodigious ſize. Here formerly was the ſhrine of Sirigi, who was canoniſed by the Iriſh, and was in great repute for many miracles. This ſhrine was carried off by ſome Iriſh rovers, and depoſited in Chriſt-Church, Dublin; from whence it was removed, at the Reformation, to a place not far from Dublin, where, it is ſaid, theſe, with many other holy relics, are ſerved.

THE remains of this chapel was, as has before been obſerved on the Deſcription, converted into a public ſchool, by Edward Wyun, L. L. D. of Bodewryd, in this county, who by bond, bearing the 25th November, 1748, endowed it with a capital of 120l.; the intereſt whereof is to be paid annually, on the 24th of November, to a ſchoolmaſter, who is to teach ſix poor boys of the town to read and write.

CASTLE IN THE ISLE OF LUNDY.

EXTRACTS from the Records in the Tower, reſpecting the iſle of Lundy, tranſlated from the Latin.

PAT. 29, Hen. III. m. 3. "The king to all, &c. greeting, Know ye that we have committed our iſland of Lundy to the keeping of Henry de Tracy, during pleaſure, together with the ſtock and profits of the ſaid iſland, &c."

PAT. 34 Hen. III. m. 3. "The king to Henry de Tracy, keeper of the iſle of Lundy, greeting, Know ye that we have committed to our beloved and faithful Robert Walerand the keeping of our ſaid iſland, during our pleaſure."

ROT. Cart. 9. Edward I. n. 21. "Lundy iſland, granted to William de Mariſcis and his heirs, on performing for all ſervice the tenth part of one knight's fee."

JOHN LUTTRELL died ſeiſed of this iſland, 11th Edward III. Eſcheat Rolls in the Tower, 11th Edward III.

LUTGERSHALL CASTLE, WILTSHIRE.

TO this caſtle the empreſs Maud retreated in her flight from Wincheſter to the Devizes. See Speed, p. 478, 1141. Here probably ſhe made ſome ſtay, as about this time the caſtle of the Devizes, as we learn from William of Malmſbury, fol. 105, was in the poſſeſſion of Robert Fitz-Herbert, who refuſed to ſurrender it to her uſe.

AMONG the donations of King Richard I. to his brother John, in the firſt year of his reign, Hoveden mentions the caſtles of Marlborough and Lutgerſhall, as does alſo Stowe, who has tranſcribed this particular in his annals.

HENRY III. was here, November 26, 34th of his reign, A. D. 1239; vide Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. p. 12. Leland, in his Itinerary, thus deſcribes this caſtle, "Luggerſhall ſumtyme a caſtle in Wiltſhire, 10 miles from Marlebrow, and a 4 miles from Andover, almoſte in the waye betwixt. The caſtelle ſtoode in a parke, now clene downe."

"THER is of late tymes a pratie lodge made by the ruines of it, and longgithe to the Kyng."

THE

THE MOTE, OR MOTE'S BULWARK, DOVER, KENT.

THE circular battery here mentioned, was added about the year 1738.

OUR LADY'S CHAPEL, NEAR BOTHAL, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS Chapel, and the delightful woods in which it ſtands, are the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland.

C. & P. NORTHUMBERLAND.

A Deſcription of Prudhoe Caſtle, from an old ſurvey of "all the Caſtles, Barronyes, "Lordſhipps, Mannors, Landes, Tenements, and Hereditaments" of the Earl of Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland, "taken in April, 1586, &c. by virtue "of a commiſſion of the ſaid Earle to Robert Delavall, William Carr, James Ogle, "and Cuthbert Carnaby, Eſqrs. Thomas Bates, and W. William Stockdale, gents. directed, "bearing date at the lodging of the ſaid Earle, in the Old Exchainge, in London, the "8th day of March, 1585, &c."

THE above is the general title of the book, but it appears from folio 269, that the ſurvey of Proudhow was taken the 5th of Auguſt, 1596; from which are the following extracts, viz.

PRUDHOE CASTLE.

[AFTER deſcribing the boundary of the barony of Proudhoe] comes

THE ſcyte and deſcription of the caſtle.

THERE is an old ruinous caſtle walled about and in forme not much unlike to a ſhield, hanging with one poynte upwarde, ſcituate upon a high moate of earth, with ditches in ſome places, all wrought with man's handes, as it ſeemeth, and is of content all the ſcite of *, with a little garden plat, and the banckes by eſtimacon, ſs. iij acr.

THE ſaid caſtle hath the entrey on the ſouth, where it hath had two gates, the uttermoſt now in decay, and without the ſame is a litle turne-pyke; and on the weſt parte a large gate-rowme, where there hath been a paſſage into the lodgeings there ſcituate without the caſtle (as is ſuppoſed) or to the chappell there ſtanding, and between the gates is a ſtrong wall on both ſydes, aud as it appeareth, hath been a draw-bridge; and without the ſame, before it come to the utter gate, a turne-pyke, for defence of the bridge. The gate is a tower, all maſſy worke on both ſydes to the top of the vault; above the vault is the cheppel †; and above the chappel a chamber, which is called the wardrobe; it is covered with lead, but in great ruine, both in lead and timber; it is in length tenn yeards, and in breadth fix yeards, or thereaboutes.

THERE is oppoſite to the ſaid gatehouſe-tower joyning to the north-wall of the ſaid caſtle,

* Sic. MS. † Sic.

one

one hall of eighteen yeards of length, and nine yeards of breadth, or thereabouts, within the walls, covered alſoe with lead, albeit the tymber and lead in ſome decay.

BETWEEN the ſaid gate-houſe tower and hall, on the left hand, at your entry in at the gate, is a houſe of ij° houſe hight, of length xxiiij or. yeards, in breadth ſix yeards, or thereaboutes, devided into two chambers, covered with ſlate; the lower houſe hath a great room to paſs out of the court through that houſe to the great tower; and the ſouth end a chamber, called the parlour; and in the north end a little buttery. In the houſe is two chambers, called the utter chamber, and inner chamber; out of the utter chamber is a chamber * is a paſſage to the great tower, by a little gallary; on the other ſyde, a paſſage down to the buttery. Out of the inner chamber is a paſſage to the chappell; and on the other ſyde a paſſage to a houſe called the nurſery.

ON the weſt parte of the ſaid houſe is another little houſe, ſtanding eaſt and weſt, upon the ſouth wall, called the nurſery, in length tenn yeards, and in breadth ſix yeards, or thereaboutes, of two houſe height, covered alſoe with ſlate.

AT the ſouth-weſt corner is a houſe ſtanding north and ſouth, called the garner, adjoyning to the weſt wall, in length tenn yeards, in breadth ſix yeardes, of ij°. houſe height; the under houſe a ſtable, the upper houſe a garner, covered alſo with ſlate.

AT the north-weſt corner of the ſaid caſtle is a little tower, called the weſt tower, of thre houſe height; round on the outſide; in length ſeven yeards, or thereaboutes, covered with lead, but in decay both in lead and tymber.

JOYNED to the ſaid tower is another houſe of two houſe height; in length nine yeards, in breadth ſix yeards, or thereaboutes, covered with ſlate, but much in decay.

IN the middle of theſe houſes, by itſelf ſtandeth the great tower, one way xviij°. yeardes, another way xij°. yeardes, north and ſouth, of 3 ſtoryes onely and of height xv°. yeards, or thereabouts, beſides the battlements. It hath noe vault of ſtone in it; it is covered with lead, but in ſome decay of lead and timber; but neceſſary to be repaired; and a toofall, or a litle houſe adjoyning thereunto, in utter decay.

AT the eaſt end of the hall is a houſe, called the kitchen, of one houſe height; in length xij yeards, in breadth ſix yeards, *dim.* or thereaboutes, covered with ſlate.

IN the eaſt end, as it were at the lower poynt of the ſheild, is a litle ſquare tower, in length vij yeards, in breadth v. yeards, or thereaboutes, covered with lead, but in utter ruine and decay both in timber and lead.

ADJOYNING to the ſame is a houſe, called the brewhouſe, in length viij yeards, and in breadth vij yeards, covered with ſlate.

THERE is within the ſcyte, and without the walls, an elder chappell, which hath been very fair and covered with ſlate. In the tyme that diverſe dwellers were on the demeynes, one dwelled in the ſaid chappell, and made it his dwelling-houſe, and byers for his cattell, and by that meāns defaced, ſaveing the tymber, walls, and greate parte of ſlate remayneth.

THERE is alſo within the precincts of the ſcyte a little milne ſtanding at the caſtle gate.

THERE is under the Moate on the northſyde, a barne, two byers, and other ſuch, an old kill and kill-houſe; all which were builded and repaired by Thomas Bates, in the xx yeare

Sic.

yeare of the Queens majeſties reigne, yt now is, and yet now in his late abſence decayed.

THERE was an orchard, ſett all with fruit trees, now all ſpoyled; and an old houſe, wherein the keeper of the oarchard did dwell.

ST. RADIGUND'S ABBEY, KENT.

LAMBERT's Perambulation, page 163.

——"THE monaſterie of white channons of S. Radegundes on the Hill, little more "than two miles off *, valued at threeſcore and eighteen pounds by year, and founded "by one Hugh, the firſt abbat there."

VILLARE CANTIANUM, page 278.

——"THE abby of St. Radigunds was founded by Hugh the firſt abbot, who was before "a monk of the priory of Chriſt-Church, in the reign of King Stephen.—Their rule was "derived from Auſtin, biſhop of Hippo; their habit black; whence they are ſometimes "ſtiled black canons, and ſometimes canons of St. Auſtin's.—Queen Elizabeth granted it "to Simon Edolph, Eſquire, deſcended from the Edolphs of Romney Merch, where "they were very ancient; in whoſe ſucceſſor, Sir ——— Edolph, the propriety of this "place is ſtill reſident.

"IN the north chancel of Alkham church, on a flat ſtone,

Ermine on a bend ſable, three cinquefoils argent.

Underneath is this inſcription in capital letters,

"Here lieth buried THE body of Sir Thomas Edolph, of St. Radigund's, in the pariſh "of Polton, knight, who departed THS mortal life THE —— day of ——— anno Dni "16—, Ætatis ſuæ ——."

AT the end of the Villari Cantianum in *the Etymology —— of all the Hundreds and Pariſhes* is the following account, page 399: "Radigund's abbey, alias Broadſole, a monaſtery near "a broad ſoal or pond."

THIS pariſh conſiſts of St. Radigund's, Polton farm, and one cottage. The inhabitants keep their own poor, but pay to no church.

THE paſtures of St. Radigund's abound with high buſhes, which, the farmer ſays, cover abundance of ruins. There is a tradition that more than three hundred and thirty families have lived on this ſpot.

The farmer pointed to ſome walls encloſing a ſmall place where it has been ſaid criminals were ſtarved to death.

IN the parlour of the farm-houſe, on taking up part of the floor, there appeared to be ſubterraneous paſſages which are ſaid to lead to ſome conſiderable diſtance.

SOME years ago a former tenant was brib'd by ſtrangers to ſuffer workmen to dig under this parlour in ſearch for a golden image, and other treaſure; but the ſaid workmen have aſſured the preſent tenant that no ſuch treaſure was found.

THE farmer ſaid there were no ancient dates on the premiſes. Part of the dwelling houſe has been lately pulled down.

* From Dover.

THIS

THIS eſtate is now in poſſeſſion of George Sayer, Eſq; of Pett in Charing.

IN a MS. viſitation of the premonſtratenſian order in England, preſerved in the library of Tho. Aſtle, Eſq; it appears that in the year 1500, the viſitors found this monaſtery in a very ruinous ſtate, and deficient as to the proper number of monks. The abbot, whoſe name was Newton, is accuſed of being the cauſe of theſe deficiencies, by expending the income of his abbey on women and wine; he being not only accuſed of incontinency with a variety of women, introduced by him into his chamber in the monaſtery; but alſo of frequenting taverns and other places of entertainment, on Sundays and holidays, where, it is ſaid, he uſed to offend all companies by his wanton and unſeemly diſcourſe.

WINCHELSEA CASTLE, SUSSEX.

AS the following may ſerve to ſhew by what means many of our ancient caſtles were reduced to their preſent ruinous ſtates, it is printed at large, as extracted from a book in the office of the ſurveyor-general of the crown lands, entitled, a Regiſter of Grants in Fee-tail from the firſt year of K. Edw. I. to 26th of Eliz.

To the KING's moſt Excellent MAJESTY,

The Humble PETITION of CAPT. WILLIAM CARR,

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioner hath ever faithfully ſerved your majeſty's royal father, of bleſſed memory, and your ſacred majeſty, and that his fortune by plunder and ſequeſtration is totally deſtroyed.

THAT there is ſtanding the walls, or outſide, of an old caſtle, which hath been ruin'd above 100 years, with the appurtenances called Winchelſea caſtle, in the county of Suſſex, and of no uſe or benefitt, either to your majeſty or kingdom.

YOUR petitioner moſt humbly beſeecheth your majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow upon him the ſaid ruined caſtle, with the appurtenances, and alſo a leaſe of the ground whereon it ſtands, and yard thereunto belonging, for 31 years, yielding and paying unto your majeſty, ſuch yearly rent as you may think moſt fit, whereby your petitioner may be the better enabled to do your majeſty further ſervice.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray.

WHITEHALL, June 3d, 1664.

HIS Majeſty being well ſatisfied with the petitioner's merits, is graciouſly pleaſed to refer this petition to the Right Hon. the Lord High Treaſurer of England, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or either of them to conſider the contents of the ſame, and to make report to his majeſty what their lordſhips think fit to be done for the petitioner in this his deſire, whereupon his majeſtie will declare his farther pleaſure.

I DESIRE

SOUTHAMPTON-HOUSE, June 14th, 1664.

I DESIRE Sir Charles Harbord to conſider of the petition, and informing himſelf of the true ſtate of this buſineſs, to certify the ſame to me, with his opinion what is fit to be done thereupon, in order to his majeſty's ſervice, and with regard to the petitioner, who, I underſtand hath faithfully ſerved the Crown.

J. SOUTHAMPTON.

WORTHY SIR

BEING commanded by my Lord Treaſurer to enquire and certifie his lordſhip of the preſent condicion of his majeſty's caſtle at Winchelſea, in the county of Suſſex, and of what uſe or benefitt it may be to his majeſty, or the publique; theſe are to pray and authoriſe you in his name, to view the ſaid caſtle, and calling to your aſſiſtance ſuch of the magiſtrates of that towne as you ſhall think fitt, together with an experienced carpenter and maſon, to conſider of the quantity and value of the materials thereof, as they are now worth to be ſold, together with the content and yearly value of the ground, yards, &c. thereunto belonging, and to certify the ſame, together with your judgement upon the whole matter, whether it may be fitt to demoliſh the ſaid caſtle, and to grant a leaſe of the ſoyle and ground thereof as deſired, to the end his majeſty being truly informed therin, may ſignifie his pleaſure touching the ſame, which is hereby ſpecially commended to your care, for his majeſty's ſervice, by, Sir, your very affectionate humble ſervant,

Indorſed to my honoured friend, Sir Denny Aſhburnham, Bart. at Haſtings, Suſſex.

WESTMINSTER, 18th June, 1664. C. HARBORD.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I HAVE received a perfect certificate from Sir Denny Aſhburnham, a very worthy gentleman, that this ruined caſtle, and the ground whereon it ſtands, is of ſo inconſiderable a value, that a grant thereof to the petitioner will be worth juſt nothing; but if he deſire it, I think your lordſhip may do well to grant him a leaſe for 31 years at 12d. rent, with power to take down and make ſale of the old materials (if any be left) for his own uſe, without accompt; which I humbly ſubmit to your lordſhip's wiſdom.

29th June, 1664. C. HARBORD.

SIR CHARLES HARBORD,

PRAY make forth a conſtat of this ruined caſtle and ground above-mentioned, in order to a leaſe to the petitioner for 31 years, at the rent you adviſe, and certifie me what clauſes are fitt to be inſerted therein, and this ſhall be your warrant.

Conſtat upon Mr. Carr's petition.

July 6th, 1664. J. SOUTHAMPTON.

COM. SUSSEX,

Parcell. poſſon. Dni. Re. in Com. pred.

Firma totius illius Scitus Caſtri ſive nup. Caſtri de Winchelſey in Com. pred. cent. p. Eſtimacionem tres Acras jacend. & exiſtent infra vel prope Villam de Winchelſey in eod. Com. ac totius ill. terr. fundi & ſoli Caſtri ſive Caſtri prædict. una cum omnibus viis, paſſageis aquis, aqua curſibus, aqueductis, proficiis, commoditatibus, et emolumentis quibuſcunq. premiſſis predictis aliquo modo ſpectand. ſive pertinent. Val. p. an. ———

THE Conſtat is made by warrant of the Right Hon. the Lord High Treaſurer of England, dated the 6th of July laſt, for a leaſe for the premiſes to be granted to Capt. William Carr, for 31 years, from Michaelmas laſt, at the yearly rent of 12 pence payable at the Annunciation and Michaelmas by equal portions, with power to take down and make ſale of the old ſtone, iron, tymber, and other materials of the ſaid caſtle (if any be left) to his own uſe and benefit without accompt.

A PROVISO to be inſerted for the due payment of the rent within 40 days next after either of the ſaid feaſts, and for the inrolment of the grant before his majeſty's auditor, within 6 months after the date, as in like caſes is uſual.

THE leſſee to covenant within one year next enſuing, to deliver in to the auditor a perfect particular of the premiſes, expreſſing the certain quantity, metes, and boundaries thereof, and to repair the mounds and fences of the ſame from time to time during the term.

16th Nov. 1664. Ex. C. HARBORD, Superviſor.

St. WINIFRID's WELL, FLINTSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

ANNO 1772, this Well was the property of Sir Thomas Egerton, as Lord of the Manor; the Chapel over it belonged to the Rev. Mr. Davies, of Llanarch, as Rector of the pariſh. It is ſaid to have been built by the Counteſs of Richmond, mother of Henry the 7th, whoſe arms are placed over it. The Church is dedicated to St. Winifrid.

KENILWORTH CASTLE, WARWICKSHIRE.

(PLATE I.)

THIS caſtle was built by Geffry de Clinton, chamberlain and treaſurer to King Henry the Firſt; but it continued not long in his family, for, in the eleventh of Henry the Second, the ſheriff of this county reckoned with the crown for the profits of the park, and in the nineteenth of the ſame reign it was poſſeſſed and garriſoned by the king, on account of the rebellion of his eldeſt ſon; at which time there were laid in for ſtores, an hundred quarters of bread corn, charged £8. 8s. 2d. little more than two-pence per buſhel; twenty quarters of barley, at 33s. 4d. an hundred hogs, £7. 10s. forty cows ſalted, £4. one hundred and twenty cheeſes, 40s. and twenty-five quarters of ſalt, 30s. What an amazing diſparity between theſe and the preſent prices of the like proviſions! And it is beſides to be obſerved, that, as the ſheriff here acted as a commiſſary for the government, every thing was reckoned at leaſt at the higheſt market-price: at the ſame time an hundred ſhillings was allowed for making a gaol: and the next year the ſame ſheriff, Bartram de Vardon, accounted for large ſums, paid the garriſon, which conſiſted of both horſe and foot. About this period, Geffry de Clinton, ſon and heir of the founder, appears to have recovered for a time the poſſeſſion of this caſtle; but he held it ſcarce ſeven years: and after that time it was never out of the poſſeſſion of the crown, till granted by Henry the Third to Simon Montfort, earl of Leiceſter. This is ſhewn from the charges of the different ſheriffs and governors for repairs, during the intermediate reigns; in which, from time to time, conſiderable ſums of money were expended. It is alſo evident, from the ſheriffs accounts for the farm of the lands, paunage, or feed of hogs in the park, ward money paid by the country people in lieu of the perſonal ſervice of guarding the caſtle, and rent paid by diverſe perſons reſiding therein. Theſe Dugdale conjectures obtained leave to live in the caſtle, as a place of ſecurity both for themſelves and goods, in thoſe turbulent and licentious times.

IN the beginning of the reign of King John, Henry de Clinton, grandſon to the founder, releaſed to the king all his rights in the caſtle, with the woods, pools, and whatſoever belonged thereto, excepting what he had in poſſeſſion at the death of Henry the Second; and towards the latter end of his reign, that king cauſed the caſtle to be garriſoned; and placed therein, for ſafety, the prince his ſon; ſending an experienced officer, named Ralph de Normanville, to command under William de Cantalope his ſteward, then governor.

KENILWORTH CASTLE.

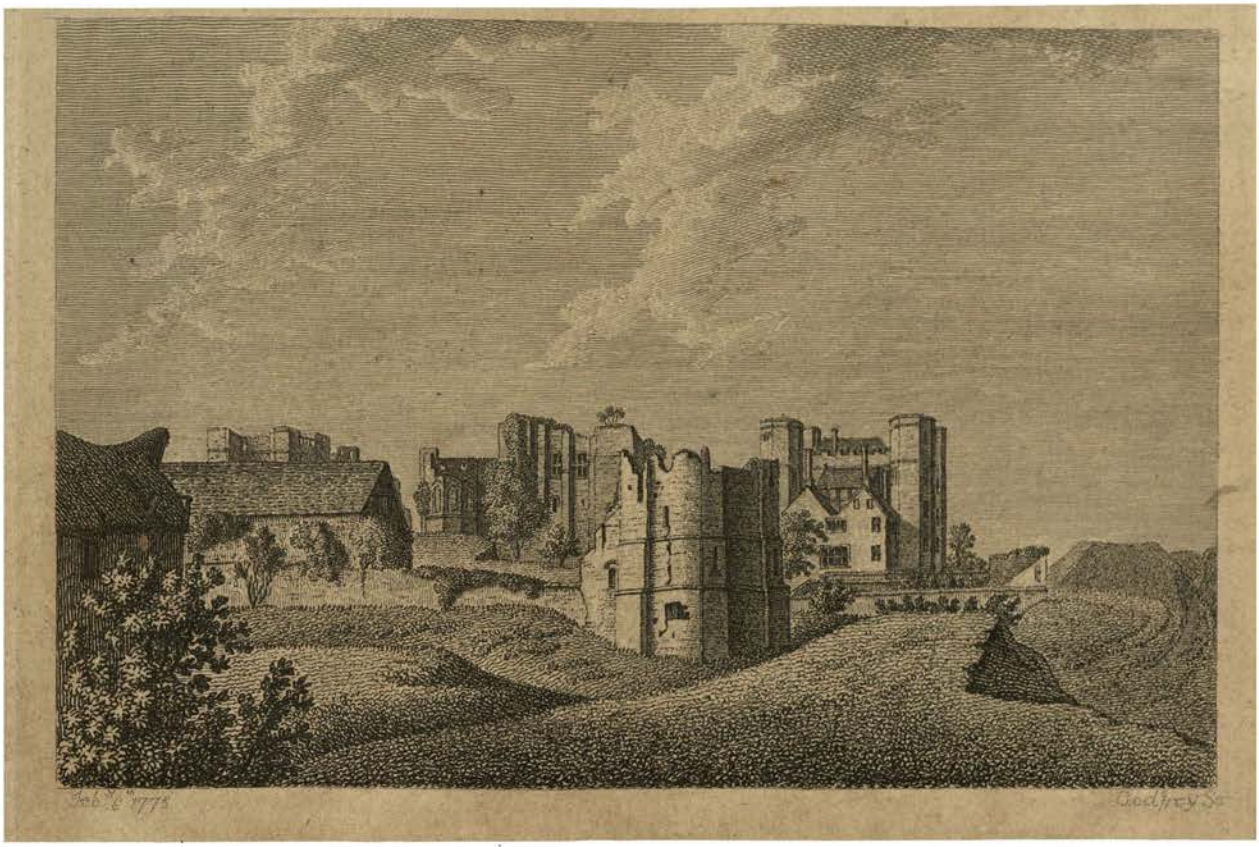
In the time of Henry the Third, it was ſome time uſed as a priſon, and had twice juſtices appointed to attend the gaol delivery. In this reign much money was laid out, and the caſtle underwent many conſiderable repairs and additions: particularly, in the twenty-ſixth year of that king, the chapel was ceiled, wainſcoted, and adorned with painting; handſome ſeats were made for the king and queen; the bell tower repaired; the queen's chamber enlarged and painted, and the walls on the ſouth ſide next the pool entirely rebuilt. Theſe walls Dugdale ſuppoſes to be the ſame ſtanding in his time. The ſame year, Gilbert de Segrave was made governor during the king's pleaſure on condition that he ſhould deliver the caſtle to no other than the king himſelf; or, in caſe of his deceaſe, to his queen Eleanor, or one of her uncles, for the uſe of the king's heirs, who were not in league with the king of France: theſe conditions he bound himſelf, by a ſolemn oath, to obſerve. Henry afterwards granted this caſtle to Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, and Eleanor his wife, during their lives. This earl joining with the barons, was, with his eldeſt ſon, ſlain at the battle of Eveſham; but the caſtle was ſix months held againſt the king, by Henry de Haſtings, appointed governor by Simon de Montfort, ſon of the deceaſed earl, he being abſent in France, whither he went in order to ſolicit aſſiſtance to raiſe the ſiege. During this attack, the garriſon defended themſelves with great reſolution, having engines which caſt ſtones of an extraordinary bigneſs, and likewiſe making frequent and ſucceſsful ſallies. The king, finding a ſtouter reſiſtance than he had expected, turned the ſiege into a blockade; during which time, in the town of Kenilworth, he aſſembled a parliament, in order to mitigate the ſeverity of the penalties enacted by that of Wincheſter; whereby the eſtates of all perſons who had taken part with the barons, were confiſcated: this he rightly conſidered would make thoſe who had raſhly embraced that party, become deſperate. Here therefore was made that decree, ſtiled Dictum de Kenilworth; according to which every perſon, whoſe eſtates had thus been forfeited, Henry de Haſtings, and ſome of the heads of the party excepted, might redeem their lands, on the payment of a pecuniary fine, not under two, nor exceeding the amount of five, years rent. On the firſt aſſembling of this parliament, the king ſent a meſſenger, with the offer of advantageous terms to the governor and garriſon; but his negociation was not more ſucceſsful than his arms; for although backed by the interpoſition and menaces of Ottobon, the pope's legate, then in his camp, they not only rejected theſe offers, but, with a barbarity that diſgraced their courage, baſely maimed the meſſenger. The perſon guilty of this breach of faith was likewiſe properly excepted from the benefits of the Dictum de Kenilworth. The king, greatly exaſperated at this outrage, and tired of the blockade, reſolved to ſtorm the caſtle; and therefore commanded the ſheriff of the ſhire to aſſemble at Northampton, within three weeks (namely, on the eleventh of December, 1266) all the maſons and other labourers within his diſtrict, with their hatchets, pickaxes, and other tools, there to receive his further orders; but in the mean time, a violent peſtilential diſorder breaking out amongſt the garriſon, and their proviſions being nearly exhauſted, they agreed, on certain conditions, to yield up the caſtle to the king, unleſs relieved on a fixed day: a meſſenger was, by permiſſion, diſpatched to acquaint Montfort of this agreement; but, before his return, the diſorder increaſing, they ſurrendered; Henry de Haſtings, with the reſt of the garriſon, being permitted to go freely forth, with their horſes, arms, and accoutrements: they had alſo four days allowed them for the removal of their goods. Biſhop Gibſon, in his edition of Camden, ſays, "Near this caſtle, they ſtill find balls of ſtone ſixteen inches "in diameter, ſuppoſed to have been thrown in ſlings in the time of the barons wars." Theſe balls were moſt probably deſigned for the engines here mentioned: their weight, ſuppoſing them only of the ſame ſpecific gravity as Portland ſtone, would be upwards of two hundred pounds: by far too great a maſs to be thrown by the ſtrength of an human arm. After the ſiege, the king beſtowed the caſtle on his ſon Edmund, and his heirs lawfully begotten; he likewiſe granted him free chace and free warren in all his demeſne lands and woods belonging thereto, with a weekly market and annual fair.

Here, in the time of Edward the Firſt, was held a gallant aſſembly of an hundred knights, and as many ladies, headed by Roger Mortimer, earl of March, to which many repaired from foreign parts. The knights exerciſed themſelves in tilting and other feats of chivalry: the ladies in dancing. It is recorded, ſeemingly as an extraordinary circumſtance, that theſe ladies were clad in ſilken mantles. Their diverſions began on the eve of St. Matthew, and laſted till the morrow after Michaelmas day. They ſtiled themſelves, the Society of the Round Table, from one at which they were ſeated, in order thereby to avoid contention for precedency.

In the fifteenth of Edward the Second, this caſtle eſcheated to the crown by the attainder of Thomas earl of Lancaſter, beheaded at Pontefract; when it was ſucceſſively committed to the cuſtody of Ranalph Charun, Robert de Stoke, John de Haſtings, and Odo de Stoke. The unfortunate Edward being depoſed by his queen, was here kept cloſe priſoner; and afterwards removed in the night, by his brutal keepers, Sir John Maltravers and Sir Thomas Berkley; and, in an open field between this place and Warwick, ſet on the bare ground, and ſhaved with dirty water out of a neighbouring ditch. He was ſhortly after cruelly murdered at Berkley caſtle.

In the thirteenth of Edward the Third, Henry, brother and heir to the earl of Lancaſter beheaded at Pontefract, had all his brother's eſtate reſtored to him; among which was this caſtle. His ſons leaving only two daughters, on a partition, the caſtle fell to Blanch the younger, who married John of Gaunt; by whom, towards the latter end of the reign of Richard the Second, was built that part of the caſtle, ſtill called Lancaſter's-buildings.

This view was taken anno 1771.



KENELWORTH CASTLE, WARWICKSHIRE.

PLATE II.

By John of Gaunt all the buildings now remaining ſeem to have been built, Cæſar's Tower, the outer walls and turrets towards the eaſt end, excepted. For, in the 15th of Richard II. ſays Dugdale in his Warwickſhire, I find, by Pat. 1. p. 1. m. 40. "that King did appoint John Dayncourt, then Conſtable hereof, and his Lieutenant, as alſo "Robert de Skyllington, maſon, to hire diggers of ſtone, carpenters, and labourers, to the number of twenty "perſons, and to provide ſtone, timber, tile, and all other neceſſaries, for the uſe of the Duke in his ſaid buildings "here; which record above cited doth alſo agree with the tradition of the inhabitants, by whom (as has before been "obſerved) that part of the Caſtle is to this day called Lancaſter's Buildings."

John of Gaunt leaving iſſue Henry, ſurnamed Bullenbroke (from the village of that name in Lincolnſhire, wherein he was born), who was afterwards King by the name of Henry IV. this Caſtle came to the Crown, and is contained in the Act among the other poſſeſſions of the Duchy of Lancaſter, united to the Dukedom of Cornwall in the Parliament of the 1ſt of Henry VII.

Henry VIII. beſtowed much coſt in repairing and altering this Caſtle: among other works, according to Leland, he removed that building erected by King Henry V. near the tail of the pool, in a low marſhy ground, denominated *Le Pleſans en Marys*, and ſet part of it up again in the baſe court of the Caſtle, near the Swan Tower.

It continued in the Crown till the reign of Elizabeth, when that Queen, by her letters-patent bearing date the 9th of June, in the 5th year of her reign, granted it to her favourite Robert Lord Dudley, afterwards by her created Baron Denbeigh and Earl of Leiceſter, and his heirs. By him great ſums of money were expended in repairing and beautifying it; witneſs that magnificent gate-houſe towards the north, where formerly having been the back ſide of the Caſtle, he made the front; filling up a great proportion of the wide and double ditch, wherein the water of the pool came.

And beſides that ſtately piece on the ſouth-eaſt part, ſtill bearing the name of Leiceſter-Buildings, he built from the ground two handſome towers at the head of the pool; one called the floud-gate or gallery tower, ſtanding at one end of the tilt-yard, in which was a ſpacious and noble room, from whence the Ladies might commodiouſly ſee the exerciſe of tilting and barriers; the other was named Mortimer's tower, on which the arms of Mortimer were cut in ſtone. This tower, Dugdale thinks, was ſo called either in memory of one that formerly ſtood there, in which the Lord Mortimer lodged at the time of the inſtitution of the Round Table, or elſe becauſe Sir John Mortimer, Knt. was confined in it, when a priſoner in the reign of King Henry V.

He likewiſe extended the chaſe; and on the whole made ſo many additions and improvements, that he expended thereon upwards of 60,000 l.

"Here (ſays Dugdale) Julſy, 1575, in the 17th of Elizabeth, having completed all things for her reception, did he "entertain the Queen for the ſpace of xvii days, with exceſſive coſt, and variety of delightful ſhews, as may be ſeen at "large in a ſpecial diſcourſe thereof then printed, and entitled, *The Princely Pleaſures of Kenilworth Caſtle*.—Having at her "firſt entrance a floating iſland upon the pool, bright blazing with torches; upon which were, clad in ſilks, the Lady

" of the Lake, and two nymphs waiting on her, who made a ſpeech to the Queen in metre of the antiquity and owners " of the Caſtle, which was cloſed with cornets, and other loud muſick. Within the baſe court was there a very goodly " bridge ſet up, xx foot wide, and lxx foot long, over which the Queen did paſs; on each ſide whereof were poſts " erected, with preſents upon them to her by the Gods, viz. a cage of wild fowl, by Sylvanus; ſundry ſorts of rare " fruits, by Pomona; of corn, by Ceres; of wine, by Bacchus; of ſea-fiſh, by Neptune; of habiliments of war, " by Mars; of muſical inſtruments, by Phœbus. And for the ſeveral dayes of her ſtay, various and rare ſhews " and ſports were there exerciſed, viz. in the chaſe, a ſavage man, with ſatyrs; bear-baitings, fire-works, Italian " tumblers, a country bride-ale, with running at the quintin, and morris-dancing; and that there might be nothing " wanting that theſe parts could afford, hither came the Coventree men, and acted the ancient play, long-ſince uſed " in that city, called *Hocks Tueſday*, ſetting forth the deſtruction of the Danes in King Ethelred's time; with which " the Queen was ſo pleaſed, that ſhe gave them a brace of bucks, and five marks in money, to bear the charges of " a feaſt."

As among theſe ſpectacles one occurs, called running at the quintin, neither much known in England, or often mentioned, it will be perhaps agreeable to ſome readers to have it explained.

RUNNING at the quintin was a ludicrous kind of tilting at the ring, generally performed by peaſants to divert their Lord, and was thus done:

A STRONG poſt was ſet upright in the ground, about the height of a man on horſeback, having on the top a pivot, which ran through a long horizontal beam, unequally divided, and at the leaſt ſtroke revolving freely about its center, ſomewhat in the nature of a turnſtile. On the upright poſt the head and body of the figure of an armed man was fixed. The horizontal beam repreſented his arms; the ſhorteſt had a target, nearly covering the whole body, except a ſmall ſpot on the breaſt marked with a heart or ring; and at the end of the longeſt was a wooden ſword, a cudgel, or a bag of wet ſand. At this figure peaſants armed with poles for lances, and mounted on ſorry jades of horſes, ran full tilt, attempting to ſtrike the heart or ring. Their poles were of ſuch a length, that if they ſtruck the ſhield inſtead of the heart or ring, the ſhort arm of the lever retiring, brought round that armed with the cudgel or ſand-bag at ſuch a diſtance, with ſuch a velocity, as commonly to meet and diſmount the aukward aſſailant.

THIS amuſement, ſomewhat diverſified, was not long ago practiſed in Flanders, at their wakes or feſtivals. In ſome, one arm preſented a ring, whilſt the other held the club or ſand-bag; in others, the revolving arms were placed vertically, the lower ſhewing the ring, whilſt the upper ſupported a veſſel full of water; whereby the want of dexterity in the tilter was puniſhed with a wetting. Repreſentations of this exerciſe may be ſeen among the prints publiſhed after Philip Wovermans, who died anno 1668.

" BESIDES all this, (continues Dugdale) he had upon a pool a triton riding on a mermaid 18 foot long: as alſo " Arion on a dolphin, with rare muſick: and to honour this entertainment the more, there were knighted here Sir " Thomas Cecill, ſon and heir to the Lord Treaſurer; Sir Henry Cobham; Sir Francis Stanhope; and Sir Thomas " Treſham; the coſt and expence whereof may be gueſt at by the quantity of beer then drank, which amounted to " 320 hogſheads of the ordinary ſort, as I have credibly heard. Shortly after, viz. the next enſuing year, he " obtained, by the grants of the ſaid Queen, a weekly mercate here upon the Wedneſday, with a faire yearly on " the Midſummer day."

THIS Earl having no iſſue by his wife, bequeathed the Caſtle to his brother Ambroſe, Earl of Warwick, for life; and the inheritance thereof after his deceaſe to Sir Robert Dudley, Knt. who, although not acknowledged as ſuch, was by ſome thought his legitimate ſon. The Earl of Warwick dying the year after, his brother Robert became poſſeſſor of this Caſtle; when in vain endeavouring to prove his legitimacy, yet he obtained a licence of King James to go to Italy for three years. Notwithſtanding which, he having given offence by that attempt, advantage was taken of his abſence, and a ſummons procured under a ſpecial Privy Seal, directing him to return; which he not immediately obeying, his Caſtle and all his lands were ſeized to the King's uſe, by virtue of the Statute of Fugitives; when, upon an inquiſition taken, his eſtates were returned at 38,554l. 15s. out of which, for contempt, was to be deducted 10,000l. and for Lady Dudley's jointure 11,722l. 2s. But not long after Prince Henry, by ſpecial agents, agreed to give Sir Robert 14,500l. to be paid within twelve months, for his title to the Caſtle and appendages, and that he ſhould hold the office of Conſtable thereof during his life.

OF this money only about 3000l. was paid, and that to a merchant who broke; ſo it never came into the hands of Sir Robert Dudley. Yet, nevertheleſs, on the death of Prince Henry, which happened ſoon after the agreement, his brother Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. claimed the Caſtle as his heir; and in the 19th of James I. an Act paſſed to enable Lady Alice Dudley, who had a jointure therein, to alienate her right to that Prince; which ſhe did by deed, dated the 4th of May, 19th of James I. in conſideration of 4000l. aſſigned to her out of the Exchequer.

BEING thus the property of Prince Charles, he, on his acceſſion to the Crown, by patent dated the 15th of March, in the 1ſt year of his reign, granted it to Robert Earl of Monmouth, Henry Lord Carey, his eldeſt ſon, and Thomas Carey, Eſq. together with the park and chaſe, during their lives, and the longer liver of them, with the fee of 12d. per diem, and an annuity of 40s. per annum for repairing the walls and buildings, to be paid by the King's Receiver of the county. The inheritance was granted to Lawrence Viſcount Hyde of Kenelworth, Earl of Rocheſter, and is now the property of Thomas Lord Hyde, who married Jone, the ſole repreſentative of the laſt Earl of Clarendon and Rocheſter.

IN the late Civil Wars this Caſtle was demoliſhed by perſons, who purchaſed it of the Parliament with deſign to make money of its materials.

THE whole area within the walls of this fortreſs was, on a late meaſurement, found to contain ſeven acres. The gate-houſe is now fitted up for a farm-houſe; and the noble proprietor has ſtopped all further depredations on this venerable pile.

This View, which ſhews the Eaſt Aſpect, was drawn Anno 1774.

KENILWORTH PRIORY, WARWICKSHIRE.

THIS Priory ſtood a ſmall diſtance eaſt of the Caſtle. It was built temp. Henry I. about the year 1122, by Geffery de Clinton, the ſame who erected the Caſtle. It was endowed for Black Canons, of the Order of St. Auguſtine, and dedicated to the Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary. It was at firſt a Priory, but made an Abbey before the Diſſolution.

"BY his foundation charter (ſays Dugdale in his Hiſtory of Warwickſhire) it appears, that he gave to the Canons "of this houſe, for the redemption of his ſins, as alſo for the good eſtate of King Henry, whoſe conſent he had "thereto, and of his own wife and children, all the lands and woods of this Kenilworth, excepting what he had "reſerved for the making of his Caſtle and Park; together with the Manors of Salford, Itlicote, and Neunham, "in this county; the Church of Wotton, with a hide of land thereto belonging; two hides in Lilenton, with "the Churches of Clinton, in Oxfordſhire, and Barton, in Northamptonſhire: Granting further unto them, of "paſturage, viz. that whereſoever his own cattell and hoggs ſhould be, whether within his park, or without, "there alſo might theirs have liberty to feed; and their tenants hoggs to have the like freedom in all other, except "his incloſed woods and park, as his own tenants had.

"ADDING by another charter, the gift of a full tenth of whatſoever ſhould be brought to his Caſtle, viz. either "to his cellar, kitchen, larder, granary, or hall-garth; as well of all bought or given, either in corn, hay, "hoggs, muttons, bacon, veniſon, cheeſe, fiſh, wine, honey, wax, tallow, pepper, and cumin, though they had "been tithed elſewhere before, as of his own proper revenue; together with all his lamb-ſkins throughout every "his mannours, as well thoſe as ſhould be killed to eat, as of others that might die caſually.

"To theſe large and munificent gifts he added the Mannour of Hichenden, in Com. Bucks, which he had by "the bounty of King Henry; and the Church of Stone, in Staffordſhire, which he procured of one Eniſan, "within whoſe Lordſhip it lay, by the conſent of Nich. de Stafford, it being founded in his fee; but that "which I call here the Church of Stone, was a ſmall Monaſtery, founded in memory of Wolfade and Ruffin, "ſlain by King Wolpherus, their father, in reſpect that they became Chriſtians, being converted from Paganiſm, "and baptized by that Holy Man S. Chad, Bp. of Lichfield, near a thouſand years ſince.

"AND beſides theſe particulars, did he likewiſe give to the ſaid Canons liberty to fiſh with boat and nets, one "day in every week, viz. Thurſday, in his pool here at Kenilworth."

GEFFRY his ſon not only confirmed all his father's grants, but was himſelf a great benefactor to this Monaſtery, giving them diverſe eſtates, churches, and mills; all which, together with ſome donations of his own, were ratified by his ſon, alſo named Geffry. In conſideration whereof, theſe Canons, in return, "allowed to him every day, during "his life, two manchets, ſuch as two of the ſaid Canons uſed to have, and four gallons of their better beer ac- "cording to wine meaſure, which he was to have, whether he were at Kenilworth or not, from the time he ſhould "enter into a religious life, in caſe he did ſo do, except on thoſe dayes he had entertainment in the ſaid Monaſtery."

BESIDES theſe benefactions they had many others, and thoſe very valuable, from different perſons of all ranks, together with theſe privileges—Power to keep Court Leet, aſſize of bread and beer, authority to try malefactors within diverſe of their Lordſhips, and freedom from ſuite to the County and Hundred Courts, free warren in diverſe mannours—all confirmed to them by the charters of ſeveral Kings and Biſhops. To which this was added by King Edward III. That the Sub-Prior and Convent ſhould, during the vacancy, have the cuſtody of the ſaid houſe, and all the temporalities appertaining thereunto, paying only to the King, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, for every whole year, cxvi lib. iis. viiid.

THIS Priory ſuffered much in the reign of Henry III. during the ſiege of the Caſtle, whereby they were greatly impoveriſhed; for in September after it began, though they allowed the King 300 quarters of corn, and many other things, that the reſt of their goods might be protected; yet, nevertheleſs, they were greatly oppreſſed by the ſoldiers, inſomuch that, to relieve their wants, the King granted his letters patent, bearing date the 24th of Jan. next enſuing to the ſurrender of the Caſtle, whereby he recommended it to all his tenants "to contribute in "ſuch manner thereto, as they would expect that God ſhould bleſs them, and himſelf give them thanks."

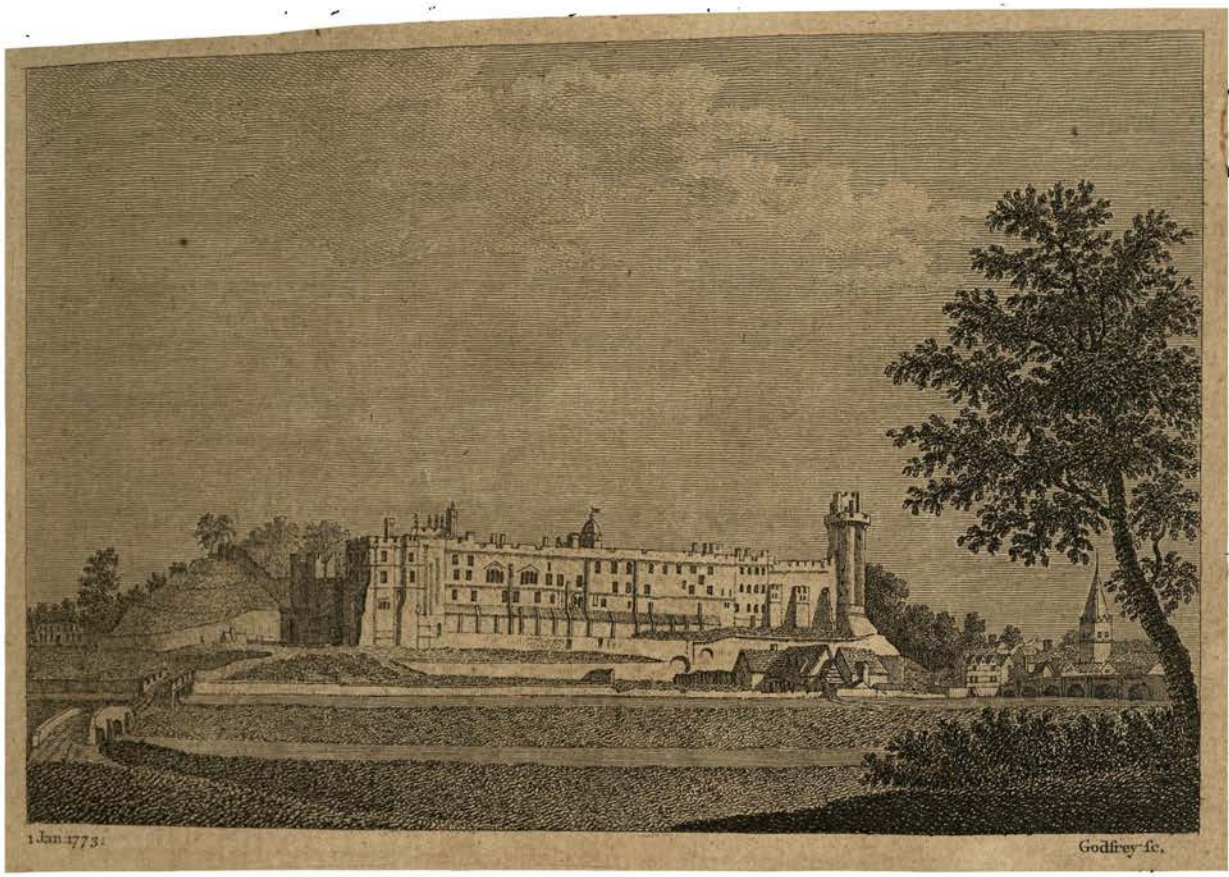
AT the Survey in 26th of Henry the VIIIth, this Monaſtery was valued, according to Dugdale, at 643*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* ob. per ann. in the whole, or 533*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* clear; and on the 15th of April, 29th of Henry VIII. about 430 years after its firſt foundation, was ſurrendered by Simon Jekys, the laſt Abbot, and ſixteen Monks, who had penſions aſſigned them. The ſite of the Monaſtery was granted by the King to Sir Andrew Flamok, whoſe grand-daughter and heir marrying John Colbourn, of Morton Morell, Eſq. he thereby became poſſeſſed of it; but purchaſing certain horſes ſtolen out of the Earl of Leiceſter's ſtables, at Kenilworth Caſtle, was terrified into a ſurrender of this eſtate to the Earl, or at leaſt ſold it to him for a very ſlender conſideration. At preſent it is the property of the Lord Hide.

OF this Monaſtery nothing remains but the gate here repreſented, a ſmall ſquare building, a few paces to the ſouth, now uſed as a ſtable, and two pieces of diſjointed wall, a little to the eaſt of it. All the other parts are ſo demoliſhed, as not even to leave traces of its former extent, or ſhape. The ſtone with which it was built, ſeems the common reddiſh ſtone found thereabouts.

THE following Liſt of the Priors of this Houſe is given by Dugdale in his Warwickſhire:

Bernardus, temp. H. I.
Laurentius, temp. Steph.
Silveſter, 2 John.
Henricus, 16 H. III.
David, 23 H. III.
Robertus de Eſtleye, 51 H. III.
Rob. de Salle, defunct. 6 E. II.
Tho. de Warmynton, 6 E. II.
Joh. de Peyto, 2 id. April 19 E. III.
Henr. de Bradway, 22 Aug. 1361.
Tho. de Merſton, 8 R. II.
Will. de Brayles, 11 Aug. 1400.
Tho. Kidderminſter, 12 Feb. 1402.
Tho. Holygreve, 5 Aug. 1439.
Joh. Yardley, 2. Maii, 1458.
Rad. Maxfeild, 11 Jan. 1494.
Will. Wall, 9 Hen. VIII.
Simon Jekys, 29 H. VIII.

This Drawing, which repreſents the ſouth-eaſt aſpect, was taken Anno 1774.



WARWICK CASTLE, WARWICKSHIRE.

THIS caſtle ſtands on the northern bank of the river Avon: the æra of its firſt erection is doubtful; neither are the founders better aſcertained; ſome attributing it to the Romans; others to Kimbeline, the Britiſh king; and Dugdale, though he ſpeaks but doubtfully, from the authority of Rous, aſcribes it to Ethelſtede, or Ethelfleda, daughter of K. Alfred; who, according to that monk, anno 915, cauſed the dungeon to be made; which was a ſtrong tower, raiſed on a high artificial mount of earth near the river. "It appears," ſays the author of the Memoirs of the Houſe of Greville, "by Domeſday Book, that the caſtle belonged to the crown "in the time of K. Edw. the Confeſſor, as a ſpecial ſtrong hold for the defence of the midland parts of the "kingdom; and that Turkill was governor thereof for the king." Some remains of this ancient work were viſible in Dugdale's time: the mount is ſtill to be ſeen on the weſt ſide of the preſent caſtle. At the Conqueſt, William employed Turkill de Warwick, before-named, to enlarge and fortify it; for which purpoſe, four (Rous ſays 26) houſes, belonging to the monks of Coventry, were deſtroyed; but, on its completion, he intruſted it to the cuſtody of Henry de Newburgh, his countryman, whom he created earl of Warwick.

TOWARDS the latter end of the reign of K. Stephen, on the arrival of Hen. II. when Duke of Normandy, Gundred, counteſs of Warwick, delivered it up to that prince, turning out the ſoldiers of Stephen. In the 15th year of Hen. II. that king, on account of the rebellion of Prince Henry, his ſon, cauſed it to be garriſoned; at which time, Bertram de Verdon, ſheriff of the ſhire, charged £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. for 20 quarters of bread-corn; 20*s*. for the like quantity of malt; C ſhillings for 50 oxen, ſalted down; 30*s*. for 90 cheeſes, and 20*s*. for ſalt; all expended for the victualling of this caſtle: and the enſuing year, the ſame ſheriff accounted for £30. 10*s*. 8*d*. for the ſoldiers pay, and £5. 7*s*. 11*d*. for repairs. In the 20th of the ſame king, William de Newburgh, third earl of Warwick, procured an addition of two knights to the uſual guard; which before conſiſted of five knights and ten ſerjeants: the next year the ſheriff charged £14. 15*s*. 5*d*. for ſoldiers wages. It does not appear it was any longer garriſoned in that king's reign.

IN the 7th of K. John, Hugh de Chaucumbe, then ſheriff, reckoned £25. 6*s*. for the ward thereof: he was in the ſame reign ordered to deliver the cuſtody of it to Thomas Baſſet, of Heddington, in com. Oxford; after which it was ſucceſſively in the poſſeſſion of Hugh de Nevil, Hen. E. of Warwick, and the above-mentioned Baſſet.

THIS caſtle, in the time of Hen. III. was deemed of ſuch importance, that the king's precept was ſent to the archbiſhop of York and William de Cantalupe, for requiring good ſecurity of Margery, ſiſter and heir of Tho. E. of Warwick, that ſhe ſhould not take to huſband any perſon whatſoever, in whom the king could not repoſe truſt as in his own ſelf; the chief reaſon alledged was, the ſtrength of this caſtle and its vicinity to the marches.

IN the 40th year of this reign, William Mauduit, the then earl, ſiding with the king againſt the barons, this place was ſurprized by John Giffard, governor of Kenelworth caſtle; who demoliſhed the walls from tower to tower; and carried him and his counteſs priſoners to Kenelworth; where they were kept, till ranſomed by the payment of 1900 marks.

WARWICK CASTLE.

In the 9th year of Edw. II. upon an extent of the lands of Guy de Beauchamp, E. of Warwick, taken after his death, the ditches and courts of this caſtle were valued at 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum; and the garden adjoining, with another called the Vineyard, at the ſame ſum. In the 14th of the ſame king, on account of the minority of Thos. ſon and heir to the deceaſed earl, the command of it was given to Thos. Sutton; to whom Walter de Beauchamp, then conſtable, was ordered to deliver it up: Sutton did not long hold this truſt; the next year it was put into the cuſtody of the ſherif; who being forcibly driven out by one Tho. Blauncfort, the king directed his precept to him, ordering him to take with him John Peche, a leading man in the county, or any other of his loyal ſubjects, to require the redelivery thereof, and to commit theſe offenders to priſon; which was accordingly performed, and Peche conſtituted governor: he was ſucceeded, in the 20th of the ſame reign, by Thomas le Blount.

In the time of Edw. III. it was granted during the minority of the earl, to Roger Mortimer of Wigmore; and in the 45th of that king, Thos. E. of Warwick rebuilt the walls of the caſtle demoliſhed in the time of Earl Mauduit, adding ſtrong gates, and fortifying the gateways with embattled towers. This earl was famous for his gallant behaviour at the battles of Creſſy and Poictiers.

Rich. II. on taking the reins of government into his own hands, diſmiſſed his privy-counſellors; among whom was Tho. Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who, retiring to his eſtate, amuſed himſelf with building: he erected the remarkable tower at the N. E. corner of this caſtle, called Guy's Tower; the coſt of which was £395. 5*s.* 2*d.* Its walls are ten feet thick. He alſo completed the body of the collegiate church of our Lady of Warwick; both which were finiſhed anno 1394. This earl was afterwards ſeized, by order of Richard, at a feaſt, to which he was invited by that king; in the 21ſt year of whoſe reign he was condemned by the parliament to loſe his head, for having appeared in arms with the duke of Glouceſter: the ſentence was remitted, at the ſolicitation of the earl of Saliſbury; his eſtates were, however, forfeited, and the cuſtody of the caſtle given to John de Clinton; but that and the manor of Warwick, with many fair lordſhips of his inheritance, were ſoon after granted to Tho. Holland, earl of Kent, and his heirs male: Beauchamp was ſent to the Iſle of Man, there to remain priſoner for life; but the ſame year was brought back to the Tower; where he continued till the revolution in favour of Hen. IV. which reſtored to him both his liberty and eſtate. This earl was a knight of the garter: he left to his ſon Richard, by will, the ſword and coat of mail ſaid to belong to the celebrated Guy, earl of Warwick; he having received them as an heir-loom from his father.

George Plantagent, created earl of Warwick by his brother Edw. IV. reſided here, and began to ſtrengthen and beautify this caſtle, and propoſed many magnificent improvements; but, being prevented by his impriſonment and death, it came to his ſon Edward, during whoſe minority John Hugford was appointed conſtable; and in the 2d of Rich. III. Humphrey Beaufo, his ſon-in-law, was joined with him in that charge.

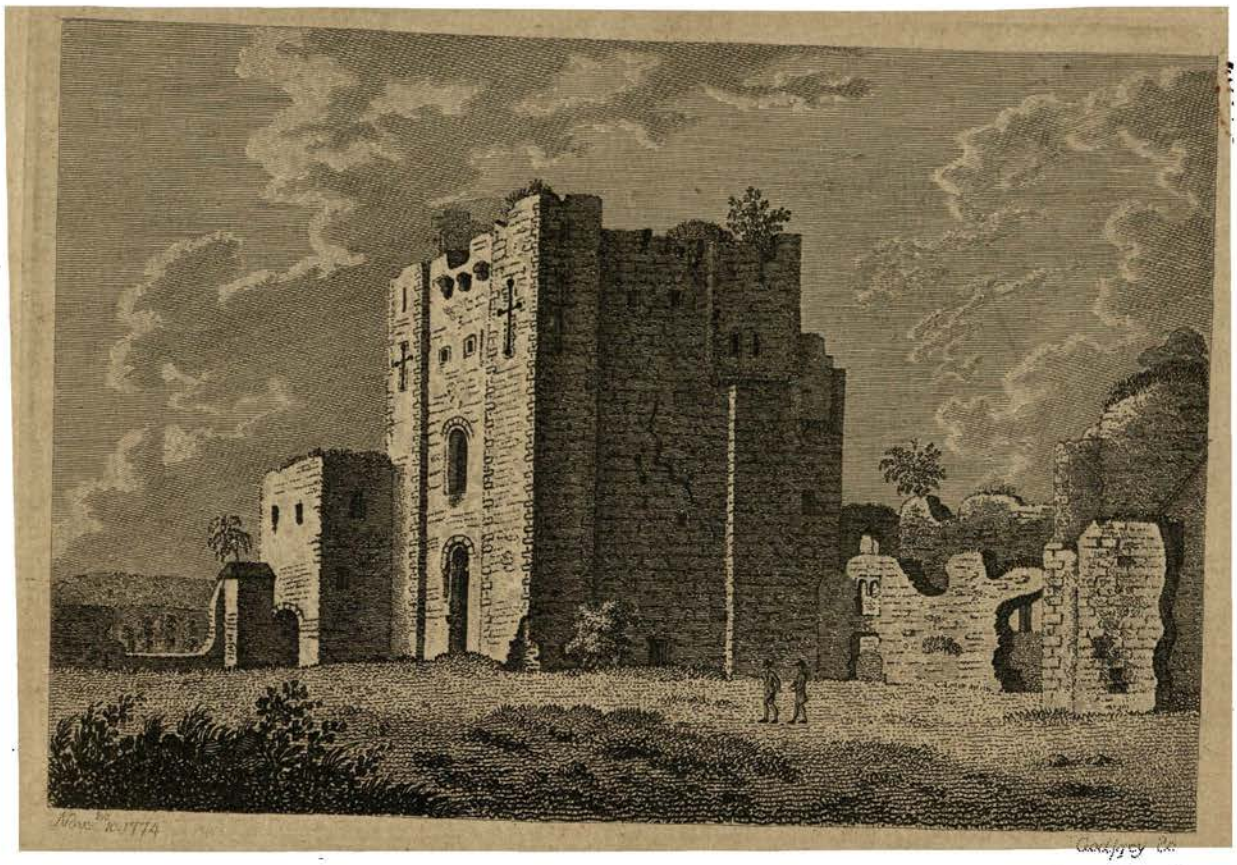
From this time it continued long in the crown. In the 17th of Hen. VII. Edward Belknap, eſquire of the body to the king, was appointed conſtable; which office was confirmed to him by Hen. VIII. Edw. VI. in the firſt year of his reign, advancing John Dudley to the earldom of Warwick, granted him this caſtle, with diverſe lands, which had belonged to the former earls. All theſe on his attainder eſcheating to the crown, were, by the favour of Queen Eliz. in the fourth year of her reign, granted, with the title, to Ambroſe, his ſon: he dying without iſſue, it reverted to the crown; and there reſted till the ſecond of James the Firſt; when that king granted it in fee to Sir Foulk Greville, Knt. whom he afterwards created a baron. The caſtle was then in a very ruinous condition; the ſtrongeſt part ſerving for the county gaol: Sir Foulk expended £20,000 in its reparation and embelliſhment: to his deſcendant, Francis, who was created Earl Brooke, of Warwick caſtle, 20 Geo. II. and Earl of Warwick 27th Nov. 1759.

In the civil-war it was made a garriſon for the parliament by the Lord Brooke; and beſieged by Lord Northampton in 1642, who ſurprized the artillery and ammunition bringing down from London for its defence. It was then commanded by Sir Edward Peito; who, though he had only one ſmall piece of ordnance and a few muſkets, defended it ſixteen days, until relieved by the Lord Brooke. The priſoners taken at Edgehill were confined here. Robert, Lord Brooke, in the time of Charles II. much embelliſhed the whole building, and particularly fitted up the ſtate apartments.

In the precincts of this caſtle was a church, dedicated to All Saints, and, according to Rous, founded by the Britains. This church had divers cuſtoms and privileges, as appears by a charter of K. Hen. I. dated at Woodſtock, whereby he confirmed them; as alſo judicia ferri et aquæ, in as ample a manner as that church was wont to have them in the days of Edw. the Confeſſor. It was, anno 1125, united, by Simon, biſhop of Worceſter, to the collegiate-church of St. Mary of Warwick, founded by Roger, earl of Warwick.

Sir Wil. Dugdale ſays, "Here is to be ſeen a large two-handed ſword, with a helmet, and certain "plate armour for horſe ſervice; which, as the tradition is, were part of the accoutrements ſome time belonging to the famous Guy; but I rather think they are of much later date; yet I find that, in the firſt of "Henry VIII. the ſword having that repute, the king granted the cuſtody thereof to William Hoggeſon, one "of the yeomen of the buttery, or his ſufficient deputy, with the fee of eleven pence per diem for that "ſervice." This office was continued by Queen Eliz. the fee is ſet down in Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa at £5 per annum. The horſe armour is no longer ſhewn; but in recompence, the remaining curioſities have been reinforced by the acceſſion of Guy's ſpear, buckler, bow, ſpurs, and porridge-pot; as likewiſe the ſlipper of the beautiful Phillis, the Dulcinea for whoſe ſake he performed all his wonderful atchievements.

This drawing was made anno 1747.



BROUGHAM CASTLE, WESTMORELAND.

HISTORY has not recorded the Builder of this Caſtle, nor handed down to us the time when it was erected; but its ſtile of architecture, and particularly of the Keep, indubitably pronounce it Norman.

IT is ſituated on the banks of the river Eimot, vulgarly pronounced Yeoman. Its remains ſhew it was once a ſtrong, extenſive, and beautiful edifice. The chief entrance is through a number of arches by the river-ſide.

THE following agreeable deſcription of it is given in a late publication, intitled, "An Excurſion to the Lakes."

"WE quitted the high-road in order to paſs by Brougham Caſtle, a ſpacious ruin, "ſituate on the banks of the river Yeoman. That we might enjoy the proſpect to advan- "tage, we croſſed over the river, and made a ſweep round the Mill which ſtands almoſt "oppoſite to Brougham, from whence a view opened upon us delightfully.

"THE Mill, with its ſtreams, lay on the fore-ground to the left;—a beautiful and "ſhining canal, formed by the river Yeoman, margined with ſhrubs, laid ſpreading to the "right;—in front, the ſtreams which fell over the wear made a foaming caſcade;— "immediately on the oppoſite brink of the channel ariſes Brougham Caſtle.—Three ſquare

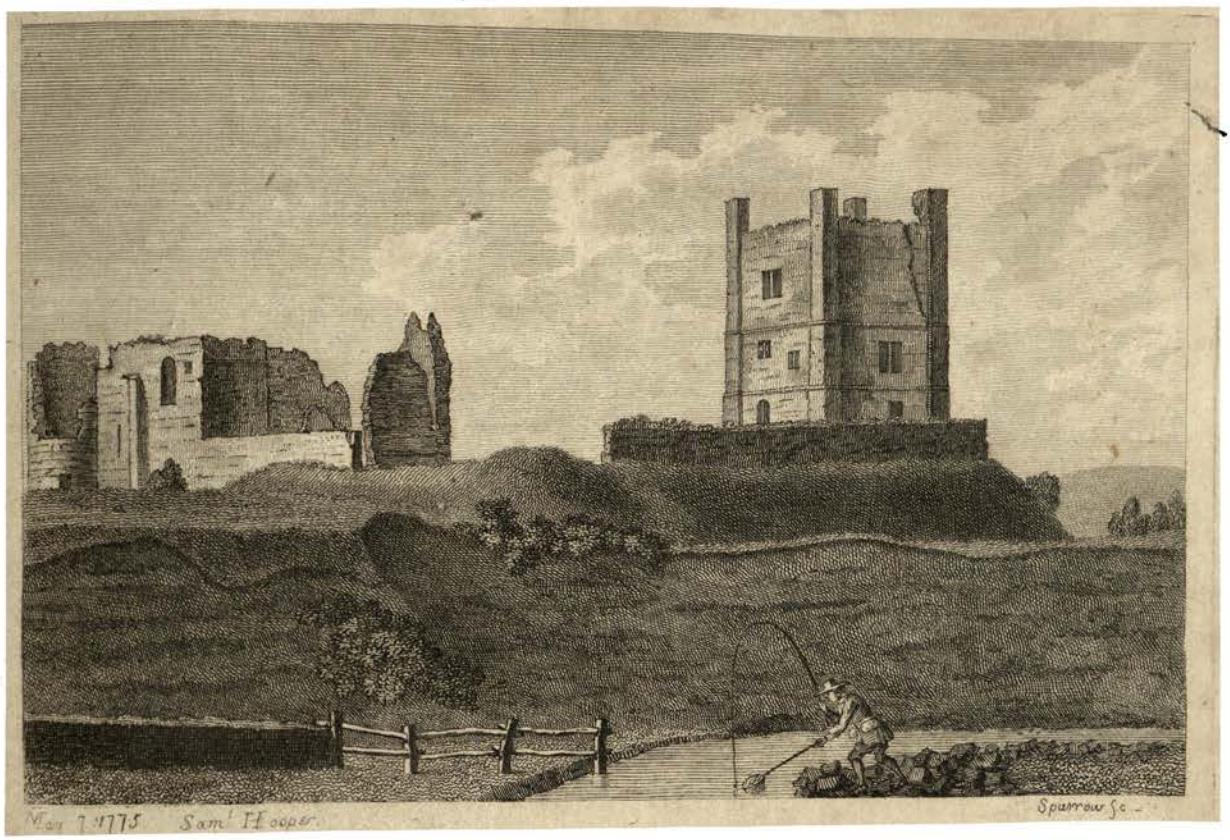
" towers projecting, but yet connected with the building, form the front;—from thence, " on either ſide, a little wing falls back ſome paces;—to the north-eaſt a thick grove of " planes and aſhes block up the paſſage, and the gateway;—to the ſouth-weſt the walls " ſtretch out to a conſiderable diſtance along a fine graſſy plain of paſture-ground, " terminated by a tower, one of the out-poſts of the Caſtle. In the centre of the building " ariſes a lofty ſquare tower, frowning in Gothic ſtrength and gloomy pomp. The ſhattered " turrets which had formed the angles, and the hanging gallery which had communicated " with each, were grown with ſhrubs and waving brambles. The ſun-beams which ſtruck " each gaſping loup, and bending window, diſcovered the inward devaſtation and ruin; " and touched the whole with admirable colouring and beauty. To grace the landſcape, " fine groups of cattle were diſperſed on the paſture; and through the tufts of aſh trees, " which were irregularly diſperſed on the back ground, diſtant mountains were ſeen " ſkirting the horizon.

" The lower apartment in the principal tower is ſtill remaining entire; being covered " with a vaulted roof of ſtone, conſiſting of eight arches, which, as they ſpring from the " ſide-walls, are ſupported and terminate on a pillar in the centre. The apartment " mentioned to have been in Bowes Caſtle, was aſſuredly of the ſame architecture; as " appears from the remains of the groins, ſtill projecting from the walls there, together " with part of the elevation of the centric pillar."

Brougham was the Lordſhip and Caſtle of the Viponts, included in the Barony of Appleby and Burgh, given to Robert de Vipont, by King John, in the 4th year of his reign; from whoſe family, after a few deſcents, it paſſed by the heir general to that of the Cliffords; and they enjoyed it for ſeveral generations. For though Brougham and diverſe of their eſtates occur as in the poſſeſſion of Guy Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, and others, about the 7th of Edward II. yet they held them, not in their own right, but as guardians to Roger de Clifford, then in his minority, who had them reſtored to him when he became of age. To him ſucceeded his brother Robert. He entertained Robert de Baliol, King of Scotland, at his Caſtle, who came hither to enjoy the pleaſure of hunting. How this Manor became alienated does not appear; but that it was, ſeems evident from this circumſtance: When the Lady Anne Clifford endowed her Alms-houſe at Appleby, ſhe (it is ſaid) purchaſed this Manor to ſettle upon it. This place ſtands upon the Roman military way called the Maiden-Way, juſt upon the confines of Cumberland, and is thought to have been the old Broconiacum (written ſometimes Brovonacii, Brocovum, and in the Notitia, Broconiacum) mentioned in Antoninus's Itinerary; which is rendered almoſt certain, not only from its diſtance from Verteræ, Burgh, but from the ſeveral Roman coins, altars, and other antiquities, which have at times been found here.

The Company of the Defenſores had the abode here, as the Notitia expreſsly tells us; but age has conſumed the caſtle, and other Roman buildings, which, added to the ſimilarity in the names, might have confirmed this ſuppoſition.

This View was drawn Anno 1774.



BROUGH CASTLE, WESTMORELAND.

THIS Caſtle ſtands near the north-eaſt part of the County, and on the weſtern bank of the river Eden. It is by ſome writers deemed a Roman building. Poſſibly a Roman fortreſs might have ſtood here before the Conqueſt; but the preſent edifice has inconteſtable marks of Norman origin. In the Additions to Camden, printed in Biſhop Gibſon's edition, the preſent ſtructure is attributed to the Counteſs of Pembroke, if the following words are to be taken literally: "Here alſo ſtands the Caſtle of Brough, and a Tower called Cæſar's Tower, or the Fort before-mentioned. The Caſtle, having been raſed to the ground, was rebuilt, not long ſince, by the Counteſs of Pembroke." But that this is a miſtake, is evident from an inſcription formerly ſtanding over the gateway, but now thrown down, and laid under the water-wheel of Brough Mill; of which this is a genuine copy:

"THIS Caſtle of Brough under Stainmore, and the Great Tower of it, was repaired by the Lady "Ann Clifford, Counteſs Dowager of Pembroke-Dorſe, and Montgomery, Baron Clifford, Weſtmore-"land and Viſey, High Sheriff by inheritance of the County of Weſtmoreland, and Lady of the "Honour of Skipton in Craven, in the year of our Lord God 1659; ſo as ſhe came to lie in it her-"ſelf for a little while in September 1661, after it had lain ruinous without timber, or any cover-"ing, ever ſince the year 1521, when it was burnt by a caſual fire. *Iſa.* chap. lviii. ver. 12. "God's "name be praiſed."

THE above Inſcription manifeſtly proves that the repairs done by the Counteſs were chiefly internal, and that the ruins now ſeen are thoſe of the original Building: but by whom or when they were built, neither Leland, Camden, or any other of the Topographical Writers (at leaſt thoſe in print), mention; tho', as has been above obſerved, the ſimilarity of its Keep to thoſe of Dover, Bamborough, Rocheſter, the Tower of London, and many others, plainly evince it was conſtructed on the Norman model.

THE preſent proprietor of theſe ruins is the Earl of Thanet. Of late years they have been much demoliſhed for the ſake of the materials, which have been uſed in building ſtables, garden-walls, and other conveniencies; and particularly about the year 1763, a great part of the north-eaſt round tower

was pulled down to repair Brough Mill, at which time the Maſon therein employed, for the ſake of the lead and iron with which it was fixed, diſplaced the ſtone which the Counteſs of Pembroke cauſed to be ſet over the gateway, on which was the inſcription before cited.

CAMDEN deſcribing this country ſays, "Here Eden ſeems to ſtop its courſe, that it may receive "ſome rivulets; upon one of which, ſcarce two miles from Eden itſelf, ſtood Verteræ, an ancient "town mentioned by Antoninus and the Notitia; from the latter of which we learn, that in the decline "of the Roman empire a Præfect of the Romans quartered there with a band of the Directores. The town "itſelf is dwindled into a village, which is defended with a ſmall fort, and its name is now Burgh; "for it is called Burgh under Stanmore, i. e. a Brough under a Stony Mountain. It is divided "into two. The Upper, otherwiſe Church-Brough, where the Church ſtandeth, of which Robert "Eglesfield, Founder of Queen College in Oxford, was Rector, and procured the appropriation "thereof from King Edward III. to the ſaid College."—And again: "And near the Bridge is a "Spaw-well, which hath not long been diſcovered. The other village is called Lower Brough, "from its ſituation; and Market Brough, from a market held there every Thurſday. In the "time of the latter Emperors (to obſerve this once for all) the Little Caſtles, which were "built for the emergent occaſions of war, and ſtored with proviſions, began to be called Burgi; "a new name, which, after the tranſlation of the Empire into the Eaſt, the Germans and others "ſeem to have taken from the Greek πύργος. And hence the Burgundians have their name from "inhabiting the Burgi; for ſo that Age called the dwellings planted at a little diſtance from one "another along the frontiers. I have read no more concerning this place, but that in the beginning "of the Norman Government, the Engliſh formed a conſpiracy here againſt William the Conqueror. "I dare be poſitive that this Burgh was the Old Verteræ; both becauſe the diſtance, on one ſide "from the Levatræ, and on the other from Brovonacum, if reſolved into Italian miles, exactly agrees "with the number aſſigned by Antoninus; and alſo, becauſe a Roman military road, ſtill viſible by "its high ridge, runs this way to Brovonacum by Aballaba, mentioned in the Notitia; the name "whereof is to this day kept ſo entire, that it plainly ſhews it to be the ſame, and leaves no ground "for diſpute; for inſtead of Aballaba we call it at this day by contraction Appleby.

ANNO 1174, William King of Scotland taking advantage of the abſence of King Henry, then in France, quelling a rebellion excited by his ſons, invaded England at the head of an army, chiefly compoſed of Flemmings, and took this Caſtle, together with thoſe of Appleby and Prudehow; but four hundred horſemen being aſſembled by Robert de Stouteville, Ralph Glanville, William Veſcy, Barnard Balliol, and Odenotte de Humfreville, they came up with the Scots, who were retiring from the ſiege of Alnwick; and finding them diſperſed over the country in ſearch of plunder, whereby they had left the King ſlightly guarded, they attacked, and with very little bloodſhed on either ſide made him priſoner.

THIS paſſage, which is mentioned by almoſt all our Hiſtorians, ſerves to ſhew that Brough-Caſtle was then in being; built, perhaps, at the time of the Conſpiracy mentioned by Camden

This View was drawn Anno 1774.

HEPPE, OR, SHAP MONASTERY, WESTMORLAND.

THIS Monaſtery was originally founded near Preſton in Kendale, about the latter end of the reign of Henry the Second, by Thomas Fitz Goſpatrick Fitz Orme, whoſe father, as appears by the Pipe Roll of 22d Hen. II. was amerced 500 marks for ſurrendering the caſtle of Appleby to the King of Scotland. He endowed it for Premonſtratenſian Canons, and dedicated it to the honour of St. Mary Magdalene. It was afterwards removed with his conſent, and during his life-time, to a valley in the pariſh of Hepp, now called Shapp; probably, a more fertile and pleaſant ſituation.

AMONG other donations, this Thomas gave theſe Canons as much wood as they would take out of his foreſts; alſo the bark of his trees which ſhould fall off, and permitted them to grind at his mill toll free; he likewiſe gave them paſture about Swindale for ſixty cows, twenty mares, and five hundred ſheep,

with other poſſeſſions in the territory of the town of Heppe, where he erected their Convent a-new.

ROBERT DE VETERIPONTE, or Vipont, lord of Weſtmorland, confirmed all his gifts, which with the benefactions of others ſo enriched it, that at the Diſſolution (about which time there were therein twenty Religious) its yearly revenues amounted to 154l. 17s. 7d. ob. Dugdale; 166l. 10s. 6d. ob. Speed. The ſite was granted, 36th Henry VIIIth, to Thomas Lord Wharton. Not many years ago it belonged to Robert Lowther, Eſq.

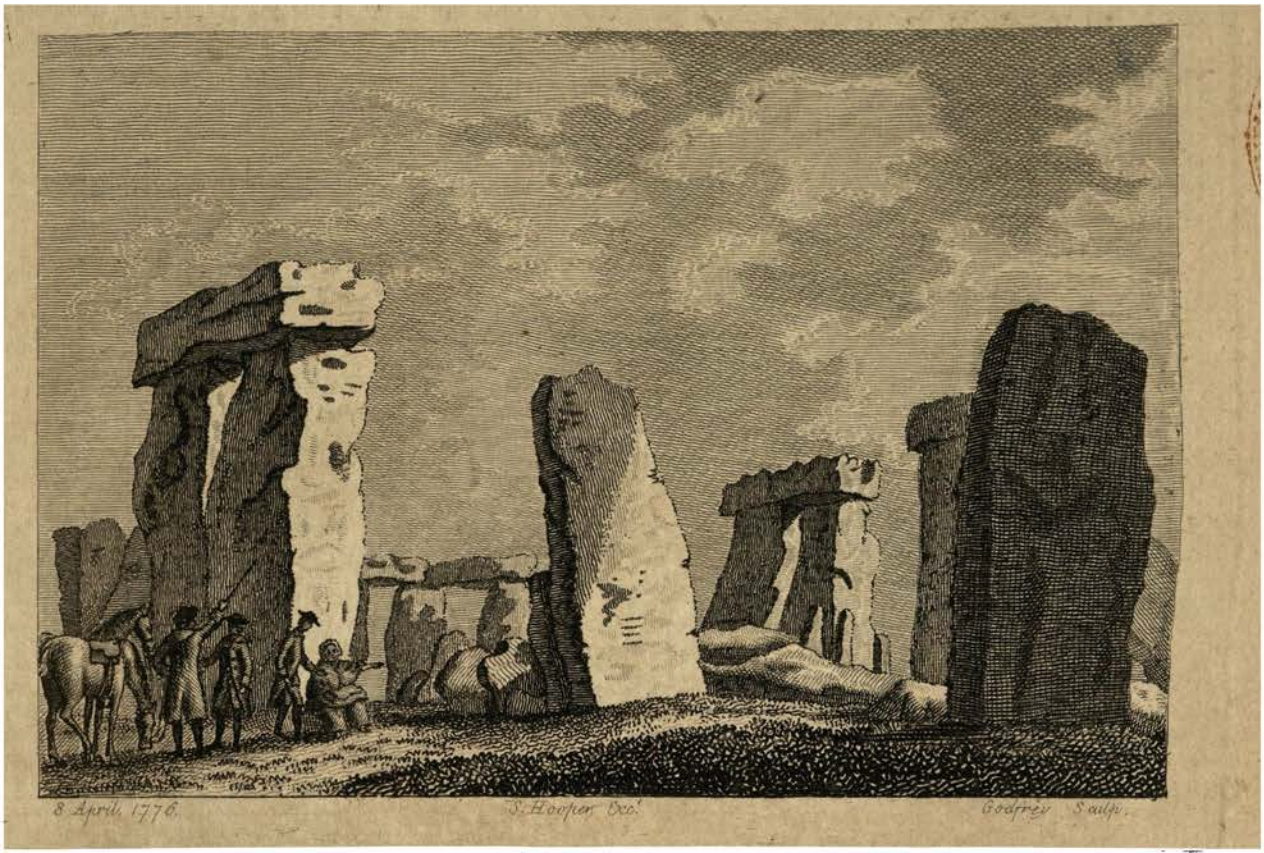
IN Brown Willis's Hiſtory of Abbies are the following particulars reſpecting this Monaſtery:

Richard Redman, biſhop of St. Aſaph, held this Abbey in commendam an. 1519.

Richard Baggot, laſt abbot, ſurrendered this Convent 14. Jan. 1540, 31ſt Hen. 8th, and had a penſion of 40l. per ann. allowed him, which he enjoyed an. 1553, when there remained in charge 14l. 2s. in annuities, and theſe penſions, viz.

To Thomas Watſonne, Robert Barlonde, John Addiſon, Edward Michael, and Edmund Carter, 6l. each; Martin Makarethe, John Dawſton, Richard Mell, 5l. each; John Bell, 5l. 6s. 8d. George Ellerſon, Anthony Johnſon, John Rode, and Ralph Watſon, 4l. each.

This View was taken Anno 1773.



STONEHENGE, WILTSHIRE.

It was a long diſpute among the learned, by what nation, and for what purpoſe theſe enormous ſtones were aſſembled and arranged. Geoffry of Monmouth relates, that they were erected by the Ancient Britons at the command of Aurelius Ambroſius, the laſt Britiſh king, by the advice of the ſage Merlin, in memory of 460 Britons murdered by Hengiſt the Saxon.

Polydore Virgil likewiſe ſays, the Britons erected it; but, according to him, as a ſepulchral monument for Ambroſius himſelf: and others ſay, it was intended for Queen Boadicea. Inigo Jones ſuppoſed it a Roman temple, and Mr. Charlton attributed it to the Danes, who were two years maſters of Wiltſhire; a tin tablet, on which were ſome unknown characters, ſuppoſed to be Punic, was digged near it in the reign of Henry VIII. but is loſt; probably, that might have given ſome information reſpecting its founders. Its common name, Stonehenge, is Saxon, and ſignifies a ſtone gallows, to which thoſe ſtones having tranſverſe impoſts, bear ſome reſemblance. It is alſo called in Welch, Choir Gour, or the Giants Dance.

Doctor Stukeley has at length, by a number of irrefragable arguments, clearly proved this to be a Britiſh temple, in which their prieſts, called Druids, officiated. He ſuppoſes it, on account of its ſuperior magnitude, to have been the metropolitan temple of Great Britain, and tranſlates the words Choir Gour, the Great Choir, or Temple. The Doctor ſays, the meaſure uſed in the conſtructing of this edifice was the Hebrew cubit, equal to twenty inches four-fifths Engliſh: that alone, meaſuring all its parts without fractions.

This venerable ſtructure ſtands upon Saliſbury Plain, in the lordſhip of Little Ambreſbury, the property of his Grace the Duke of Queenſberry, about three miles weſt from the town of Ambreſbury: it is ſituated near the ſummit of a hill, and encloſed by a circular ditch near thirty feet broad, and upwards of an hundred feet from the outer ſurface; the vallum is placed inwards, and forms a circular terrace; over this ditch are three entrances, the moſt conſiderable of which fronts the north-eaſt: at each entrance on the outſide of the trench, there appears to have been two huge ſtones, ſet up in the manner of a gate; and parallel to theſe on the inſide, two other ſtones of a ſmaller ſize.

STONEHENGE, WILTSHIRE.

THIS temple was compoſed of one hundred and forty ſtones (including thoſe of the entrances) of different ſizes, forming two circles and two ovals; of theſe, all but one, ſuppoſed to have been the altar, are of the ſame ſort as thoſe called the Grey Weathers, near Marlborough, diſtant about ſixteen miles; theſe are found lying above ground. It is pretended, that druidical temples were never built with ſtones digged from quarries. One of the largeſt of theſe ſtones is ſuppoſed to weigh upwards of forty tons, and to require above one hundred and forty oxen to move it. The altar is of blue marble, like that ſort found in Derbyſhire.

THE outer circle is nearly one hundred and eight feet in diameter, and when entire, conſiſted of ſixty ſtones, thirty uprights, and thirty impoſts; of which there are ſeventeen uprights ſtill ſtanding, and ſeven more lying on the ground, either whole or in pieces: the upright ſtones are from eighteen to twenty feet high, from ſix to ſeven broad, and about three thick, and being placed at the diſtance of three feet and a half one from another, were joined at the top by impoſts, or ſtones laid croſs: the upright ſtones are made to diminiſh a little every way, by which means the impoſts project no leſs than two feet ſeven inches, which is conſiderable in a heighth of eighteen feet. On the top of each of the upright ſtones is a tenon, reſembling half an egg; they are ten inches and a half in diameter, and exactly fit the mortices made in the impoſts: there are ſtill ſix of theſe impoſts ſtanding, each of which is ſeven feet long and about three and a half thick: on the outſide, the impoſts are rounded a little to humour the circle, but within, they are ſtraight, and originally made a polygon of thirty ſides. It is obſerved, that all the uprights are fixed in a kind of ſocket, dug in the chalk, having a bed of ſmall flints.

SOMEWHAT more than eight feet from the inſide of this exterior circle is another of forty ſmaller ſtones, which never had any impoſts: theſe are in general, only half the heighth, half the breadth, and half the thickneſs of the outer ones, and conſequently meaſure only one-eighth of their ſolid contents. Of the forty original ſtones, there are only nineteen remaining, and of theſe no more than eleven ſtanding, five in one groupe, three in another, and two in another.

HAVING paſſed the ſecond circle, you come to one of the ovals which Doctor Stukeley ſtiles the Adytum, or Sanctum Sanctorum, which is compoſed of certain compages of ſtones which he names trilithons, formed by two upright ſtones, having one impoſt covering them both. They are all remaining, five in number, not a bit is loſt but what has been knocked off with hammers, to ſee, whether acccording to the vulgar notion, the ſtone is factitious.

THE ſtones of which theſe trilithons are formed, are really ſtupendous; their heighth, breadth and thickneſs being ſo enormous as to ſtrike the beholder with amazement: each trilithon ſtands by itſelf, independent of thoſe that are next to it, and not linked together like the uprights and impoſts of the outer circle; the breadth of the ſtones at the bottom is ſeven feet and a half, and there is a cubit or twenty inches four-fifths between them, making on the whole near ſeventeen feet; the upright ſtones diminiſh conſiderably towards the top, deriving great ſtability from their pyramidical form: theſe riſe in heighth, from the lower end of each ſide next the entrance to the upper end; that is, the two firſt trilithons on the right and left are exceeded in heigth by the two next in order, and theſe by the trilithon directly behind the altar; their heighth are thirteen, fourteen and fifteen cubits, but the impoſts are all of the ſame ſize, ten cubits being their medium length. On the inſide of this oval is a leſſer of nineteen ſtones, of a form tending to the pyramid; theſe are two feet ſix inches in breadth, one foot and a half thick, and on a medium eight feet high, encreaſing in heighth as they approach the upper end of the encloſure. Of theſe, there are only ſix ſtones remaining upright. Near the upper extremity of this oval is the altar, which as has been before obſerved, is of coarſe blue marble; it lies flat on the ground, or rather ſomewhat preſſed into it; it meaſures about ſixteen feet in length, four in breadth, and twenty-ſix inches in thickneſs. It is remarked, that the inſide of moſt of theſe ſtones are ſmoother than their outſides, the beſt ſide being placed towards the holieſt part of the temple.

AT a ſmall diſtance from this pile is a huge ſtone lying on another, but ſo exactly poiſed as to be moveable with a very trifling force. The vulgar ſtory is, that the devil threw this ſtone at a monk who had ſome how provoked him, and juſt touched his heel, the mark of which is ſhewn in the ſtone, which by a miracle was then rendered as ſoft as dough. Another vulgar tradition is, that no one has ever been able to number the ſtones ſo as to make two reckonings agree. Theſe magnificent remains have ſuffered much from the ill-judged curioſity and avarice of different perſons, who have digged in and about them in ſearch of curioſities and hidden treaſure. The former have found heads and bones of animals uſually ſacrificed, but the later are not ſaid to have been ſo ſucceſsful.

DOCTOR STUKELEY has written a very curious account of this temple, from which the foregoing has been in part extracted. A peruſal of the whole is neceſſary to underſtand thoroughly all the beauties and contrivance of its conſtruction.

This View was drawn anno 1755.

THE ABBOT's TOWER, AT EVESHAM, WORCESTERSHIRE.

THIS Tower was, according to Leland, built by Clement Lichfield, the laſt Abbot but one, who was elected to that dignity about the year 1501.

" CLEMENT LICHFIELD, the laſt Abbot of Evelyn ſave one," (ſays thatWriter in his Itinerary, vol. iv. fol. 168, b.) " did very much coſt in buildinge of the Abbay, and other places longing to it. He " builded much about the Quire in adorning it. He made a right ſumptuoſe and high ſquare towre of " ſtone in the cemetery of Eveſham. This towre had a great bell in it, and a goodly cloche, and was " as a gate-houſe to one piece of the Abbey." He died, according to Browne Willis, 9th of October, 1540, and was buried in a chapel, which he had before built adjoining to the Abbey Church, in a window of which Church there was ſet up, in his life-time, an Inſcription to his memory, running thus:

Orate pro anima Domini Clementis Lichefeld ſacerdotis,
Cujus tempore turris Eveſhamiæ ædificata eſt.

FROM this inſcription it does not appear that the Tower was built at his coſt. Perhaps, as it is ſaid to have been written in his life-time, he might, out of modeſty, avoid mentioning that particular. Cromwell in vain tampered with this man to ſurrender his Abbey to the King; he, however, prevailed on him to reſign his Abbacy to one of a more complying conſtitution.

BROWNE WILLIS further adds, " Leland hath informed us, that in the foreſaid tower was a " great bell and a goodly clock; but I have not been able to learn what is become of this clock-" bell now; though I ſuppoſe that it continued 'till the Reſtauration of King Charles the IId, when " the youth of the town joyning together, and taking the bells out of the two pariſh ſteeples, melted " them, and coined the preſent ring of eight bells, now hanging together in the Tower, as I have " before inſinuated."

IT is ſaid this edifice would have ſuffered in the general wreck with the other buildings of the Monaſtery, but that it was purchaſed by the laſt Abbot and the townſmen for their own uſes.

THIS Tower is moſt advantageouſly ſituated on a beautiful eminence near the bank of the river Avon; and from the road which paſſes along its oppoſite ſhore, has the appearance of great grandeur and

magnificence, as it there ſeems united with the Churches of All Saints and St. Lawrence, which, though their vicinity would lead a diſtant and curſory beholder to believe them connected, are ſeparate and detached buildings. It may eaſily be imagined, that while the famous Abbey of this place was yet in being (which was ſituate where the Reader may obſerve, in the annexed View, part of a houſe appear beyond the trees, built on its ſite), and which, from the veſtiges extant of its remains, we have every reaſon to conclude was an edifice of great magnitude, that out of Oxford and Cambridge there was not to be found ſo great an aſſemblage of religious buildings in the kingdom.

THE fronts of the Tower, to the eaſt and weſt, are exactly ſimilar; but thoſe to the tranſverſe points not ſo, either in regard to themſelves or the others; that to the north having a double window, like thoſe to the eaſt and weſt; but on the ſouth ſide there is only a ſingle one, and that placed ſomewhat out of the centre of the plane, and towards the weſt.

THE external ornaments with which this building is decorated, are chaſte, ſimple, and beautiful; not crouded, or tediouſly profuſe; but one correct and well-ſuited ſtile of embelliſhment adorns the whole, giving it a richneſs without oſtentation, and an elegance without being trifling. Theſe ornaments, which poſſeſs the whole of the eaſt and weſt points, are only uſed on the north and ſouth ſides, from the baſe of the upper ſtory to the top. It is a very beautiful and regular ſtructure, raiſed on a baſe of about twenty-two feet ſquare, to the height of one hundred and ſeventeen feet from the ground to the crown of the vanes, entire in every part; and is, perhaps, the laſt example to be found of that ſtile of building, raiſed by the hands of Popery, in England, it being completed but juſt before the diſſolution of the Abbies. It ſeems to have been erected with the ſame view as the *Cloche* Towers uſually built near Cathedrals were; namely, for the purpoſe only of holding the bells and clock, as at Worceſter, and other places. To theſe uſes of this building is added, that it ſerves as a portal between the parochial Church-yards, and what is called the Croſs Church-yard, from whence this View was taken.

THE entrance to the aſcent of this Tower is on the ſouth ſide, which, by winding ſtairs of ſtone, leads to the belfry, from thence up to the bell-room; but from thence to the top the aſcent is by a ladder. Thoſe who have reſolution to attain the ſummit of the building, by climbing up this ladder, meet with a very ample recompence, by enjoying a moſt extenſive and beautiful proſpect of that celebrated and fertile vale which ſurrounds it, and takes its name from this ancient Corporation. The bell-room contains a very muſical peal of eight fine bells, with a good clock and chimes. Theſe bells ſerve the purpoſes of the adjacent church of St. Lawrence, that of All Saints never being uſed, although much the beſt Church.

ABOVE the dial, on the weſt front, are placed two figures in wood, repreſenting men in armour, well proportioned; their employment was, ſome years ſince, to announce the fleeting minutes to unheeding mortals, by ſtriking with their ſpears the quarters of the hour on two bells hanging above them, underneath a pediment; but Time was no leſs impartial to theſe his devoted ſervants, than to the more inattentive to his progreſs: Art failed in her aſſiſtance, and they now "reſt from their labour." This piece of mechaniſm has, however, much more to be ſaid in its favour, than can be advanced in behalf of that barbarous piece of mummery at St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, London; in that it is far from a diſagreeable object, although introduced where it was hazardous to place any thing without injuring the effect of an object that wanted not the aid of ornament, however perfect, foreign to itſelf.

THE date when this ſtructure was raiſed is carved on a circular wreath, on the point of the eaſtern arch, ſurrounding a pendant anchor; but the figures are ſo much defaced, as to be rendered unintelligible.

THIS drawing was taken nearly from the ſouth-weſt angle of the town, in order to admit the Church of St. Lawrence to the right, and that of All Saints to the left of it, together with a part of the houſe of William Phillips, Eſq. erected on the ſite of the demoliſhed Abbey; and an outer view of the curious arched Gateway, formerly its principal entrance, to give as juſt an idea as poſſible of the ſituation and vicinity of thoſe eminent ſtructures, rendered curious by their venerable antiquity.

Anno Domini, 1774.

DUDLEY PRIORY, WORCESTERSHIRE.

PLATE I.

THIS Priory ſtands a ſmall diſtance weſt of Dudley Caſtle. It was founded about the year 1161 by Gervaſe Painel, Lord of this Manor, and of ſeveral others in theſe parts. In the preamble to his charter he ſets forth, that it was done in conſideration of a like endowment intended by his father.

IT was dedicated to St. James, and filled with Cluniac Monks from Wenlock, in Shropſhire, to which it was deemed a cell.

THE founder granted to theſe Monks the ground on which the Church of St. James ſtood, as alſo the churches of St. Edmund and St. Thomas, at Dudley; and thoſe of Norkphel, Segeſle, Iggpenne, and Bradſel, with the tithes of his bread, game, and fiſh, as long as he reſided at Dudley or at Herden; alſo paſture, wood, and divers other privileges.

ANNO 1190, Pope Lucius, by his bull, ordained, that the rules of the Order of Clugni ſhould be for ever obſerved in this Priory, and that all its poſſeſſions ſhould remain undiminiſhed; namely, the church of St. James at Dudley, and the chapels of the ſaid town of St. Edmund and S——, the church of Segeſle with its appurtenances, the church of Portfield, with the chapel of Coſton, the church of Ingle and its appendages, the church of Bratefelde, with the chapel of Englefelde, all of the gift of Gervaſe Painel; the church of Womburne, with the chapel of Treſel, and other dependencies, the gift of Guido

de Offeri; the church of Seille, with its appendages, being the gift of Ralph de Seille; the town of Churchill, with its dependencies, the gift of Agnes de Someri; that of Saredune, with its appendices, the gift of Obfert de Kenefara; one rood of land in the town of Wolyntone, the gift of Robert de Chanden; and the lands of Iggpenne, the benefaction of John Manfell.

He likewife granted, that this Priory fhould be a place of fepulture for all perfons who might defire to be interred here, perfons interdicted or excommunicated only excepted, faving the rights of thofe churches from whence the faid bodies might be taken. Alfo, that in cafe of a general interdiction of the kingdom, the Monks of this Priory may privately, their doors being fhut, and without found of bell, perform Divine Service in a low voice, all interdicted or excommunicated perfons being firft put forth.

He moreover prohibited all perfons from taking tithes for the fallow or other lands cultivated by them, or at their expence, for the maintenance of their Houfe, or for food for their cattle; and authorifed them to elect proper perfons to ferve the churches belonging to them, who were to be prefented to the Bifhop, to whom they were to be anfwerable for the care of fouls committed to their charge, as they were to the Monks of this Houfe for the Temporals: And likewife enacted, That they might receive and keep Clerks and Laics flying to them: That no one who had made profeffion of their rule to leave the Houfe, unlefs for one more rigid; nor was fuch perfon to be received by any other Houfe, without letters of teftimony from this Community. He alfo further directed, That all ancient and laudable cuftoms fhould be preferved in their church, and all perfons were forbidden, under the higheft fpiritual penalty, to invade their privileges or liberties.

Roger, Bifhop of Coventry, granted forty days indulgence of enjoined penance to all fuch perfons as, being truly contrite, and having confeffed and communicated, fhould fay in the Conventual Church of Dudley, where Roger de Someri was buried, one Pater and one Ave for the foul of the faid Roger de Someri, and all the faithful departed.

Pope Boniface VIII. Anno 1300, by his bull, granted the like indulgence, the Diocefan concurring therein.

26th Henry VIII. the eftates of this Priory were valued in the whole at 36l. 3s. per annum, and at 33l. 1s. 4d Clare. It was granted as a parcel of Wenlock, 32 Henry VIII. to Sir John Dudley, and afterwards by Queen Mary to Sir Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, whofe family appears to have had the patronage thereof. It is at prefent the property of the Lord Ward.

This View, which repreſents the S. S. E. Aſpect, was drawn Anno 1774.

DUDLEY PRIORY, WORCESTERSHIRE.

PLATE II.

ERDESWICKE, in his hiſtory of Staffordſhire, deſcribes the ſtate of this priory in his time; although it did not, as he allows, belong to the county of which he was treating.

" DUDLEY caſtle ſtands, ſays he, within the manor of Sedgely, in the very " confines of Staffordſhire, and ſo near Worceſterſhire, that the town of " Dudley, (whereof the caſtle is called) ſtanding within a ſtone's caſt of the " caſtle is in Worceſterſhire; and ſo I take it, is the priory alſo, which priory " was at firſt founded, as I think, by Willielmus filius Auſculfi, or his ſon.

" IN the church of the ſame priory were diverſe goodly monuments of the " Somereyes and Suttons, and eſpecially one being croſs legged, and a very " old one; which as it was a very goodly one for the workmanſhip, ſo it was " much more ſtrange for the ſtature of the perſon buried; for the picture " which was laid over him, I took the meaſure of, and found it to be full " eight foot long; neither was the perſon leſſer of ſtature, for the coffin " wherein the charnel was laid, being of free-ſtone, and hewed hollow, an- " ſwerable to the proportion of a man; the hollow was alſo eight foot, ſo " that the body could be no leſs; for if it had, it could not with convenience " have been laid in it.

" WRITING I could ſee none, nor any other matter whereby I might diſ-
" cern whoſe it was, until ſeeking ſomething narrowly, I found under the
" arch of the monument the gold freſh, wherewith, no doubt, it had been
" wholly gilt over, and in the gold an hinder leg, and a piece of a tayle of a
" blue lion, which alſo a man might diſcover to be paſſant, and that by the
" ſpace of place it was contained in, there muſt neceſſarily be two lions;
" otherwiſe the leg and tayle muſt proportionably have been much bigger
" and larger than they were, and otherwiſe placed; ſo that thereby you may
" perceive it was a Somerye, and, as I take it, the firſt founder of the ſaid
" priory.

" DIVERSE other monuments there were. One other alſo croſs-leg'd, but
" much ſlenderer than this other was, and alſo ſhorter. Another newer,
" which I take to be for ſome of the Suttons, ſince they were Lords of Dudley;
" but great pity it was, methought, to ſee both the church and the monu-
" ments ſo defaced as they were; and ſo I then told my Lord; and that I mar-
" velled that either he, or any of his anceſtors would ſuffer it; and he anſwered
" me, that it was done while the Duke was owner of it, ſo that the fault was
" neither in his anceſtors nor him."

AT preſent, even the very ruins of the monuments here mentioned, are deſtroyed. The chief remains which have outſtood the ravages of time and avarice, are thoſe of the Conventual Church. On the ſouth ſide of the eaſt window, which ſeems to have been richly ornamented, there is a niche and canopy for an image. The weſt end is built with a coarſer and redder ſtone than that uſed in the other parts of the building. The arches all appear to have been pointed. Both to the eaſt and weſt of the ruins, are large pools of water, ſeemingly the remains of a mote which once encompaſſed the whole monaſtery; and a little to the north, are traces of ſeveral large fiſh-ponds. It is ſaid, that water in any quantity is not to be found any where elſe hereabouts.

THE ſhattered walls of ſome of the offices, were, about four years ago, patched up into a dwelling, and conveniencies for a tanner; but are now occupied by a manufacturer of thread. Againſt the houſe are ſet up ſeveral coats of arms, found among the ruins.

This view, which ſhews the S. W. aſpect of theſe ruins, was drawn anno 1774.

EDGAR'S TOWER, WORCESTER.

THIS Tower ſeems to have been part of the ancient caſtle of Worceſter: Doctor Thomas, in his ſurvey of that cathedral, ſays, "during the continuance of the king's court and caſtle here, the precincts "of the church were very ſtrait or ſcant, as it were pent up between the ſouth ſide of the church and the "north ſide of the caſtle; to remedy which, king Henry the Third, in the year 1232, gave them one "moiety of his caſtle, with all rights and privileges thereunto belonging; on part whereof the preſent "cloiſter was afterwards built. Then was the caſtle divided, by the prior and convent, with an embat-"tled wall, from the remainder of the other moiety of it, which reached from the Severn to the Tower, "commonly called king John's Tower, and ſaid by ſome to be built by him; but it was much "more ancient, having in the front of it the ſtatue of king Edgar, and his two queens, Ethelfleda and "Ethelfrida; and the ſtreet it leads into is called, in ſeveral writings, Edgar Street."

THESE ſtatues are placed on the eaſt ſide of the gate or tower, and are ſhewn in this view. "On the "oppoſite ſide (ſays Green, in his Survey of the city of Worceſter) there is a remarkable buſt, promi-"nent from the building, and not inelegantly finiſhed. It repreſents a monk leaning forwards, in a "poſition almoſt horizontal, ſupporting himſelf by his left hand, and holding in his right, which is "drawn towards his breaſt, ſomething oval; whether a chriſmatory, or other vaſculum, or any kind of "fruit, I leave to the curious in the minutiæ of antiquity to determine. If this ornament be really as "ancient as the building itſelf, we may fairly preſume, that this Tower was erected when a biſhop had the "government of the caſtle, to which, as well as to the church, it ſerved as a magnificent portal; for in "thoſe ages, even the precincts of the church were incloſed in high walls; nay, ſo late as the time of "Henry the Third, the biſhop's palace at Worceſter is ſaid to be infra clauſum, within the cloſe."

THIS edifice is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been built in the time of Ethelred the Second, from an inſcription which was extant on the eaſt ſide, upon a tablet over the point of the arch or gate, not many years ago, and which has afforded great ſcope for conjecture amongſt the antiquaries. It was in the Gothick character, and read by ſome A. D. MV. or anno domini 1005. Others have thought the charac-

ters, taken for MV, were the figures 975*, and accordingly, when this gate was repaired, that date was put up in modern numerals.

DOCTOR WARD, of Gresham College, in some remarks on this date, read before the Royal Society No. 439, vol. 10. is of opinion, the latter cannot be the true reading; and according to Dr. Wallis, our present numerals were not brought into England before the year 1130. He supposes them of Indian origin, that the Arabians learned them from the Indians, and communicated them to the Moors, who carried them into Spain, from whence they were introduced into this kingdom.

"ANOTHER objection to its so remote antiquity, is urged from the stile of its construction, by Dr. Lit-
"tleton, then dean of Exeter, in a Dissertation read before the Society of Antiquaries, January 20, 1757,
"printed in the first volume of the Archaelogia." His own words are, "the Gothick style of the arch
"would alone have proved that the date could not have been so old as 975, as doctor Ward, by other con-
"vincing arguments, made appear; for the Saxon mode of building, which continued with very little
"alteration till about king Stephen's time, was widely different from the Gothick, as Sir Christopher
"Wren justly observes in his letter to the dean and chapter of Westminster."

THE dean then proceeds as follows.

"Now I will venture to affirm, that this gateway or tower is not older than king John's time. In a
"manuscript in my possession, written by Mr. Habingdon, the great Worcestershire antiquary, about the
"reign of king Charles the First, is the following passage.

"KING JOHN, a great benefactor to the church of Worcester, did by all likelihood build the stately
"gatehouse of his court, which served for the priory, and now the college; in the front whereof, under
"the statues of our blessed Saviour crowning his blessed mother, is a king armed, with his legs crossed,
"which may represent king John, who, an. dom. 1215, in Saint Paul's church, London, took on him
"the sign of the cross for the holy voyage; or king Richard the First, whose lion's heart so conquered
"the Infidels"

"OUR author here supposes the principal figure to represent king John or Richard the First, and takes
"no notice of the female figures on each side, nor of the supposed date. Now as king Richard and
"king John had each but one wife, I am inclined to think, with Dr. Thomas, that the cross-legged
"figure rather represented king Edgar, than either king Richard the First or king John; and the two side
"figures, queen Ethelfleda and Elthelfrida, king Edgar's two wives; but, at the same time, I can by no
"means allow these statues to be any proof of the edifice on which they are placed, having been erected in
"the Saxon age, the sculpture being much too good for those very barbarous times, not to mention that
"the cross-legged figure very nearly resembles more than one of the statues which adorn the west front
"of Exeter cathedral: and one in the north-west angle of the front of Wells cathedral. It is well
"known the former were placed at Exeter by bishop Grandison, in king Edward the Third's time."

"N. B. A good engraving of the statues on the Worcester gateway is prefixed to Heming's Chartu-
"lary, published by Hern. As Mr. Habingdon is quite silent about the date in question, I conclude it
"was illegible in his time; and Dr. Ward, for the same reason, concludes it was equally so when Dr.
"Thomas wrote his Survey; but yet I am inclined to think, there was an ancient date in Arabian or
"Indian numerals, perhaps filled or covered with moss, or almost obliterated by time, though not so old
"by many centuries as the year 975; and the front of this gate being a few years since under repair,
"some part of the numerals might remain, and were rendered more conspicuous by scraping and cleaning
"of the stones. Now as Dr. Thomas had a few years before declared his opinion in print, that the
"tower or gateway was much more antient than king John's time, and also that the statues represented
"king Edgar and his two queens, the master workman set up the present date, (viz.) 975, which ap-
"peared to him the original one."

FROM an account of this building given by Mr. Cope, and printed in the Memoirs of the Royal Society, it appears the present date is only painted in black on a gold ground. This account, he says, was communicated to him by one Mr. Joseph Dougharty, of Worcester, who lived in the house over the gateway, and informed him, "that the house went by the name of the oldest house in five counties."

This view, in which part of the cathedral is seen, was drawn anno 1772.

*In Green's Survey, it is 957, though in all likelihood this is an error of the press.

EVESHAM ABBY, WORCESTERSHIRE.

THIS was a mitred parliamentary abbey, built as was pretended at the eſpecial command of the Virgin Mary, by Egwin the third biſhop of Worceſter, anno 701, on a ſpot then called Hethome, where ſhe appeared to him in the tenth year of his epiſcopacy. This ſpot, ſays William of Malmſbury, though then barren and overgrown with brambles, had a ſmall ancient church, perhaps the work of the Britains.

HERE, with the aſſiſtance of Ethelred and Kenred, kings of Mercia, and Offa governor of the eaſt Angles, he erected and endowed a monaſtery, procuring it diverſe apoſtolical and royal privileges, with large donations of lands, and twenty-two towns. It was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, and filled with Benedictine monks. There belonged to it 79 religious, beſides 65 ſervants. Egwin having reſigned his biſhoprick, became the firſt abbot.

ANNO 941, the monks of this houſe were diſplaced by Althelm and Walrak, two laymen, and biſhop Eſulf, with ſecular canons, were put in their room; but King Edgar, anno 960, reſtored them, and they remained in quiet poſſeſſion of their monaſtery, till after the death of that king.

ANNO 977, theſe monks were diſperſed a ſecond time, by Alferus, prince of the Mercians, who again inſtituted canons in their ſtead; and afterwards King Ethelred, brother to St. Edward the martyr, gave this place to a powerful man, called Godwin, then to biſhop Agelſius, and next to biſhop Athelſtan; after whoſe death it was obtained by Adolphus, biſhop of Worceſter, who took away its liberties; beſides which, its poſſeſſions were much waſted and embezzled, every one depriving it of ſomething.

AT length, anno 1114, King Ethelred appointed one Aifword, a monk of Ramſey, abbot thereof, and afterwards biſhop of London. This man, by his prudence and ſtrenuous endeavours, recovered all the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery, where the Benedictine monks kept their footing till the general diſſolution.

ANNO 1174, Waldemar King of Denmark gave the monaſtery of Othoneſey, as a cell to this houſe.

THIS houſe had no leſs than three ſucceſſive churches. The firſt, built by Egwin, fell down about the year 965, in the abbacy of Oſwardus; and though the hiſtory of the abbots is ſilent as to that head, it was undoubtedly rebuilt by him, or ſome of his immediate ſucceſſors: for ſoon after the conqueſt, Walter, a monk of Cereſia, being taken with the new or Norman ſtile of building, is there ſaid to have deſtroyed the old church, deemed one of the fineſt of its kind in England, and to have began a new one; but that wanting money to complete it, he ſent his monks, with the ſhrine of St. Egwin, through all England, to collect donations from pious perſons, by which means a very conſiderable ſum of money was raiſed. This abbot died 13th cal. of Feb. anno 1086.

THIS monaſtery was ſurrendered the 17th of November, anno 1539, by Philip Hawford, alias Ballard, a young monk of this houſe, created abbot for that purpoſe; at which time there were undoubtedly many monks, ſince according to Stephens, 1553, there were then twenty-four unprovided for.

EVESHAM ABBEY, WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE abbot, however, took care to make a good bargain for himſelf; for he had not only a penſion of 240l. per annum, but afterwards the deanry of Worceſter. Stevens ſuggeſts, however, that this deanry was in lieu of his penſion.

THE revenues at this period were valued at 1183l. 12s. and 9d. per annum; Dugdale; 1268l. 9s. 9d. Speed. The ſite was granted 34th of Hen. 8th, to Philip Hobby, Eſq.

BROWNE WILLIS ſays, the church with the cloiſters and offices of this houſe were ſo entirely demoliſhed, that he could form no judgment reſpecting them. "On, or near the ſite of the abbey, (ſays he) is built a neat ſtone-houſe, in which it is "ſuppoſed the old ſtone was employed. They have no tradition here of the abbey, church, cloyſters, or chapter-houſe; "but in the cómitery, near St. Lawrence's church, is an old arch yet ſtanding in ruins, which perhaps might have been "ſome part of the abbey buildings. There are no memorable monuments in either of the pariſh churches.

"AFTER the battle of Eveſham, which was fought Auguſt 4th, anno 1275, ſeveral perſons of quality were buried in the "abbey church by the monks, before the high altar; the chief of which were Simon Mountfort, the potent Earl of Ley-"ceſter, Henry Mountfort, and Hugh le Diſpenſer, juſticiar of England. In this battle were likewiſe ſlain, Peter de "Mountfort, William de Mandeville, Ralph Baſſet, and Roger St. John, with diverſe knights and eſquires, which probably "were alſo buried here, as were many beſides, though we cannot now retrieve their names."

THE following curious account of the preſent ſtate of the arch abovementioned by Browne Willis, was ſent me by Val. Green, Eſq; F. A S. to whom I am likewiſe indebted for the modern account of the Abbot's Tower.

THE gateway, or principal entrance to the abbey of Eveſham, is the moſt curious of its remains. It is an elliptical arch, ſeventeen feet high from the ground to the key-ſtone; but it is evident that the foundation is much filled up by the rubbiſh of the ruins that formerly ſurrounded it. It is divided by three ſets of mouldings into two ranges of niches, filled with well carved figures, eight in each range. The outer row conſiſts of ſitting figures; and ſeem to have been repreſentations of either abbots or biſhops, from their being ſeated on a ſort of throne; but as they have all ſuffered decapitation, it is but conjecturally that we can ſpeak of their identity, in reſpect of the particular order and eſtimation they bore: no more can be ſaid of the inner ſet, they having ſhared the ſame fate from the hands of the capricious gentleman, once proprietor of the manſion to which this ruin ſerves as an entrance into its garden. His motive is ſaid to have been the extirpation of the worſhip of images, and fearing theſe might become objects of adoration, he concluded, that by taking off their heads they would no longer be held in veneration. This ſet differs from the other, being repreſented ſtanding, but whether they are of the order of ſaints or martyrs, cannot be gathered from their preſent aſpect.

I KNOW not how far we ſhould be determined by the diſcernment of the unpitying leveller juſt hinted at, whether the whole of them were not of one or other of theſe orders, and might thereby draw down his vengeance on their devoted heads. He certainly enjoyed a better opportunity to make the diſtinction; and as they were more to be ſuſpected of requiring worſhip than the vanity of either the biſhops or abbots even of thoſe days could be ſuſpected of, there ſeems ſome ſhadow of reaſon in ſuppoſing the whole to have been an aſſemblage of ſaints or martyrs. But not to follow the ſteps of this viſionary too cloſely, by conjectures probably as romantic as his own, we will return to the deſcription of this venerable relick.

IN the center of the outer range of images, appears to have been the figure of an angel, ſurrounded, probably, by a glory originally: but it is ſo much defaced, as to be ſcarce diſcernible to have been a figure at all: we have juſt authority enough to ſay it is in the action of prayer, and can diſcover, that as it had the happineſs of repreſenting a celeſtial being, it was allowed to keep its head. The centre of the inner range had a carving of ſome kind on it, but it is quite gone.

I NEVER remember to have ſeen figures more eaſily diſpoſed, or better executed, of the long ſtanding theſe are known to be of, than what they are. The draperies are flowing and eaſy, and thoſe parts of the body that are ſeen, carry the evidence of much ſpirit and taſte about them.

GREAT care ſeems to have been taken in preſerving as entire as poſſible this piece of antiquity; the outer part being faced with more modern work to preſerve it, and the adjoining walls on either ſide were raiſed as friendly ſupports to its venerable remains. Its ſituation is at the extremity of the garden-avenue leading to the houſe of William Phillips, Eſq; erected on the ruins of the abbey, and is diſtant from it about one hundred and fifty yards.

THERE is a hollow cut from this gate towards the river Avon, acroſs that part of the croſs-church-yard, by way of approach to the gate; below which are the fiſh ponds for the uſe of the abbey.

PERHAPS no ſituation can be more beautiful or luxuriant than was that of this famous abbey. The river Avon from Warwickſhire, enters Worceſterſhire in a ſouthern direction, and continues that courſe to Eveſham, round which place it takes a ſemicircular form, returning northward on the other ſide of the town, in its paſſage to the more interior parts of the country. The abbey, and the other religious edifices, poſſeſs the centre of this curve, ſtanding on the ſummit of a regular aſcent from the river, and have a gentle declivity from them on all ſides to its banks, but to the north, where the town ſtands, and enjoys a like happy ſituation.

THERE yet remains the veſtigia of a wall like the famous one of the Picts, which extended itſelf in nearly a right line over this peninſula, from one part of the river to the other, where it joined the bridge, forming a boundary between the eccleſiaſtical poſſeſſions and the town; the firſt being to the ſouth of the wall, and environed by the river, the laſt lying open towards the ſouth.

This drawing was taken Anno Dom. 1774.

11 Feb.ʸ 1773. Pl. I. Ellis Sc.

THE MONASTERY OF ST. AGATHA, NEAR RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.

THIS was an abby of Auguſtine monks, dedicated to St. Agatha; it is ſituated in the village of Eaſtby, near Richmond, and from thence often called Eaſtby abby. It was founded by Roaldus the Conſtable, ſays an ancient manuſcript quoted by Dugdale; but at what time, or of what place he was conſtable, is not there mentioned. Tanner, who places this foundation in the year 1151, calls him Conſtable of Richmond Caſtle.

ANNO 1253, it was agreed between the abbot and monks of St. Agatha, and Henry, ſon of Ranulph, that the ſaid Henry ſhould have all their poſſeſſions at Kerperby, now Carperby, to be held by him in pure and perpetual alms, paying annually to the monks, one pound of cummin-ſeed.

ROGER DE MOWBRAY, Alan Bygod, and many others were conſiderable benefactors to this houſe; their grants are recited and confirmed by the charter of king Edward the Third, printed in the Monaſticon. In the tenth of that king's reign, the patronage of it was in Henry Lord Scroop, from whom it devolved to his ſon and heir, William; he, dying without iſſue, bequeathed it to his brother Richard, high chancellor in the time of Richard the Second, who, in the third year of that reign, gave to this houſe the manor of Brumpton upon Swale, then valued at £10. 3*s*. 4*d*. per annum. Hiſtory records the conſcientious and reſolute behaviour of this chancellor in his office, on the following occaſion. King Richard, during his minority, and at a time when he was under the tuition of divers governors ap-

pointed by parliament, had made a very conſiderable and improper grant to one of his favourites; to this the chancellor refuſed to affix the great ſeal, alledging the king's youth and inexperience; Richard, provoked at his denial, ſent for the ſeal, which Scroop refuſed to deliver, as holding it not of the king, but the parliament; at which that prince being farther incenſed, went to him in perſon, and required his obedience; whereupon the chancellor delivered up the ſeals to him, declaring, that although he would in all things, as a loyal ſubject, bear him true allegiance, he would no longer ſerve him in any publick poſt; and accordingly retired to his eſtate in the country, where he ſpent the remainder of his days, and much of his fortune, in acts of piety and devotion. Amongſt others, he obtained a licence, the ſixteenth of Richard the Second, to beſtow an annual rent of £150, iſſuing out of his lordſhips of Brignate, Caldwell, Clyf upon Teſe, Thornton-Steward, Brakene, Sledme, Diſford and Middleton Quernhow, in the county of York, for the maintenance of ten additional canons, over and above the then uſual number; as alſo for that of two ſecular canons, and twenty-two poor men, for ever, to pray for the proſperity of the ſaid Richard and his heirs, during this life, and for their ſouls after their deceaſe; likewiſe for the ſouls of his predeceſſors, and thoſe of all the faithful. This grant he afterwards, namely, in the twentieth of the ſame reign, obtained the king's licence to reſume, in order to found therewith a college in the church of the Holy Trinity, at Wenſlow, or Wenſley, for a maſter or warden, and as many chaplains or fellows as he thought proper, and twenty-two poor perſons; but this deſign (ſays Tanner) probably never took effect, though perhaps again attempted the firſt of Henry the Fourth. He died the fourth of Henry the Fourth, and by his will directed his body to be depoſited in this abby, giving to every pariſh, anniverſary, or chantry prieſt of the pariſh churches of Richmondſhire, coming to and celebrating at his obit, two ſhillings. Stephen, his ſon, who died the ſixth of the ſame reign, was, in obedience to his laſt will, here interred, near the body of his father. John Scroop gave the ſame directions relative to his interment, in caſe he died in this county.

THIS abby, at the diſſolution, was valued at £111. 17*s.* 11*d.* per annum, according to Dugdale. Speed makes it £188. 16*s.* 2*d.* Tanner ſays, herein were about ſeventeen monks. The ſite was granted the fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary to Ralph Gower, and the fourteenth of Elizabeth to John Stanhope. At preſent it belongs to the heirs of the late Thomas Smith, Eſq; of Grey's Inn.

This drawing, which repreſents the inſide of the abby, was made anno 1752.

THE MONASTERY OF ST. AGATHA, NEAR RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.

PLATE II.

THIS view exhibits the ſouthern aſpect of theſe ruins, with the portrait of an ancient and remarkable elm, mentioned in the following deſcription, for which I am again beholden to Thomas Maude, Eſq; who therein takes the opportunity of celebrating the character of a deceaſed friend, whoſe extraordinary worth will, it is hoped, apologize for the deviation from the more immediate ſubject of this work.

" THE reſpectable looking ruins of St. Agatha are pleaſantly ſituated near the " eaſtern ſide of the river Swale, beneath the little village of Eaſtby, about a mile " eaſtward from the town of Richmond, mutually commanding the agreeable " proſpects of each other. Conſidered as a ruin, and viewed as a pictureſque " object from the ſurrounding eminences, the abby fills and gratifies the eye. " Nor is it leſs ſtriking in its appearance, on a nearer view, from a variety of " incidents, as a ſubject of moral contemplation; for excluſive of the awful " aiſle, the teſſelated pavement, and the hollowed altar, in common with other " buildings of the like kind, being now become the lodgment of cattle, or the " doleful den of vermin. It is here that the murmur of the Swale, the ſympa- " thiſing elm, with its withered branches, frequently the rooſt of ravens, and

" other reputed birds of omen, with the contiguous church and burying-ground " of Eaſtby, ſtamp a character on the place, peculiarly ſuited to inſpire the ſoothing " ſentiments of elegy. The courteous reader will therefore be pleaſed to allow " ſome ſmall indulgence to a ſighing bard, if in this place he attempts the ſlender " tribute of an epitaph to the memory of his beloved friend.

Near to this place
Sequeſtred from the world, by choice,
Tho' qualified for its moſt arduous ſcenes
Lived, the diſcerning, prudent, ſincere,
And conjugal * Portius.
With a mind unſullied by Bigotry
With a heart replete with humanity
He was firmly attached to the dictates
Of pure religion, whoſe revealer
He venerated and adored.
Rigidly juſt in his intentions, he ever meant
Or practiſed truth with undeviating ardor.
Familiar in the moral and natural ſyſtems of the world
According to generally received opinions.
He, was profitably inſtructive,
His favourite author, for he read liberally, was Milton
Whoſe works, he delivered with uncommon
Taſte and energy, as if his feelings and the paradiſe
He ſo well underſtood, were to be the
Harbingers of that happineſs
We fully confide, he now inherits.
He died on the 4th of April, 1772 of an impoſthume
In his lungs, aged fifty-one years.

" MANY internal ornaments of this abbey, at its diſſolution, were carried off, " to decorate both near and diſtant churches, and there now ſubſiſts a magnificent " and curiouſly carved pew at Wenſley, the ſpoil of this abbey, antiently be- " longing to the Lord Scroops, of Bolton, with whom St. Agatha ſeems to have " been a favourite ſhrine, though remote from his caſtle above twelve miles. " On this work are ſtill legible, Henry Lord Scroop, carved on the wood in the " old church, text writing, with inſcriptions, too much broken to be now ex- " plained. About ten miles higher up the Swale, to the weſt of Richmond, " are ſituated, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, diſtant about a mile and a half " from each other, the abbies of Merrick and Elleſton, being the laſt expiring " monuments of that ſpecies of zeal in the north-weſt part of this country, but " whoſe fragments are too inconſiderable to merit a deſcription either from the " pen or pencil."

This view was drawn anno 1760.

John Cloſe, Eſq.

AYSGARTH BRIDGE, YORKSHIRE.

ALTHOUGH this bridge can ſcarcely boaſt a ſufficient age to claim a place in this work, its erection being ſo late as the year 1539, as appears by a ſtone tablet on it bearing that date; yet the extraordinary beauty of the ſurrounding ſcene, the foaming caſcade ſeen beneath its arch, the venerable mantle of ivy, and the ſhrubs and trees with which it is ſhaded and adorned, all join to compenſate for its want of antiquity. Beſides, it muſt be allowed, that conſidering the time when it was built, and the remote place where ſituated, it is by no means a contemptible performance; being a large ſegment of a circle, riſing near thirty-two feet, and ſpanning ſeventy-one, and has in general an appearance of lightneſs, that would not diſcredit the work of a modern artiſt. At preſent it is a little out of repair; the parapet being cracked, and in one place near falling. A ſmall diſtance below it is the grand water-fall, called Ayſgarth Force.

AYSGARTH BRIDGE, YORKSHIRE,

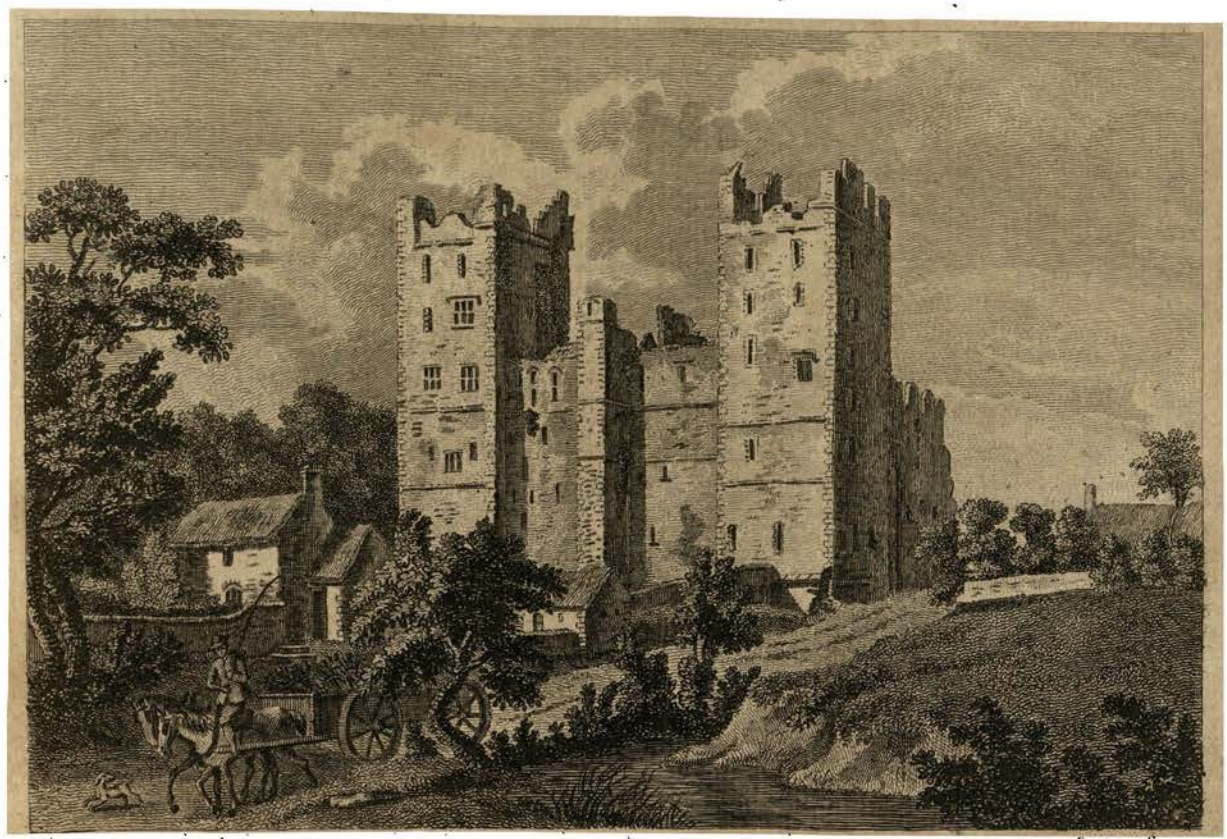
This bridge, with the adjacent falls of the river Eure, are thus pleaſingly delineated in the poem called Wenſley-Dale:

But now, O Ayſgarth, let my rugged Verſe
The wonders of thy cataracts rehearſe.
Long ere the toiling ſheets to view appear,
They ſound a prelude to the pauſing ear.
Now in rough accents by the pendent wood,
Rolls in ſtern majeſty the foaming flood;
Revolving eddies now with raging ſway,
To Ayſgarth's ample arch incline their way.
Playful and ſlow the curling circles move,
As when ſoft breezes fan the waving grove;
'Till prone again, with tumult's wildeſt roar
Recoil the billows, reels the giddy ſhore;
Daſh'd from its rocky bed, the winnow'd ſpray
Remounts the regions of the cloudy way,
While warring columns fiercer combats join,
And make the rich, rude, thund'ring ſcene divine.

THEY are likewiſe very accurately deſcribed in the Account of England and Wales, publiſhed anno 1770, in ten Vol. 12mo.

"Aſgarth Force is ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Aſkrig, on the bank of the "river Ure, which here falls in ſeveral places over rocks, in a very romantic "manner. The firſt fall is of ſeveral ſteps, near the bridge, and though not "very ſteep, is beautifully pictureſque. It is in a fine hollow incloſed by hills, "and ſhaded by trees. The bridge is one arch of great extent, through which "the water foams down ſeveral ſteps in its rocky bed, and through this arch "the view is moſt elegantly pleaſing. You firſt ſee ſome ſhrubby ſtraggling "underwood, which hangs juſt under the brick-work, then the ſheet of water "falling ſome feet among the rocks, particularly interſected by three large looſe "pieces: next is ſeen another level ſheet nearer to you than the former; and "then a ſecond torrent, daſhing among ſtraggling rocks, and throwing up the "foam. The top of the bridge is thick overgrown with ivy, and the whole "view bounded by a number of ſteep hills, ſcattered over with trees. Lower "down the river, below the bridge, are three falls more, which are rendered "not a little ſtriking, from the romantic ſpot in which they are ſituated; the "river being walled in with rocks of a conſiderable height, with their tops "fringed with ſhrubby wood. The loweſt of theſe falls is the principal; for the "water ruſhing between the vaſt rocks, has a double fall of twelve or fifteen "feet in the whole, and forms a very noble object." It is to be obſerved, that the appearances of theſe falls differ according to the quantity of water in the river.

This View was drawn Anno 1773.



1 Jan. 1773 Pl. 1 Sparrow fc

BOLTON CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

BOLTON CASTLE was built by Richard Lord Scroope, high chancellor in the time of Richard the Second: that king's licence for its erection, bearing date the fourth of July, in the third year of his reign, is ſtill extant. Leland ſays it was eighteen years completing; and that the charge, each year, was a thouſand marks: ſo that, according to this account, the whole coſt amounted to twelve thouſand pounds. He likewiſe relates, that moſt of the timber uſed in its conſtruction, was fetched from the foreſt of Engleby in Cumberland, by means of diverſe relays of ox teams placed on the road; theſe relieving each other, drew it from ſtage to ſtage, till it reached Bolton. The ſame author mentions a remarkable contrivance in the chimneys of the great hall; and a curious aſtronomical clock. His words concerning the firſt are theſe: "One thinge I muche notyd in the haulle of Bolton, how chimeneys was conveyed by "tunnills made in the ſyds of the waulls, betwixt the lights in the haull; aud by this meanes, and by no "covers is the ſmoke of the harthe in the hawle wonder ſtrongly convayed."

IN this caſtle was a chantry, founded likewiſe with the king's licence, by the above-mentioned Richard Lord Scroope, conſiſting of ſix prieſts; one of whom was to be warden, to celebrate divine ſervice for King Richard the Second and his heirs.

THE plan of this building is of a quadrilateral figure; whoſe greateſt length runs from north to ſouth: but, on meaſuring it, no two of its ſides are found equal; that on the ſouth being 184 feet, its oppoſite 187, the weſt ſide 131, and the eaſt 125 feet. It has four right lined towers, one at each angle: but neither their faces nor flanks are equal; each of the former meaſuring, on the north and ſouth ſides, forty-ſeven feet and a half; and, on the eaſt and weſt, only thirty-five feet and a half: the latter vary, from ſeven feet and a half, to ſix feet. In the center, between the two towers, both on the north and ſouth ſides, is a large projecting right-angled buttreſs or turret. That on the north ſide is fifteen feet in front; its weſt ſide is fourteen; and its eaſt ſixteen feet: on the ſouth ſide, the front is twelve feet; its

eaſt nine, and its weſt ſide twelve feet. As theſe buttreſſes ſtand at right angles to the building, and their flanks or ſides being thus unequal, neither the north nor ſouth curtains are one continued right line.

THE grand entrance was in the eaſt curtain, near the ſouthernmoſt tower: there were, beſides this, three other doors; one on the north, and two on the weſt ſide. The walls are ſeven feet in thickneſs, and ninety-ſix in height. It was lighted by ſeveral ſtages of windows. Leland ſays, the chief lodging-rooms were in the towers; and that here was a fine park, walled in with ſtone.

IN this place Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined, anno 1568; being brought hither the thirteenth of July. But Elizabeth, although Lord Scroope had given her no reaſon to diſtruſt either his vigilance or fidelity, choſe to remove her to Tutbury Caſtle, in Staffordſhire; and to commit her to the keeping of the earl of Shrewſbury. Perhaps, as the Lord Scroope was brother-in-law to the Duke of Norfolk, ſhe might be apprehenſive he would favour the deſigns of that duke, who had formed a project of mounting the throne of Scotland by a marriage with Mary.

DURING the civil-wars, this caſtle was a long time gallantly defended for the king, by Colonel Scroope, and a party of the Richmondſhire militia, againſt the parliamentary forces; but, at length, November 5, 1645, ſurrendered, on honourable conditions.

EMANUEL LORD SCROOPE, earl of Sunderland, who died without male iſſue in the reign of Charles the Firſt, was the laſt of that ancient family that inhabited the caſtle. The eaſt and north ſides are now moſtly in ruins; but the weſt part is in good repair, and occupied by two families.

FOR the following particulars, the author is indebted to Thomas Maude, Eſq;

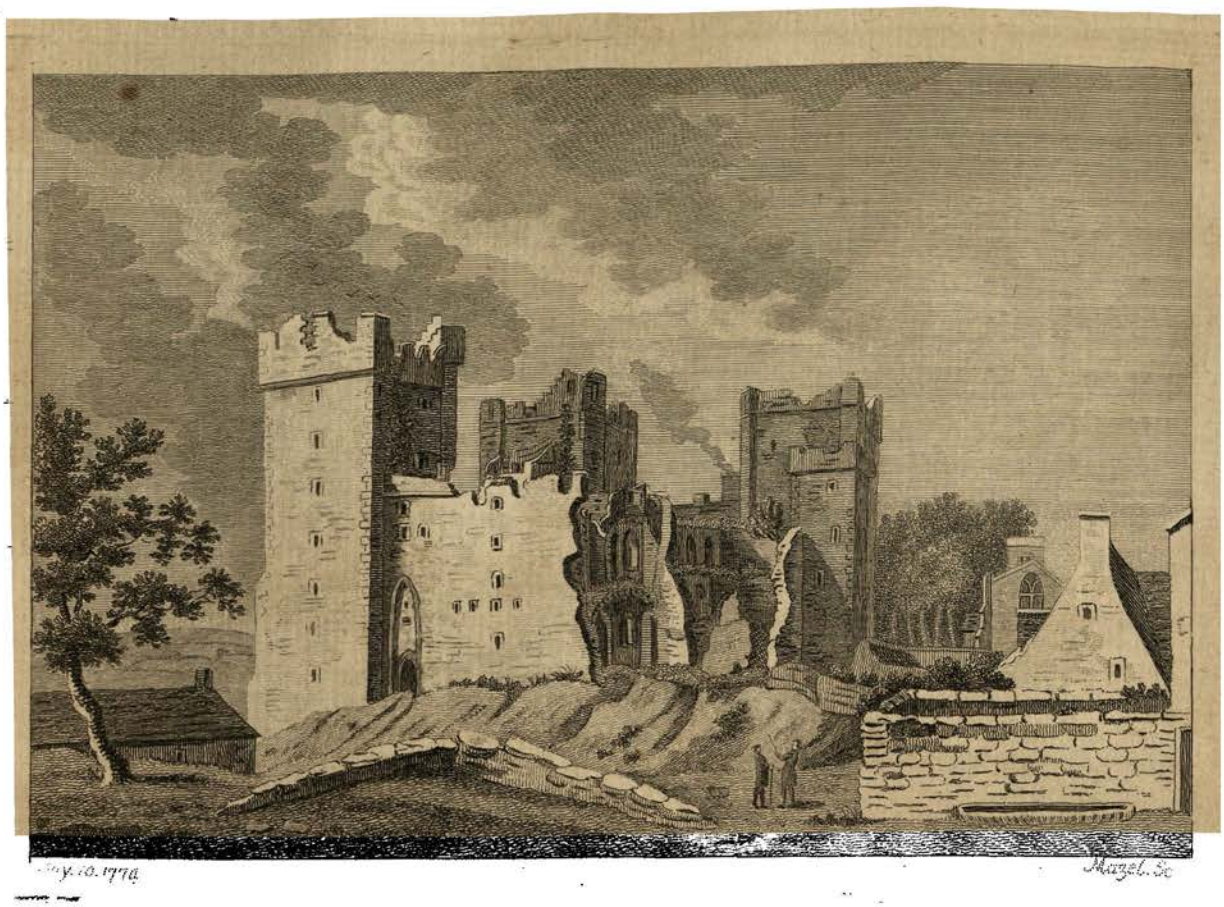
BOLTON CASTLE ſtands on the north ſide of Wenſley-dale, in the north riding of the county of York, ſix miles from Middleton, and ten from Richmond. Its ſituation is happily adapted to ſurvey, from its lofty walls, the extenſive demeſnes antiently belonging to it; as well as to expreſs that magiſterial air of grandeur, ſo characteriſtical in this ſtyle of architecture; being built at about the diſtance of half a mile from the river Eure, on an aſcent which gradually continues for ſome miles in its rear, and forms a barrier to defend the pile from the bleak winds of the north. Contiguous, on the eaſt, is the little village of Bolton; on the weſt ſide of a rookery, which opens into ſpacious paſtures, formerly occupied as parks; while, in the front, as well as on each ſide, the vale unboſoms its charms in the moſt engaging manner.

ON a peruſal of Bolton caſtle, ſome ſimilarities occur, which ſeem generally applicable to all the caſtles of any reſpectable rank and antiquity. The circumſtances here alluded to, are the immenſe ſize of their ovens; the ſeeming unneceſſary ſtrength of their walls, for bow and arrow times; and the gloomy conſtruction of their rooms. In reſpect to the firſt article, the preſumption of furniſhing the beſieged with bread, in the contingence of a war, and the idea of ancient hoſpitality, in times of peace, may be cauſes ſufficient for explaining the taſte of our anceſtors in this way; but in regard to the other, it would appear, as if the diſtinguiſhed founders of theſe manſions were utter enemies to the all-cheering comforts of light and air: for notwithſtanding ſmall windows and apertures in the walls, agreeable to the mode of thoſe days, might tend to give ſtability and ſafety to the inhabitants, in thoſe military and feudal ages, certain it is, that much of this precaution might have been ſpared, more eſpecially aloft, without prejudice to either. Let us add to this account, the firſt of all conſiderations, the circumſtance of health, which muſt have been frequently ſacrificed to the ſeaſoning of the walls; than which not leſs than half a century would apparently ſuffice. Under theſe predicaments ſtand the apartments ſhewn for that in which Mary queen of the Scots was confined; and the bed-room of the Lord Scroopes: both which, according to the refinement of the preſent period, would not be thought ſufficiently good even for the domeſtic animals of a man of fortune.

TO hazard a conjecture, the erection of this caſtle might be calculated to check the growing and formidable power of that of Middleham, of more ancient date; whoſe owners, the Nevils, from their enterprizing ſpirit, and the mutability of their politics, became troubleſome to many regal ſucceſſions; whilſt the Scroopes were of a more pacific and loyal turn.

THIS caſtle belongs to the duke of Bolton (from whence the title is derived) it deſcending to his grace by the marriage of an anceſtor with a daughter of Emanuel Scroope, earl of Sunderland. The manſion of the noble family of the Powletts ſtands three miles eaſt of the caſtle; and was built by the marquis of Wincheſter, firſt Duke of Bolton, in 1678.

This view was taken anno 1752.



BOLTON-CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

PLATE II.

In this view, which gives the north-eaſt aſpect, the depredations of Time or Avarice on this ancient ſtructure are diſplayed; the chaſm ſeen in the building being occaſioned by the fall of one of the Towers which once decorated and defended the pile, with no other circumſtance of damage than alarming the contiguous inhabitants by the noiſe, and blockading the doors of two cottages, a happy eſcape! whoſe threſholds only the ſcattered fragments preciſely reached. This event happened in the night of the 19th day of November, 1761, the lapſed Tower being on that angle on which the Caſtle had been attacked in the Civil Wars of the laſt Century. Hence, probably, the injuries it then ſuſtained, co-operating with old age, and the incautious manner of tenants purloining materials for fences and

erections, might ſap the foundation, and bring the ſuperſtructure thus low, after having ſtood the war of elements and of man near four hundred years.

By this accident, however, the pictureſque appearance of the whole object, from the Village of Bolton, is much improved; but this is a circumſtance, which, perhaps, the owner may not think a ſufficient compenſation for the miſchief done to the building.

This Caſtle is one of thoſe, which, from the ſcite and preſervation of its remaining parts, is greatly pleaſing to the eye of the traveller, and highly ornamental to the country; nor is it leſs an object of grandeur and beauty, ſeen from the avenues of the woods near Bolton-houſe, the more modern manſion of the noble owner of both, where, in ſeveral views, the Caſtle makes a diſtant termination, ſingularly fine and groteſque.

In the center of this Caſtle is a ſquare area, or an open and uncovered ſpace, calculated to give light and air to the internal offices and apartments. Externally, near to the right of the ſpectator, is one of the Cottages of the Village of Bolton. Here likewiſe is ſhewn the little, tho' ancient Church of Bolton, remarkable only for its ſmallneſs and ruſticity, having neither any engraved braſſes, burial-ground, painted windows, or funereal memorandums, by which perſons, eminent only for their riches, endeavour, for a while, to preſerve themſelves from oblivion; or by which Vanity pretends to aſſume the rehearſal of a life, maugre however unworthy to be remembered. To the humility of this Church, which even has not a fence about it, we drop our concluſive offering.

SACRED SIMPLICITY PERSONIFIED.

LET the proud fane on lofty columns riſe,
Spread wide its baſe, and pierce ſuperior ſkies;
Let Rome or Mecca coſtly incenſe bring,
'Tis from the heart, oblations grateful ſpring:
Be mine the taſk, nor feel I flaunting ſcorn,
To guide the ruſtick and the lowly-born.
Then ſtart not, reader, at my humble ſtate,
If at this altar Zeal and Truth await.

BOLTON PRIORY, IN CRAVEN, YORKSHIRE.

WILLIAM DE MECHINES, grandſon to the king of Scotland, and Cecilia de Romelli, his wife, baroneſs of Skipton, having loſt their only ſon, who was drowned in attempting to lead a greyhound over a brook, from its narrowneſs called the Strides, in the year 1120, founded a Priory for Canons Regular, of the Order of St. Auguſtine, at Embeſca, Emmeſey, Emelſley or Emſhaw, near Skipton, in the deanery of Craven, and in the archdeaconry of Weſt-Riding. It was dedicated to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert. Burton ſays, Dr. Johnſton, of Pontefract, ſaw in Bolton Hall the portraits of this lady, her ſon, and his dog.

THIS Priory was, the firſt of Henry the Second, anno 1151, removed to Bolton by Adelizia de Romelli, daughter of the foundreſs, ſhe giving to the Monks the manor of Bolton in exchange for thoſe of Stretton and Skibdune. They afterwards received ſeveral conſiderable benefactions from Halto Mauleverer, Elizabeth de Fortibus, James de Eſton, and others, which were confirmed by king Henry the Third, Edward the Firſt, and Edward the Second. This Houſe, owing ſubjection to the Priory of Huntingdon, was diſcharged therefrom by Pope Celeſtin the Third.

FROM theſe donations they were poſſeſſed of the manors of Bolton and Appletrewyk, the village of Childwyke, and the patronage of the churches of Broughton, Carlton in Craven, Kighley, Kildwic, Marton, Preſton, Skipton, and tythes out of thoſe of Kettlewell and Staveley. The Prior had free warren in Bolton, Kilnwicke, Ridne, How, Halcum, Oneſby, Eſtby, Crackon, Malgrum, Seteches, Wykedon, Brandon, Wynwerthſtrete and Ryther; as alſo a fair at Emeſey, and the tythes of the wild beaſts taken in Craven; the whole in rents, mills and tythes amounting annually to £444. 17s. 4d. as appears by an account printed by Burton, from Michaelmas 1324, to the ſame feaſt 1325, in which is included the corn and cattle ſold within that year; but by the rental taken the twenty-ſixth of Henry the Eighth, A. D. 1535, its revenues amounted to only £302. 9s. 3d. in the whole, or £212. 3s. 4d. clear.

IN the twenty-ſixth of Edward the Third, John de Inſula, Lord of Rougemont, remitted to theſe Monks an annual payment of one hundred pounds, on condition that they ſhould maintain ſix chaplains at Horewood, or ſeven at Bolton; and in the year 1367, a chantry was founded here by Thomas Bradley and John de Otterborne, who granted certain lands to find a ſecular chaplain to celebrate divine ſervice for their ſouls, and the ſouls of their wives, which foundation was confirmed by archbiſhop Thoreſby. Here were buried, as directed by their wills, Katharine and Margaret, daughters of Sir Peter Mauleverer, knight, John Clapham and John Young.

BOLTON PRIORY, IN CRAVEN, YORKSHIRE.

THIS Priory was diſſolved the 11th of June, in the thirty firſt of Henry the Eighth; and on the 3d of April, in the thirty-third year of the ſame reign, was granted to Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland.

IN the year 1553, there remained in charge the following penſions: to Chriſtopher Leeds £6. 13s. 4d. to William Wythes, £6. to Thomas Pickering, William Maltham, John Cromoke, Edward Hill, John Bolton, George Richmond, Robert Knareſborough, each £5. 6s. 8d. and to Robert Bourdeux, £4.

The 5th of July 1635, Elizabeth, the only daughter and heir of Henry Clifford, the laſt earl of Cumberland, marrying Richard, the firſt earl of Burlington, carried the Priory into that family. It now belongs to the duke of Devonſhire, whoſe father, the late duke, married Charlotte, the heireſs of Richard, the laſt earl of Burlington.

THIS Priory ſtands on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the river Aire, which there forms a kind of angle. This building, according to Burton, was ſurveyed by Dr. Johnſton, a phyſician of Pontefract, in 1670, who thus deſcribes it:

"THE Priory Church is made in form of a croſs, the ſteeple in the middle; the cloiſters, confeſſor's houſe, lodgings, "&c. are upon the ſouth ſide; a ſquare court was on the weſt ſide of theſe cloiſters, and a great building weſt of that "court, both ends adjoining the Priory's church; there ſtands a ſtately ſquare building a little to the weſtward, "which was the gatehouſe of the Priory. The river runs eaſtward of it, and acroſs it there is a proſpect of a ſteep "rock. At the weſt end there was a late erection of a ſteeple, which ſeems to lengthen the body of the church, and "covers the old front. Upon the entry of this new erection, over the door, is carved on a verge all along, in the "Year of our Lord M CCCC XX, R. (a creſcent or half moon, for Richard Moon) began this foundation; to whoſe "ſoul God have mercy, amen. N. B. He was of the Moons of Haſlewood.

"UNDERNEATH this are many eſcutcheons, without any arms upon them; only upon the right ſide of the north "part of the front is the Clifford's arms, and on the other ſide is a croſs formee. Entering within the door we ſee "the ſteeple was never finiſhed, the Monaſtery being ſurrendered before it was compleat. Paſſing acroſs this ſteeple "we enter into another door, being the old door before this new erection, and ſo into the body of the church, which "is ruinous, and all the upper windows are cloſed with wood.

"THERE is one ſtatue, now A. D. 1670, leaning againſt the wall, repreſenting the lady Rumelli. Upon the "north ſide of the choir of the Claphams, there is a vault for ſetting bodies erect in. In the firſt order of the north "ſide, arg. 3 greyhounds currant, S. collard, of the firſt; in the ſecond order, arg. five fuſils in feſs, or, charged "with as many roſes; in the third order, the arms of England, and G. a feſs, between two greyhounds currant, arg. "On the ſouth ſide, firſt England and Nevils arms, and arg. a croſs, or, ſaltire. G. and G. a croſs formee, and "varry arg. and az.

"THE ſecond order are a lyon rampant, G. crowned, or, in a bordure azure beſantee; the third order, the fuſils "and roſe, old Percy's arms; the fourth has nothing, and the fifth contains the Nevils arms.

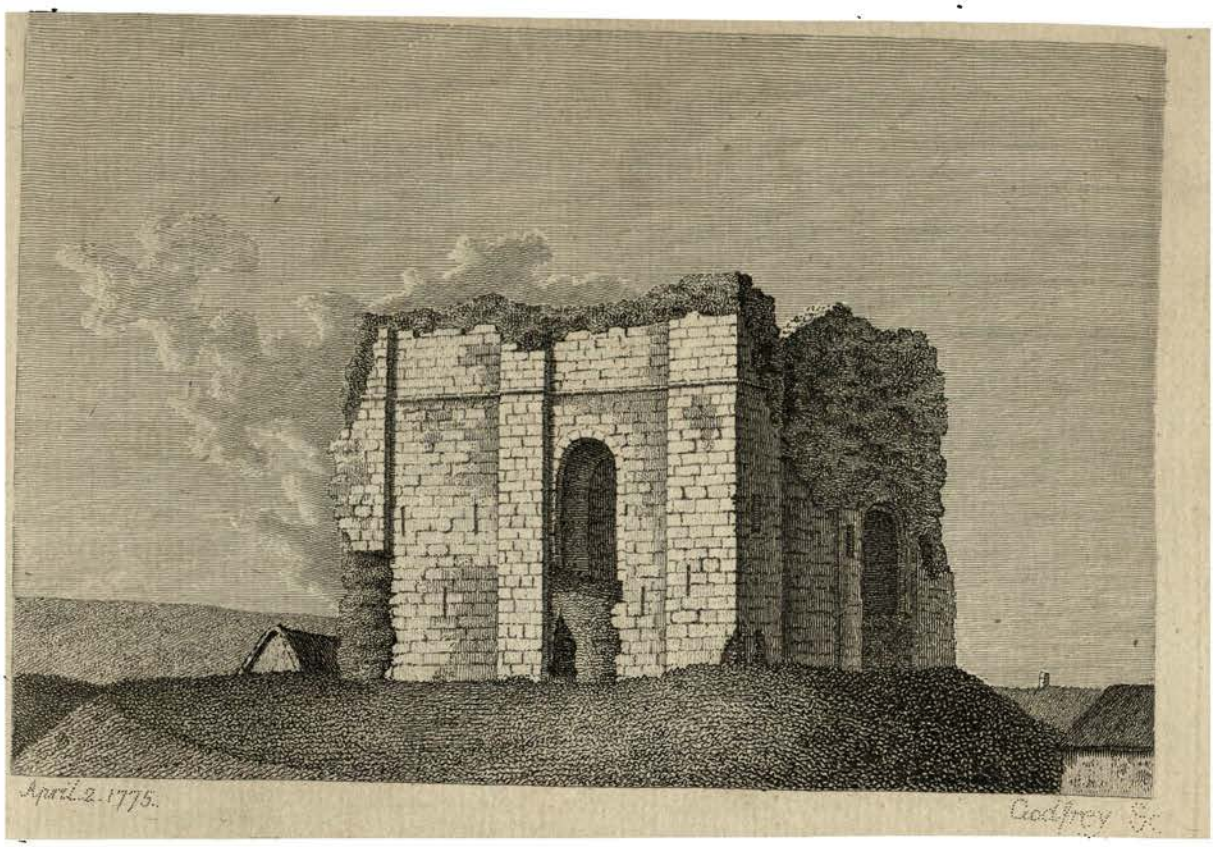
"THE reſt of the iſle, old ſteeple, and choir, are all ruinous; only at the very end of the choir, on the ſouth ſide, "is a place for four ſtatues, and for a little one more eaſt. Theſe four have five pillars with eſcutcheons placed; "and about the hollow place for the firſt ſtatue has been, on either ſide, bordures with eſcutcheons; and within the "arch at the top is a croſs formee, between four martlets, and, as a creſt, a key erect; and immediately under, the "arms of England; and on one ſide a lyon rampant, and a bordure of fleurs de lis; on the other ſide, a lyon ram-"pant, plain, holding a battle-ax. In theſe are two rows; firſt, a feſs between 2 chevrons; ſecond, upon three "piles, in chief, as many croſs croſlets fitchee; third, ſix annulets, 3, 2 and 1; fourth, a fret of ſix pieces; fifth, "five fuſils in feſs, old Percy; ſixth, a bend and file of 3 points ſurmounted; ſeventh, a barree of 8, and upon "it three chaplets.

"IN the other row, firſt, 3 lions paſſant; ſecondly, 3 lions paſſant, in bordure of fleurs de lis; third, a lion paſ-"ſant, and a bend ſurmontée; fourth, a feſs betwixt three rocks; fifth, the field with fleurs de lis, and a lion "rampant; ſixth, upon a feſs 3 eſcalops, betwixt 5 fleurs de lis, 2 in chief, and 3 in baſs; ſeventh, 3 luces in "pale. There are other eſcutcheons on the other ſide, but no arms upon them. On the outſide of the next arch is "a plain croſs; on the other end are the arms of England, and betwixt the two arches, on a little pillar, a lion "rampant.

"UPON the next, the croſs formee, and four martlets; and on the other ſide, a horſe trapped. Upon the next "arch, three crowns; on the other ſide, 3 legs meeting; on each heel is a ſpur, within a border engrailed, being "the arms of the Iſle of Man; on the other ſide, a croſs croſlet, between 4 ſmall croſlets, being in the weſt end of "it; over the laſt are the arms of Caſtile and Leon. The arms of this Priory are G. a croſs patonce varice."

BURTON, in ſpeaking of the owners of this Priory ſince its diſſolution, ſays, "yet I find that Peter de Houghton "and his wife had a grant of the ſite hereof, to be held de reg. de capite, by the fourth part of a knight's fee, then "valued at £30."

This drawing was made anno 1752.



BOWES CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

Bowes lies in the Wapentake of Gilling Weſt, in the North Riding of this county; and tho' now only an obſcure village, was once a Roman military ſtation; as appears from its ſituation with reſpect to other acknowledged ſtations, diverſe fragments of inſcriptions, and the remains of baths and aqueducts found hereabouts. One of the inſcribed ſtones, it is ſaid, ſerved for the Communion-table at the Pariſh Church.

About the time of the Conqueſt here was a town, which according to the tradition of the inhabitants was burned. It then belonged to the Earls of Brittany and Richmond. The Caſtle was built, as Mr. Horſeley thinks, out of the ruins of the Roman fortreſs, by Allan Niger, the firſt Earl of that title, who (it is ſaid in a MS. belonging to the diſſolved Monaſtery of St. Mary's at York) placed therein William his relation, with 500 archers, to defend it againſt ſome inſurgents in Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, confederated with the Scots; giving him for the device of his ſtandard, the arms of Brittany, with three bows and a bundle of arrows, from whence both the Caſtle and its commander derived their names; the former being called Bowe Caſtle, and the latter William de Arcubus. Camden indeed mentions another derivation, but it ſeems rather a leſs probable one: "As for the latter name of Bowes, ſays he, conſidering the old town had "been burnt to the ground (as all the inhabitants report,) I ſhould think it aroſe "upon that occaſion; for that which is burnt, in the old Britiſh language is "called *Boeth*."

BOWES CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

THIS Caſtle Henry III. in the 25th year of his reign, by an eſpecial charter ſettled, together with the town, upon Peter de Savoy, uncle to his Queen; who by a compoſition reſigned it to John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond: he in the 1ſt of Edward III. obtained a licence to grant the Caſtle to Arthur his brother and heir; but it ſeems to have been only for three or four years; for in the fifth of the ſame King, he obtained another licence to grant the ſaid Caſtle to Mary St. Paul, Counteſs of Pembroke. From her it paſſed to John, Duke of Bedford, the third ſon of Henry IV. who died poſſeſſed of it, with many other great eſtates, particularly at Roan in France, which devolved to his heir, Henry VI. at that time about fourteen years of age. From him there is a chaſm in the hiſtory of the ſucceſſion of Proprietors. A few years ago it belonged to Mr. Pullen.

To this Caſtle belonged a certain tribute called Thorough Toll, and the privilege of a gallows.

THIS edifice ſtands on the ſummit of a hill declining ſuddenly ſouthward: at its foot runs the river Greta. It is ſurrounded by a deep ditch, on the ſouth ſide of which is a ſmall eſplanade apparently calculated for the uſe of the Caſtle. On the eaſtern point of this eſplanade are the remains of a Bath with its aqueduct, now totally in ruins, and overgrown with weeds and brambles.

THIS Caſtle, according to an accurate plan, is in figure nearly a right-angled parallelogram. Its longeſt ſide, which runs from eaſt to weſt, meaſures about 75 feet, its breadth ſixty. In the middle of each face, and near each angle, are ſmall projections advancing about two feet, and forming flanking turrets and a buttreſs, ſimilar to thoſe on Gundolph's Tower at Rocheſter, the Caſtle at Bamborough, and indeed moſt of the Keeps of the Norman Caſtles. Its height is about fifty-three feet.

THE whole building ſeems to have been originally faced with ſquared ſtones, of which it has been ſtripped in many places, particularly on the north ſide. The inner part of the walls appear to be of that conſtruction which the workmen call Grout-work; that is, ſmall flints mixed with very fluid mortar.

IT was divided into ſeveral apartments, one of the lower diviſions of which was ſupported by a central pillar, from whence branched out arches which formed a vaulted roof. Parts of ſeveral arches are to be ſeen projecting from the walls. In the ſouth-eaſt angle is a circular ſtair-caſe. The windows, which are irregularly placed, have circular arches.

THE author of the "Excurſion to the Lakes" ſays, "On a late incloſure of "ſome common lands belonging to Bowes, an ancient aqueduct was diſcovered, "which had conveyed the water from a place called Levar, or Levy-Pool, near "two miles diſtant from the Caſtle, which was ſufficient at once to ſupply the "garriſon with freſh water, and alſo the baths."

This View was drawn Anno 1774.

COVERHAM ABBY, IN COVERDALE, NEAR MIDDLEHAM, YORKSHIRE.

THIS Houſe is by Dugdale ſtiled a Priory, but Tanner ſays it was an Abby. The hiſtory of its original foundation and removal hither is thus related in the Monaſticon, from a record kept in the Tower of St. Mary's at York.

HELWESIA, the daughter and heireſs of Ranulph de Glanville, a baron and chief juſtice of England, in the reigns of Henry the Second and Richard the Firſt, with the conſent of Wallran, her ſon and heir then living, founded a Monaſtery of Canons of the Præmonſtratenſian Order, at Swayneby. She died the 11th day of March, in the year of Grace 1195, and her bones were afterwards tranſlated from Swayneby, and buried in the Chapter-houſe at Coverham; but the firſt foundation at Swayneby was in the year of Grace 1190, as appears by the Bull of Pope Clement the Third, granted to the ſaid William.

RADULPHUS, the ſon of Robert, lord of Middleham, brother and heir to Wallran, having many diſputes with the Canons of Swayneby, removed them, and founded Coverham, near Middleham, and granted them the church of Coverham, with many lands and tenements, as appears by a fine paſſed in the court of king John, in the fourteenth of his reign. He died anno 1251, and was buried at Coverham.

TANNER, in a note, juſtly obſerves, that this date of the foundation at Swayneby cannot be right; as the confirmations by Henry the Second, of ſeveral grants made to theſe Canons, are recited in the charter of Edward the Third, and Henry died anno 1189; he therefore places it indefinitely, towards the latter end of the reign of that king.

OF the private hiſtory of this Houſe very little is handed down, except that it was deſtroyed by the Scots, and that in the reign of Henry the Seventh there were here twenty Canons.

BY diverſe benefactions, all which are recited and confirmed by the charters of king Edward the Third, printed in the Monaſticon, theſe Canons had, in lands, tenements, tythes, and other emoluments, an annual revenue of £207. 14s. 8d. according to a valuation taken in May 1535, by Commiſſioners appointed by king Henry the Eighth; nevertheleſs, as after deducting penſions and other expences, the clear income was reduced to £160. 18s. 3d. it was included amongſt the leſſer Abbies, and ſurrendered into the King's hands, in purſuance of an Act of Parliament made in the twenty-ſeventh of his reign. In the thirty-eighth of the ſame king, ſuch of the poſſeſſions as had been

occupied by the Monks, amounting to one hundred and ninety acres and a half, were leaſed to one Ralph Croft for £13. 19ſ. 10d. in whoſe poſſeſſion it was A. D. 1557, the third and fourth of Philip and Mary, when a commiſſion was iſſued to diverſe Commiſſioners, empowering them to ſell for ready money certain honours, caſtles and manors, formerly the poſſeſſions of religious houſes; in conſequence whereof a ſurvey of this Abby was taken, and a particular account made out of the ſeveral pieces of land, with the annexed memorandum: "The premiſſes are no parcel "of the ancient demeſnes of the crown, the duchies of Lancaſter or Cornwall, and they lie not nigh any of the "King's and Queen's Majeſties caſtles, honours, manors, or houſes, whereunto their Highneſſes have uſual acceſs. "Item, The premiſſes are well wooded, which is to be conſidered by your Honours. What mines of coal or lead are "within the premiſſes is unknown to the Auditor, and touching other the commodities thereof, otherwiſe than is be-"fore declared, the record maketh no farther mention, per me, Antho. Rone, Auditor."

UNDER this ſurvey and certificate the Commiſſioners ſold it, the 13th of May, 1557, to Humphrey Orme, for £419. 15s. being thirty years purchaſe, at the rent of £13. 19ſ. 10d. In this ſale the lead and bells were excepted.

SINCE that time, the property of the ſite of this Abby has been divided in ſuch a manner, as to make it difficult to aſcertain the different owners. Part of it is ſaid to belong to his grace the duke of Northumberland, a ſmall portion to Mr. Hammond, and a part to Wray Atkinſon, Eſq; whoſe houſe is ſeen through the arch; about and behind which are ſome ſcattered remains of walls and arches, not viſible from the point whence this view was taken. The following deſcription of the ſtate and ſituation of theſe Ruins was communicated by Thomas Maude, Eſq.

THE ruins of this Abby ſtand on the north ſide of the river, or rather the rapid brook of Cover, which gives name to the dale; a dale, that whatever claim it may lay in ſome parts to tolerable cultivation, muſt be ſaid to ſuffer in the comparative view of ſize and beauty, from its vicinity to the noble one of Wenſley Dale.

THE ſcanty remnants left of theſe detached Ruins ſpeak ſufficiently the diſperſion of the materials, which have been applied to various uſes. Yet however uneligible the ſite of the old Abby was, a former poſſeſſor of part of its ruins, of the name of Wray, erected a dwelling adjoining the ſpot, into whoſe motley walls have been introduced (not to ſay with what propriety) many of the ornaments, arms, and illegible inſcriptions of the ancient building. Dreary and limited almoſt as the grave, yet this ſituation thus found a ſecond patron; a ſituation that may be literally ſaid to weep; where deadly hemlock and nightſhade grow, ſurrounded by alders, willows, and various kinds of vegetation, that court the gloom, and rejoice in moiſture.

THE monaſtic ſtructures in this iſland have been generally placed near the banks of rivers, or on the ſea-ſhore, where fertility, health, and the pleaſures of the eye without the walls have been in ſome degree conſulted. What could induce the founder of this Abby to adopt a ſituation ſo miſerably forlorn, is not eaſy to gueſs. Perhaps the fable ſuperſtition of thinking, that in proportion as we depreciate human nature, and voluntarily mortify ourſelves here, we ſhall be happy hereafter, might prevail. Such miſtaken notions ſeem to have obtained, in numerous inſtances, among the ſeverer Orders of the Church on the Continent, where one not unfrequently ſees Houſes of the Religious on the deſart ſummits of the Pyrenees, the Alps, and Appenines, with other places of equal penance, exerciſing all thoſe ridiculous acts of extreme auſterity, which a truly rational piety forbids us either to admire or imitate.

ILL fares it ſurely with thoſe gloomy ſouls, that always ſearch for the ſeeds of ſorrow and lamentation, to ſtrew a way with thorns and briers, already enough perplexed, and to which fleſh is naturally the heir; nor yet conſider this world, with all its magnificent furniture, as the world of the Almighty, to be enjoyed with innocence, yet with gladneſs of heart. Nor will the man, I truſt, who looks upon this our univerſe as one of the temples of Omnipotence, in the open ſunſhine, be leſs a genuine votary, than he who ſeeks obſcurity, and likes to perceive his exiſtence through the formleſs medium of clouds and darkneſs.

ON a ſtone taken from the Abby, which now forms a part of the late building, are the figures 741; but what this date has originally alluded to is left to conjecture. In building ſome appendant conveniencies, were dug up a few years ago two ſtatues larger than life, habited in the armour of Knights Templars, in a cumbent poſture, ornamented with foliage and animals; but in a ſtile almoſt too rude for the groſſeſt period of the Gothick ages.

This drawing was made anno 1752.

COVERHAM ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

PLATE II.

This View ſhews the ruins behind the Houſe, mentioned in the former Plate. What they were, whether part of the Chapel, or ſome arches of a Cloyſter, ſuch is the total tranſmutation of the very ruins of this Monaſtery, that there is no forming a conjecture with any degree of probability: ſo that it may be truly called The Remnant of a Ruin; and, if we may be allowed the expreſſion, from the fragments ſtanding ſo diſſociated and aloof, is a ſeeming monument of its own deſertion.

By an Inſcription in Latin, cut in a ſtone which is now placed over the door of Mr. Atkinſon's Houſe which leads into the Garden, it appears that this Monaſtery was either thoroughly repaired or rebuilt about the latter end of the reign of King Henry VIIth. In Engliſh it runs thus:

I. H. S.

Mercy Mercy

The Abbot in the Year of our Lord one thouſand five hundred and one, happily finiſhed this Houſe.

Most of the cottages hereabouts ſeem to be decorated with the ſpoils of this or ſome other religious manſion.

In a MS. in the Library of Thomas Aſtle, Eſq. containing Extracts from the Viſitations of Richard Redman, Biſhop of St. Aſaph, Commiſſary for all England, of the Premonſtratenſian Order, from 1484 to 1503, are the following Liſts of the Religious of this Abbey, with other particulars, in Latin.

COVERHAM.

The Lord of Mydleham is Founder.

The Abbot of Newhouſe is Father Abbot. It has four Churches and two Chantreys; and the Church newly appropriated is called Syam. Some of the Canons are perpetual, and others not.

COVERHAM ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

This Monaſtery was founded in Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin at the feaſt of the Aſſumption, A. D. 1000.

Dom. John Bromfield, Abbot,
Brother John Doram, Prior,
Brother Robert Kyrby, Sub-Prior,
Brother William Wefy,
Brother Robert Mawnſell,
Brother John Marſchall,
Brother William York,
Brother John Ayſcogh, Cellerer
Brother John Bedale, Preſbyter of the Pariſh
Brother William Hamſwhayte, Circator
Brother William Gilling, Sub-Cellerer,
Brother Thomas Spenſley,
Brother William Crakhall, Sacriſt.

YOUTHS, perhaps NOVICES,

Brother John Perrin
Brother Richard Midlham, Refector,
Brother John Garry, Sub-Sacriſt,
Brother William Darnton, Vicar,
Brother William Lethla, Vicar of Ledlow
Brother John York, Vicar of Dunham.

COVERHAM, 1482.

Dom. John Bromfield, Abbot,
Robert Kyrkby, Sub-Prior,
Robert Mawnſell, Canon of Thoralby,
John Marſchall, Canon of Rydmer,
John Ayſcogh, Cellerer,
John Bedall,
William Gylling, Vicar of Downhome,
Thomas Spentay,
William Johnſon, Preſbyter of the Pariſh,
John Peroyn, Chaplor,
Richard Midleham, Sub-Cellerer,
John Gerner, Keeper of the Granary,
William Darnton, Succentor,
Thomas Sydes
William Spence,
John Marſch.

COVERHAM, 1494.

John Aſkew, Lord Abbot,
John Bromfield, late Lord Abbot,
Brother William Thornton, Circator,
Brother Robert Mawnſell, Vic. of Thoralby,
Brother Tho. Leytley, formerly Vic. of Sedburn,
Brother Thomas Syds, now Rector,
Brother John Marſchal, Vic. of Downhome,
Brother John Bedall, Cellerer,
Brother Thomas Spangley, Vic. at Ketellwell,
Brother Richard Midlome,
Brother John Gerry, Parochial Preſbyter,
Brother William Hilton, Sub-Cellerer
Brother Wenſley, Chanter,
Brother Percival Melſinby, Sacriſt,
Brother Chriſtopher Solley, Deacon,
Brother Roger Clydero,
Brother William Swaynby, Profeſſed,
Brother Richard Mawnby.

Names of the BROTHERHOOD of COVERHAM, 14th of Auguſt, 1498.

Dom. John Bromfield, Abbot,
Brother Robert Kyrkby,
Brother John Aſkew, Cellerer,
Brother John Bedall
Brother William Gylling,
Brother Thomas Spenſley, Circator,
Brother Richard Mydleham, Chaplain,
Brother John Garrey, Preſbyter of the Pariſh,
Brother William Parneton, Chanter,
Brother William Spene, Sacriſt,
Brother William Hitton,
Brother Thornton,
Brother James York,
Brother Robert Mawnſell,
Brother Thomas Letteley,
Brother Thomas Syde,
Brother John Marſchall.

ALTHO' to the generality of Readers this Catalogue of Names will juſtly ſeem dry and unintereſting; yet, as it may in future ſerve to ſettle ſome point in the Chronology of Local Hiſtory, it is here inſerted: to any one writing a particular Hiſtory of this Abbey, it might be highly acceptable. Two circumſtances, likewiſe, may be gathered from it illuſtrating Monaſtic Cuſtoms: One, that on the ſuſpenſion or temporary reſignation of an Abbot, the government of the Houſe did not always devolve on the next in rank; but a Locum Tenens, or Deputy, was ſometimes appointed from the lower Officers of the Houſe, who returned to his place on the reſumption of the Abbot; as is inſtanced by Brother Aſkew, the Cellerer: The other, That the Monks frequently, on entering the Convent, laid aſide their ſurnames, and took their religious ones from the places of their birth; Middleham, Bedall, Wenſley, Gilling, Kirby, Crakhall, Marſch, Thornton, Melſinby, and many others, being the names of towns and villages in this neighbourhood and county.

This View was drawn Anno 1773.

CONINGSBURGH CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

CONINGSBURGH ſtands in the Weſt Riding of this County, and in the Wapentake of Strasford. It was a town of note among the Britons, who called it Caer Conan; that is, the City of a King, or the Royal City. It was famous for the defeat of the Saxons by Aurelius Ambroſius, in the year 489, when Hengiſt was taken priſoner, and, according to Matthew of Weſtminſter, by the advice of Eldad Biſhop of Glouceſter beheaded.

THE Saxons afterwards becoming maſters of this part of Britain, tranſlated its name into their language *Cyning*, or *Coning Byrgh*, bearing nearly the ſame ſignification as Caer-Conan. It is ſaid to have had juriſdiction over twenty-eight towns.

ABOUT this time Tradition ſays, here was a Caſtle, which afterwards belonged to King Harold; but whether in his own private right, or as King of England, is uncertain. The Conqueror beſtowed it on William de Warren, with all its privileges and juriſdictions. He being a great Builder, very probably re-edified it. In his family it continued till the reign of King Edward III. when John Earl Warren ſettled it, with other lands, upon his

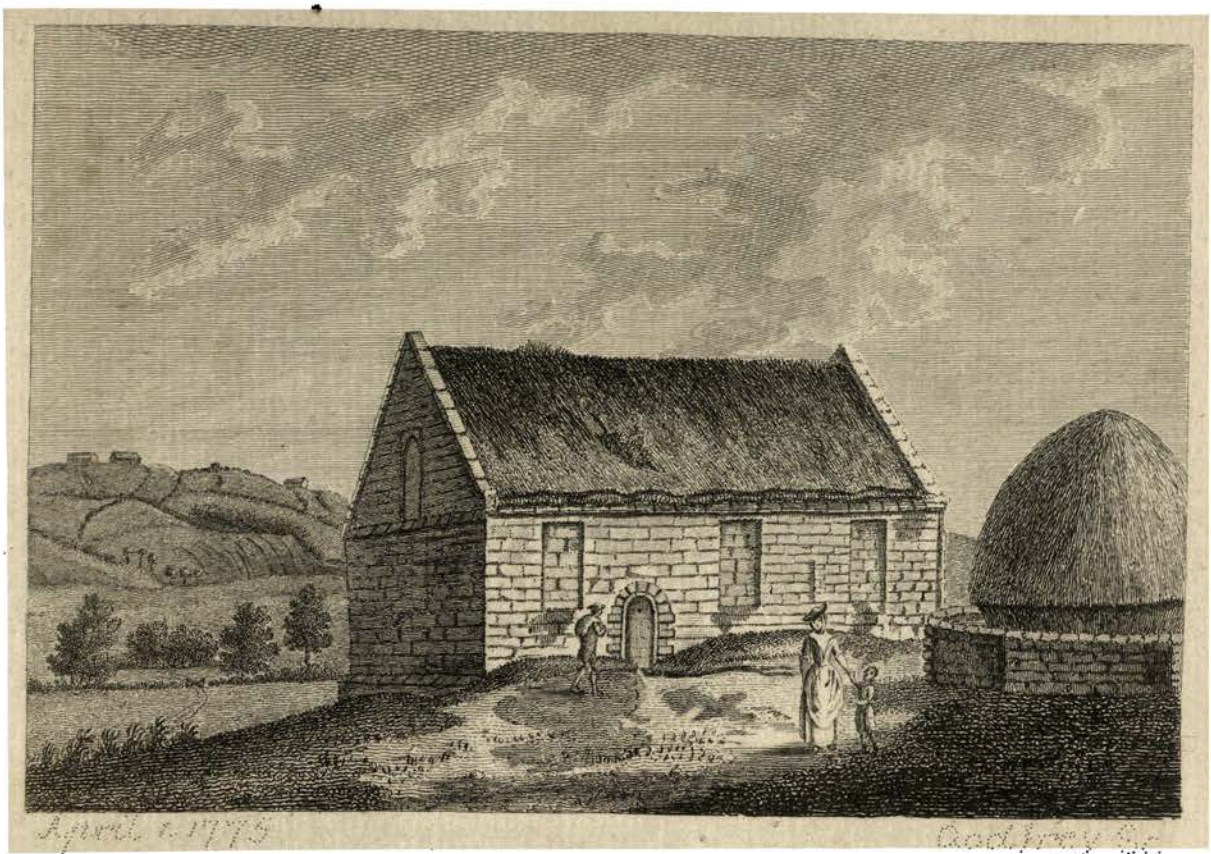
miſtreſs, Maud de Nereford, for life; and after her deceaſe upon John de Nereford and his heirs-male, or, in default of ſuch heirs, on Thomas de Nereford and his iſſue male, which John and Thomas were his natural ſons by the ſaid Maud.

In the 2d of Henry IV. Edmund de Langley, Earl of Cambridge, died ſeized of it, leaving it to his ſon Edward, then Earl of Rutland, who became by his death Duke of York. He died alſo poſſeſſed of this Lordſhip, by the name of the Caſtle and Manor of Coningſburgh; but leaving no iſſue, his eſtates devolved to Richard his nephew, ſon of Richard Earl of Cambridge, his younger brother. This Richard was named de Coningſburgh, becauſe he was born in this Town. From him it came to the Crown, probably through Edward the IVth, where it continued for ſeveral reigns, till King James II. granted it to the Lord Dover. It became afterwards the property of Edward Cook, Eſq.

The following account of the preſent ſtate of this Caſtle was kindly communicated by Thomas Pennant, Eſq. —— "Deſcend and reach a Common, whence a magnificent "view of the fine Tower of Coninſburg Caſtle, "boſomed high in tufted trees," of the "river Dun with the barges in motion, and of a village of the ſame name of the Caſtle.

"The Caſtle is ſeated on the top of a ſteep knowl covered with wood; the entrance "was by a draw-bridge over a deep foſs that environs it. The walls are ſeemingly "circular, and have the remains of four ſmall rounders. The Keep is very ſingular: A "lofty round tower, ſeven yards in diameter, within; on the outſide, divided and "ſtrengthened by ſix great ſquare buttreſſes, that run from the top to the bottom: "towards the bottom both buttreſſes expand ſo as to give greater ſtrength to the baſe. "The door is a great height from the bottom, and acceſſible by a flight of thirty-three "ſteps from the outſide. It ſeems of more modern work than the Tower; ſo that, "probably, there had been a draw-bridge from ſome wall to this entrance. The floor "is on a level with this door; in the middle is a hole opening into a noiſome dungeon, "which is of a vaſt depth—at the bottom, a draw-well. There has been two other floors, "above, now deſtroyed; to each was a fire-place; and the chimney-pieces ſupported by "pillars, with neat capitals, yet remain. The maſonry of all this Caſtle fine; but the "mortar conſiſts of earth, charcoal, a little lime, and ſmall ſtones. Near the Caſtle is a "ſmall tumulus, ſaid to be the burial-place of Hengiſt. Croſs the Dun again, near it "paſs the ruins of a ſmall Chapel."

This View was drawn Anno 1770. In it is ſeen the View of the Chapel here mentioned.



ESKDALE CHAPEL, YORKSHIRE.

THE ſimplicity and unintereſting figure of this Chapel would undoubtedly have precluded it from a place in this Work, had not the deed which cauſed its erection occaſioned one of the moſt extraordinary penances ever enjoined;—a penance which to this day continues to be annually performed. The ſtory, from the Monkiſh Legend, is thus told in a Paper * printed and ſold at Whitby, five miles from the place where the tranſaction happened, and on the ſpot where the penance is performed.

A TRUE Account of the Murder of the Monk of Whitby, by William de Bruce, Lord of Ugglebarnby, Ralph de Percy, Lord of Sneaton, and Allatſon, a Freeholder; with the Monk's Penance laid upon them, to be performed on Aſcenſion-Eve every Year, otherwiſe to forfeit their Lands to the Abbot of Whitby.

IN the fifth year of the reign of Henry II. after the conqueſt of England by William Duke of Normandy; the Lord of Uglebarnby, then called William de Bruce, the Lord of Sneaton, called Ralph de Percy, with a gentleman and freeholder, called Allatſon, did, on the 16th of October, 1159, appoint to meet and hunt the wild boar in a certain wood, or deſart place, belonging to the Abbot of Whitby; the place's name was Eſkdale-Side, and the Abbot's name was Sedman. Then theſe gentlemen being met, with their hounds and boar-ſtaves, in the place before-mentioned, and there having found a great wild boar, the hounds ran him well near about the Chapel and Hermitage of Eſkdale-Side, where was a Monk of Whitby, who was an hermit. The boar being very ſorely purſued, and dead run, took in at the Chapel door, there laid him down and preſently died. The Hermit ſhut the hounds out of the Chapel, and kept himſelf within at his meditations and prayers, the hounds ſtanding at bay without. The gentlemen in the thick of the wood, being put behind their game, followed the cry of their hounds, and ſo came to the hermitage, calling on the Hermit, who opened the door and came forth, and within they found the boar lying dead; for which the gentlemen, in a very great fury, becauſe their hounds were put from their game, did moſt violently and cruelly run at the Hermit with their boar-ſtaves, whereby he ſoon after died. Thereupon the gentlemen perceiving and knowing that they were in peril of death, took ſanctuary at Scarborough. But at that time the Abbot being in very great favour with the King, removed them out of the ſanctuary, whereby they came in danger of the law, and not to be privileged, but likely to have the ſeverity of the law, which was death for death. But the Hermit being a holy and devout man, and at the point of death, ſent for the Abbot, and deſired him to ſend for the gentlemen who had wounded him. The Abbot ſo doing, the gentlemen came, and the Hermit being very ſick and weak, ſaid unto them, "I am ſure to die of thoſe wounds you have given me." The Abbot anſwered, "They ſhall as ſurely die for the ſame." But the Hermit anſwered, "Not ſo, for I will freely forgive them my death, if they will be content to be enjoined the penance I ſhall lay on them for the ſafeguard of their ſouls." The gentlemen being preſent, bade him ſave their lives. Then ſaid the Hermit,

* Corrected by a MS. Copy.

"You and yours ſhall hold your lands of the Abbot of Whitby, and his ſucceſſors, in this manner: That upon Aſcenſion-day, you, or ſome of you, ſhall come to the Wood of the Stray-Heads, which is in Eſkdale-Side, the ſame day at ſun-riſing, and there ſhall the Abbot's officer blow his horn, to the intent that you may know where to find him; and he ſhall deliver unto you William de Bruce, ten ſtakes, eleven ſtrout ſtowers, and eleven yethers, to be cut by you, or ſome for you, with a knife of one penny price; and you Ralph de Percy ſhall take twenty-one of each ſort, to be cut in the ſame manner, and you Allatſon ſhall take nine of each ſort, to be cut as aforeſaid, and to be taken on your backs, and carried to the town of Whitby, and to be there before nine of the clock the ſame day before-mentioned: at the ſame hour of nine of the clock, if it be full ſea, your labour and ſervice ſhall ceaſe; and, if low water, each of you ſhall ſet your ſtakes to the brim, each ſtake one yard from the other, and ſo yether them on each ſide with your yethers, and ſo ſtake on each ſide with your ſtrout ſtowers, that they may ſtand three tides without removing by the force thereof: each of you ſhall do, make, and execute the ſaid ſervice at that very hour, every year, except it be full ſea at that hour: but when it ſhall ſo fall out, this ſervice ſhall ceaſe. You ſhall faithfully do this, in remembrance that you did moſt cruelly ſlay me, and that you may the better call to God for mercy, repent unfeignedly of your ſins, and do good works. The officer of Eſkdale-Side ſhall blow, Out on you, Out on you, Out on you, for this heinous crime. If you or your ſucceſſors ſhall refuſe this ſervice ſo long as it ſhall not be full ſea at the aforeſaid hour, you, or yours, ſhall forfeit your lands to the Abbot of Whitby, or his ſucceſſors. This I entreat, and earneſtly beg, that you may have lives and goods preſerved for this ſervice: and I requeſt of you to promiſe by your parts in Heaven, that it ſhall be done by you, and your ſucceſſors, as is aforeſaid requeſted; and I will confirm it by the faith of an honeſt man." Then the Hermit ſaid, "My ſoul longeth for the Lord; and I do as freely forgive theſe men my death, as Chriſt forgave the thieves on the croſs." And in the preſence of the Abbot and the reſt, he ſaid moreover theſe words, "In manus tuas, Domine, commendo ſpiritum meum, a vinculis enim mortis redemiſti me, Domine veritatis. Amen." * So he yielded up the ghoſt the eighth day of December, Anno Domini 1159, whoſe ſoul God have mercy upon. Amen.

THIS ſervice ſtill continues to be performed with the preſcribed ceremonies, though not by the proprietor in perſon. Part of the lands charged therewith are now held by a Gentleman of the name of Herbert: till within 18 years they belonged to a deſcendant of Allatſon.

ALTHOUGH the tradition, ſupported by an uninterrupted performance of this whimſical penance, ſhould ſeem pretty good authority for the truth of the ſtory, yet it does not ſtand uncontroverted, and that by the following reaſons.

FIRST, it is urged, that the Chronicle of Whitby, ſtill extant, which records many trifling events, is totally ſilent as to the murder of the Hermit; which if true, as here related, brought both power and profit to that Houſe. This objection cannot indeed be poſitively anſwered, unleſs one could inſpect the Chronicle in queſtion. However, our old Monaſtic Records have ſuffered ſuch breaches by time or accident, that ſilence is by no means a proof of non-exiſtence.

SECONDLY, it is objected, that there was no Abbot of the name of Sedman in the time of Henry II. The only one whoſe name any thing reſembled it was Seland, cotemporary with St. Hilda: he is ſaid to have been an excellent poet; a ſpecimen of his poetry being preſerved in Biſhop Gibſon's Saxon Chronicle. But this only affects the modern vulgar printed paper, where the name of Sedman is probably corrupted or interpolated.

THIRDLY, It is urged, that no Percy, at that time, of the name of Ralph, occurs in the genealogies of this illuſtrious family; and that the name of Allatſon was not then known in this country, at leaſt as belonging to any perſon of property. But here again, the chriſtian name of the Percy who was then Lord of Smeaton, may have been altered or interpolated in the vulgar printed narrative: or this Ralph de Percy may have belonged to a younger branch of that family, and therefore is omitted in the Pedigrees, which ſeldom take notice of any but the elder line. As for Allatſon, he was only of a private family, which may eaſily illude all inquiry or notice at this diſtance of time: or the name of Allatſon itſelf may have been ſubſtituted in the latter accounts, inſtead of the name of the real perſon, who originally poſſeſſed the lands charged with this ſervice.

AND, LASTLY, It is pretended that this was a common ſervice, to which all the tenants of the Abbey of Whitby were bound, in order to preſerve the harbour. To this laſt, however, it may be objected, If it was the common ſervice, how happens it to be only obſerved in this one inſtance?

IT were much to be wiſhed that the Editor could have met with a more ancient narrative of this remarkable ſervice; as probably ſuch may be found in ſome of our public Repoſitories.

ESKDALE Chapel ſtands in a deep dell, about 80 yards ſouth of the river Eſk. It meaſures only about 35 feet in length, and 17 in breadth; and ſeems to have been remarkably plain, and had only an earthen floor. It is mentioned in the Whitby Chronicle as early as the year 1224; but nothing is there ſaid of the founder. Tradition relates that the Hermitage falling to decay, this Chapel was erected by the deſcendants of ſome of the parties concerned: after the Reformation it ſerved for a parochial Chapel to the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages; but growing ruinous, a new Chapel has been lately built at ſome diſtance, to which the ſeats and other furniture have been removed; and the old building, by direction, as it is ſaid, of the Biſhop, has been thatched and walled up, to prevent its being prophaned by any improper uſes.

* O Lord, into thy hands do I commit my ſoul; for from the chains of death haſt thou redeemed me, O Lord of truth.

This View, which repreſents the ſouth ſide of the Chapel, was drawn anno 1774.

FOUNTAINS ABBY, YORKSHIRE.

(PLATE I.)

THE Ciſtertian Abby of Rieval, the firſt of that order in Yorkſhire, growing famous for the ſanctity of its monks, and the ſtrictneſs of its rules, excited an emulation in certain religious, of the Benedictine monaſtery of St. Mary's at York, to practiſe the like diſcipline: for which purpoſe they became deſirous of withdrawing from their convent: this was oppoſed by Galfridus their abbot, who conſidered it as a reflection on his government.

AMONG the monks ſolicitous for this change was Richard, the prior; who waited on Thurſtan, archbiſhop of York, and beſought him to viſit their houſe, in order to regulate what was amiſs, and to aſſiſt them in their intended ſeparation. The day of viſitation being come, the archbiſhop repaired, October 6, 1132, to St. Mary's, accompanied by many grave and diſcreet clergy, canons, and other religious perſons; but, on his arrival at the abby-gate, the abbot, with a multitude of monks convocated from different parts of England for that purpoſe, oppoſed his entrance; whereupon a tumult enſued, and the archbiſhop, after interdicting both the church and the monks, returned. At the ſame time the prior, ſub-prior, and 11 monks, withdrew themſelves to the archbiſhop's houſe, where they remained for 11 weeks and 5 days; moſt of which time they ſpent in faſting and prayer: here they were joined by one Robert, a monk of Whitby. During their reſidence at the archbiſhop's houſe, the abbot did not ceaſe to ſolicit them to return to their monaſtery; and two of them were prevailed on to quit the reſt, and go back; but one of theſe ſhortly after repenting, rejoined his former companions.

THE abbot, in the mean time, preferred a complaint to the king, both againſt the archbiſhop and the monks; and likewiſe laid his caſe before the biſhops, abbots, and the neighbouring monaſteries. On the other hand, Thurſtan wrote a full account of the whole proceedings to William, archbiſhop of Canterbury, the pope's legate; acquainted him with the motives which induced the monks to leave their convent, where they could no longer continue with a ſafe conſcience: what were the conſequences of theſe mutual accuſations, does not appear.

AT Chriſtmas, the archbiſhop being at Rippon, aſſigned to theſe monks certain lands, about 3 miles W. of that place, in the patrimony of St. Peter, for the erecting of a monaſtery. This ſpot, which was fitter for the retreat of wild beaſts than the habitation of men, was called Skell Dale, on account of a rivulet of that name running through it, from W. to E. It lay between two ſteep hills, ſurrounded on all ſides with rocks, wood, and brambles; and had never been either cultivated or inhabited: he alſo gave to them the neighbouring village, called Sutton. Having elected for their abbot, Richard, the prior of St. Mary's, they retired to this deſert, in the depth of winter, without any houſe to cover them, or proviſions to ſubſiſt on; entirely relying on the Divine Providence, and the aſſiſtance of pious perſons. In the midſt of the vale there ſtood a large elm, on which they put ſome thatch or ſtraw; under this they ſlept, eat, and prayed; the archbiſhop for ſome time ſupplying them with bread, and the rivulet with drink: during part of the day, ſome laboured to clear a ſmall ſpot for a garden; whilſt others made wattles, in order to erect an oratory, or chapel. From the following circumſtance, mentioned by Dr. Burton, it ſeems as if they afterwards changed their elm for the ſhelter of ſome yew trees: "On the S. ſide of the houſe," ſays that author, "where the abby ſtood, about the midway, in aſcending the "hill, are five or ſix yew trees, all yet, 1757, growing, except the largeſt, which was blown down a few years

" ago: they are of an almoſt incredible ſize; the circumference of the trunk of one of them is at leaſt 14 feet, " about a yard from the ground, and the branch in proportion to the trunk; they are all nearly of the ſame " bulk; and are ſo nigh each other, as to make an excellent cover, almoſt equal to that of a thatched roof. " Under theſe trees, we are told by tradition, the monks reſided, till they built the monaſtery; which ſeems to " me to be very probable, if we conſider how little a yew tree increaſes in a year, and to what a bulk theſe are " grown; and as the hill ſide was covered with wood, which is now almoſt all cut down, except theſe trees, it " ſeems as if they were left ſtanding to perpetuate the memory of the monks habitation there, during the firſt " winter of their reſidence."

THE winter being over, the monks ſent a meſſenger to St. Bernard, at Claraval; who likewiſe carried a letter from the archbiſhop, acquainting them with their reaſons for leaving their monaſtery, and their reſolution of ſubmitting themſelves to his rule. The meſſenger returning, not only brought letters from that abbot, highly commending their zeal, and the part the archbiſhop had taken in this buſineſs; but there alſo came with him, ſent by St. Bernard, Geoffry, a monk of his monaſtery, who inſtructed them in the Ciſtertian diſcipline, and cauſed them to build cottages for their cells and offices: the meſſenger likewiſe brought letters in anſwer to the complaint made againſt them by their former abbot. Their number was now farther increaſed by 10 prieſts, and laymen, which conſiderably added to their difficulty of ſubſiſting; inſomuch, that they were reduced to the neceſſity of eating the leaves of trees, and wild herbs, boiled, with a little ſalt: yet they neither deſpaired, or withheld their charity. In particular, one day, when the abbot had been unſucceſsfully round the neighbourhood to beg, and notwithſtanding the ſtore for all the monks was only two loaves and a half, a ſtranger requeſting a morſel of bread, the abbot cauſed one of the loaves to be given to him, ſaying, God would provide for them: which was ſoon after verified by the arrival of a cart load of bread, ſent them as a preſent from the neighbouring caſtle of Knareſborough by Euſtace Fitz John, owner thereof, he having heard of their diſtreſs. Thus they paſſed the ſummer, till harveſt time; when they gathered ſome ſmall ſtore.

HERE they laboured two years under great hardſhips; and were on the point of quitting the place, St. Bernard having offered to aſſign to them one of the granges of his abby of Claraval; when Hugh, dean of York, a wealthy perſon, falling ſick, ordered himſelf, and all that he was poſſeſſed of, to be carried to the monaſtery of Fountains: this ſeaſonable relief was quickly followed by another; Serlo and Toſti, two canons of York, both extremely rich in gold and ſilver, devoted themſelves, with all they had, to this monaſtery. Shortly after, it was further enriched by the benefactions of Robert de Sartis, a knight, and Ragalinda, his wife, who were both interred here: they gave their town of Harleſhows, with the adjacent fields, and the foreſt of Warkeſall. Serlo de Pembrooke, being at the point of death, likewiſe gave them the village of Caiton, which he held of the king; he was alſo buried in the abby: and ſoon after this, the abbot obtained the grange of Aldeburgh, with its appurtenances. From that time the abby increaſed greatly, both in poſſeſſions and monks. William, archbiſhop of York, being depoſed about the year 1140, the ſoldiers who favoured him, having in vain fought for Henry Murdock, the abbot, whom they conſidered as the cauſe of this event, out of revenge ſet fire to the buildings; when the monaſtery and half the oratory were conſumed. About the year 1204, the foundations of the church were laid, and ſome pillars raiſed by the abbot, John de Ebor: the work was carried on with the utmoſt expedition by the next abbot, John de Fontibus, afterwards biſhop of Ely; and finiſhed by his ſucceſſor, John de Cancia, who inſtituted nine altars therein: he alſo added the painted pavement, the new cloiſter, the infirmary, and houſe for the entertainment of the poor. This abbot died in the 25th year of Henry III. A. D. 1245; from whence it appears, that this noble fabric was erected in leſs than 40 years. In the year 1294, theſe monks, notwithſtanding the many rich benefactions with which they had been endowed, were in extreme poverty; this was certified by John le Romaine, archbiſhop of York, to the viſitors of the Ciſtertian order, ſent from Claraval. Whether it was occaſioned by their too expenſive buildings, or was cauſed by other extravagances, is not clear: there ſeems, indeed, ſome reaſon to believe, it was partly owing to their miſconduct. They were alſo great ſufferers by the invaſions of the Scots, who burned many of their houſes, and deſtroyed the produce of their lands; on which account, K. Edw. II. in the 13th year of his reign, A. D. 1319, granted them an exemption from taxes: and by an inquiſition, taken A. D. 1363, it appears, that diverſe of their granges were ſo ruinous, that the monks could not repair them. Whatever might be their diſtreſs at that time, about 200 years afterwards, they became one of the moſt opulent houſes in the country; for, at the diſſolution, their revenues were eſtimated at £998. 6*s.* 8½*d.* per annum, Dugdale; £1073. 0*s.* 7½*d.* Speed: but, according to Burton, from whom this account is chiefly taken, it amounted to £1125. 18*s.* 1¾*d.* which, he ſays, exactly agreed with a copy of a deed in the cuſtody of the proprietor, taken out of the Remembrance Office.

THE ſite of the abby, with a conſiderable portion of the eſtate thereunto belonging, together with the ſite of Swyne Abby, in Holderneſs, and the monaſtery of Nunkeeling, their churches, bells, and many of their eſtates, were, in the 32d. of Henry VIII. ſold, by that king, to Sir Richard Greſham, for about the ſum of £1163. Sir Richard ſold this abby, with part of its lands, to Sir Stephen Proctor, one of the eſquires to K. James I.; who, in the ſecond year of that king's reign, A. D. 1604, obtained a grant, confirming to him all the privileges which had been granted to the abby by the kings Henry I. and II. Edw. I. and Rich. I. and with which K. Henry VIII. hath conveyed it to Sir Richard Greſham. Out of the ruins of the monaſtery, Sir Stephen built Fountain's Hall; his daughter and heir marrying John Meſſenger, Eſq; brought it into that family. A deſcendant, Michael James Meſſenger, Eſq; was proprietor thereof in the year 1757. It has been ſince purchaſed by —— Aiſlabie, Eſq; and makes a termination from one of the ſtations in the garden of Studley Park.

This drawing, which repreſents the weſt view, was taken anno 1767.

FOUNTAINS ABBY, YORKSHIRE.

(PLATE II.)

THE north-east view of this Monaſtery is here given, exhibiting a more particular view of the ruins of the magnificent Church, in which, as well as the Chapter-houſe, were many curious columns of black marble, variegated with large white ſpots.

BESIDES the donations of lands already mentioned, this Abby was endowed with diverſe privileges and immunities, granted them by the Pope and different Kings; ſuch as exemption from the payment of tythes for the grounds by them occupied; alſo of wool, lambs, and milk, in what pariſh ſoever their cattle ſhould feed. Henry the Firſt exempted them, their ſervants and horſes, from the payment of tolls and pontage; Henry the Second and Richard the Second confirmed their poſſeſſions; the latter in a Charter, dated Nov. 9, A. D. 1387, wherein he likewiſe gave them ſac, ſoc, toll, team, and infangentheof, with the courts of all their tenants, and the cognizance of all tranſgreſſions on their lands, with the aſſize of bread and ale, and the nomination of their own bailiffs; with all fines and forfeitures within the ſaid premiſſes, and with the ſame liberties as were enjoyed by the Church of St. Peter at York. He alſo excuſed them from danegeld, aids, ſcutage, or a tax of 40*s.* payable out of every Knight's fee; pontage, or a toll for the reparation of bridges; pedage, or money collected from foot paſſengers for paſſing through a foreſt or county; carriage, tolls for repairing of caſtles and cleaning of foſſes; ſtallage, or a fee paid for erecting ſtalls in a fair or market; and talliage, or taxes in general; forbidding every man from arreſting any perſon within their premiſſes, without licence from the Abbot and Convent. Theſe were likewiſe confirmed by Henry the Sixth.

THEY were moreover at one time extremely rich in plate and cattle, having of the firſt to the value of £708. 5*s.* 9¾*d.* and of the latter, 2356 oxen, cows and calves, 1326 ſheep, 86 horſes, and 79 ſwine; and the domains of the houſe annually produced 117 quarters of wheat, 12 quarters of rye, 134 of oats, and 392 loads of hay.

THE ſanctity of the Monks of this Abby was in ſuch repute, that it received from time to time great acceſſions of wealth, from the donations and benefactions of many of the great northern Barons, who were glad to endow it with many rich acres, in order to purchaſe for themſelves the ſpace of a few feet within its holy walls, as a ſepulchre for their bones. Among theſe, were the moſt ancient and noble family of Percy, who had, from the time of the Conqueſt, vaſt poſſeſſions in Yorkſhire, where, although they founded three Monaſteries of their own, Whitby, Sallay, and Handale, yet were they great benefactors to many other religious houſes, and among the reſt to this Abby of Fountains; and here ſome of them were alſo buried, particularly two illuſtrious chieftains of that great family, viz. Lord Richard de Percy, who had highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Barons Wars, in the reign of King John, in obtaining the great Charter of our Liberties, and who was appointed one of the twenty-four guardians to ſee that Charter duly obſerved. He is expreſsly ſaid to have been buried in Fountains Abby, in the wall. The other was Lord Richard's Great-Nephew, Lord Henry de Percy, who was one of the principal commanders under King Edward the Firſt, in his wars in Scotland, where that King made him Governor of Galloway and Aire, in 1296, and inveſted him with the Earldom of Carrick, forfeited by Robert de Bruce; but when the Engliſh loſt their poſſeſſions in Scotland, this great Baron had other grants in lieu of them aſſigned him in Northumberland; and this gift brought the Percies connected with that

county, of which this Lord Henry's great-grandſon was the firſt Earl. Henry himſelf was however brought back to Yorkſhire for ſepulture, and buried at Fountains Abby, before the high altar, in 1315.

As the Percy family were conſidered as hereditary benefactors and patrons of this foundation, ſo the Monks occaſionally applied to the Earls of Northumberland for their protection and aſſiſtance under any emergency; as appears from a very curious letter, on the ſubject of a complaint made by the Monks againſt their Abbot, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. It was written by Henry Percy, the ſixth Earl of Northumberland, who is ſo well known for his unſucceſsful paſſion for Queen Ann Bulleyn, and was addreſſed to Thomas Arundel, Eſq; one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to the Lord Legate Wolſey. As it is a great curioſity, I ſhall here give a copy of this letter, premiſing, that I am indebted to the friendſhip of the reverend Dr. Percy, for procuring me leave to inſert it, from the preſent moſt illuſtrious Duke and Ducheſs of Northumberland.

" MYNE entierly wel biloved and aſſured Frend In right harty maner I ſignifye unto you that ther is credable informacion maid " unto me upon the ſute and behalf of the Covent and Bretherne of the Moneſtary of Fountaince in the county of York, that the " abbot there doith not indevoure hymſelfe lyke a diſcrete Father towards the ſaid covent and the profet of the hous but haith againſt " the ſame as well ſolde and waſtyd the great parte or all theyre ſtore in Cataill as alſoo theyre wooddis in dyverſe Contreis beyng in " like manner as I am informed in his owne converſation after ſuch ſorte as the quyet of the ſaid hous which ſhoulde depende anenſt " theyme is moch tedews and uncharitable | wherby the Service of Godd ſhuld not be maynteyned like to the ancient cuſtome there " | And for that mine Anceſtors and I are Benefactours to the ſaid Moneſtary | the Informacion was more Inforced to be maid unto me " at this my beying here to the intent uppon the premiſes I might cauſe Advertiſement to be maid unto my ſingler good lord Legate that " his Grace wd ponder the premiſſes by his power and auctorite of Comiſſion to ſome diſcrete Fathers in that countrey of Religious " Howſes | therby to authoryſe theyme that if mater of Depryvacion may be founde to have the ſame in Execution with a free Eleccion " to be grauntyd by his Grace to the ſaid Covent before the ſaid religious Perſons Commiſſioners | And the ſaid Covent havyng eſpeciall " reſpect to the great Comoditie and Profet that may inſewe upon the ſame And the better maynteinment of Goddis ſervice | And " perceyvyng in the contrary theyre great impoveryſhment would for the increaſe agayn of the ſaid hous | gyf towards the advancement of " hys gracious Lege, Fyve Hundreth Marks to have lyke Comyſſion to be adreſſyd into the contrey Deſyring you moſt hartely for that I " cannot by reaſon of my Diſeaſes attend my Lord myſelf according to my bounden Dutie | that ye wolde be meane unto his Grace upon " the Contents with effect which as I perceyve ſhal be a right charitable act to be executed accordingly | And thus hartely fare ye " well | at * beſids Elſington

" Yours aſſury'd

" this xxvjth day of June † " H. Northumberland"

To My bedfellowe Arrondell

ALTHOUGH the date of the year is wanting to this letter, it was probably written between the years 1527, when this Earl ſucceeded to the title, and 1537, when the Religious Houſes in Yorkſhire were viſited, and at which time an Abbot of Fountains was executed; whoſe character, as reported to the Lord Cromwell by R. Layton, one of the viſitors, ſo exactly tallies with that given of him complained of in the Earl of Northumberland's letter, that one may venture without heſitation to pronounce they both point out one and the ſame perſon.

LAYTON's letter, which is here ſubjoined, was tranſcribed by Thomas Aſtle, Eſq; of the Paper Office, from the original written at that time, and preſerved among Mr. Dodſworth's MS. collections in the Bodleian Library.

" PLEASE your Worſhip to Underſtand that the Abbot of Fountayns hath ſo greatly dilapidate his houſe, waſted ye woods, notoriouſly " keeping ſix whores, and ſix days before our coming he committed theft and ſacrilege, confeſſing the ſame; for at midnight he " cauſed his chapleyn to ſtele the keys of the Sexten and took out a Jewel, a Croſs of Gold with Stones, one Warren a Goldſmyth of " the Chepe was with him in his Chambre at the hour, and there they ſtole out a great Emerode with a Rubye, the ſayde Warren " made the Abbot believe the Rubye was a Garnet, and ſo for that he paid nothing, for the Emerode but Twenty pounds. He ſold him " alſo Plate without weight or ounces. Subſcribed your poor Prieſt and faithful Servant

" From Richmont (in con Ebor) the 20th Jan. R. Layton.

THE Abbot at this period, according to Willis, was William Thurſt, Burton calls him Thirſke, admitted B. D. at Oxford anno 15[‡]3, created Abbot 15 6, and hanged at Tyburn Jan. 1537. As he ſuffered in company with perſons concerned in the inſurrection in Yorkſhire, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, wherein, among other things, a reſtoration of Monaſteries was inſiſted on, it is likely he was concerned in that affair. Indeed, Burnet ſays, " it was in particular believed that the great Abbots cheriſhed it, for which they were afterwards " attainted;" and, according to Stowe, among the five executed with him, were Adam Sodbury, Abbot of Gervaux, the Abbot of Rivers, and W. Wold, prior of Birlington. After the execution of Thurſt, Marmaduke Bradley, ſuffragan Biſhop of Hull, was conſtituted in his ſtead, who probably had been tampered with by the King's agents, previous to his election. He was the laſt Abbot, and ſurrendering this Convent the 26th of November, 1540, had a penſion aſſigned him of £100. per annum. Anno 1553, here remained in charge £57. 1s. 8d. in annuities; and the following penſions to three Monks, £6. 13s. 4d. each; to ten, £5. 6s. 8d. and to ſeven others, £5.

I CANNOT diſmiſs the ſubject without obſerving, that Henry the Eighth, as he had all the other qualities of an Eaſtern Baſhaw or Sultan, ſo he reſembled them likewiſe in this, that he was not to be applied to, even for the obtaining of juſtice, without a preſent in hand. This is evident from the offer made him by the Monks of five hundred marks, which alſo ſhews the great wealth of this foundation; for, according to the loweſt valuation, this ſum was at that time more than equivalent to two thouſand pounds of our preſent money.

This drawing was made Anno 1767.

‡ This blank is in the original.

† Thus far in the hand-writing of the Earl's Secretary; it is ſubſcribed, &c. in his own.

GISEBURNE, OR, GYSBURGH PRIORY, YORKSHIRE.

THIS Priory is in the Deanery and Archdeaconry of Cleveland. It was founded, ſays Tanner, from Brompton, in the year 1129, or, according to Camden, A. D. 1119, by Robert de Brus, who came over with the Conqueror, and who was poſſeſſed of the Caſtle of Skelton, and diverſe other Lordſhips and Eſtates in this neighbourhood. It was dedicated to the Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, and contained Canons of the Order of St. Auguſtine. The Founder was, as he ſays in his grant, moved to this endowment, by the admonitions of Pope Calixtus II. and Turſtan, Archbiſhop of York. He died Anno 1141, and was buried in the Church of this Monaſtery; as were alſo ſeveral of his ſucceſſors. Robert de Brus left behind him two ſons, Adam and Robert. The male line of Adam failed in Peter, the 3d. of that name; who dying without iſſue, Anno 1273, that great eſtate was divided among his four ſiſters, and ſo paſſed into other families. Robert, the younger ſon, had at firſt for his portion only the Valley of Annandale, which his father aſſigned him to hold by a military ſervice of the King of Scotland. A war with England breaking out, Robert was obliged to attend his feudal Lord to the field; where it ſo happened, that he was taken priſoner by his own father, who preſenting him to the King (probably Stephen), that Prince nobly aſſigned him to the keeping of his mother. Remaining with his father, and repreſenting to him that Annandale would not find him in bread, he at length obtained two other eſtates, called Hert and Hertnes, which he was to hold of the Lords of Skelton. From this Robert (the ſon) lineally deſcended Robert Brus, King of Scotland.

THE original dotation of this Monaſtery conſiſted of 20 carrucates, and two plowlands of land, lying about Gyſburgh; likewiſe, diverſe mills, tythes, and ſervices due to the

Founder; alſo the impropriation of the Churches of Merſt, Burnus, Skelton, Daneby, Uply, Stainton and Levington, Hert and Stanton, with perpetual permiſſion to take from his foreſt of Eſkdale ſuch timber and materials as they ſhould want for repairs and building. He likewiſe confirmed the benefactions of Ernald de Percy, Robert Sturmey, William Engleram, and diverſe others. Ralph Clare confirmed to them the lands on which their houſe ſtood.

THE Monaſticon contains the charters of Peter de Brus, of Robert ſon of William de Brus, and William, King of Scotland, all confirming different benefactions; the laſt, that of ſeveral Churches in Scotland, alſo one of Richard, Biſhop of Durham.

INDEED ſo amply were theſe Monks endowed, that at the Diſſolution their yearly revenues were eſtimated at 628l. 3s. 4d. Dugdale, and 712l. 6s. 6d. Speed. It was ſurrendered by Robert Purſglove, alias Sylveſter, Suffragan Biſhop of Hull, Anno 1540, who had a penſion of 166l. 13s. 4d. per annum aſſigned him out of the revenues, which he enjoyed Anno 1553. The ſite was granted 4th of Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Chaloner, and is at preſent the property of a deſcendant of the ſame name, who has a handſome houſe near this place.

To this Monaſtery, Scarthe, a religious houſe founded by Stephen Meinel, temp. Henry I. was (as it is ſaid) made a cell, being granted to them by Hugo de Rudebi; but Tanner ſeems to doubt the fact, and has the following note: "This is agreeable to the "charter printed in the Monaſticon, but I much queſtion whether it ever took effect, "there being no mention of Scarth or Rudebi in the Deeds of Giſborn, nor in the valua-"tion of that Priory 26 Hen. VIII."

THIS Monaſtery ſtood a ſmall diſtance ſouth of the preſent Pariſh Church, which probably was erected out of its ruins. The part ſhewn in this View was the Eaſt Window of the Priory Church, which from this ſpecimen ſeems to have been a very elegant building. It has undergone no alteration ſince that drawing was taken, which is engraved by Hollar in the Monaſticon, except the demolition of a window, and the piers of two others, which were then ſtanding in the north wall. Near the weſt end of this wall is a ſmall gate, ſeemingly of a much more ancient ſtile than the remains of the Church; its outer arch being plain and ſemicircular, and the columns which ſupport it remarkably thick, whereas the architecture of the window is as peculiarly light. No other buildings of the Priory are ſtanding.

BROWNE WILLIS gives the following Series of Priors of this Houſe, in his Liſt printed in Tanner's Notitia; and in his Hiſtory of Abbies, the ſubſequent account of what remained in charge:

WILLIAM, 1132; Cuthbert, 1142; Realdus, 1196; Laurence, 1212; Michael ſucceeded 1218; John, el. about 1230; Ralph de Ireton, 1261 and 1275; Adam de Newland, 1289; John de Derlington, 1312; John Horworth, 1391; Walter Thorp, el. 1393; Richard Ayrton, el. 1438; Anno, . here remained in charge 11l. 1s. 8d. in annuities and corrodies, and theſe following penſions, viz. To Thomas Whitbye, 3l. Henry Fletcher, William Hynde, and Oliver Groyſonne, 6l. 13s. 4d. each. To Chriſtopher Thompſonne 6l. Richard Sterne, Gilbert Harryſonne, Echvard Okerell, William Wyſdale, Chriſtopher Maltone, Robert Gregge, John Harryſonne, John Leighton, Robert Watſon, George Haſildaye, John Clerkſonne, and Bartholomew Lilforde, 5l. 6s. 8d. each.

This View was drawn Anno 1774.

GISEBURN, OR GYSBURGH PRIORY, YORKSHIRE.

THE outſide of that beautiful window is here ſhewn, whoſe inſide was given in the former plate. In both views it exhibits a peculiar elegance of form, equal, if not ſuperior, to moſt buildings of this ſtile of architecture; and makes the beholder lament that more of that fine ſtructure has not been preſerved.

THE ſituation and environs of this town are juſtly celebrated for their beauty and ſalubrity. Here were formerly the firſt allum works in England. A paper printed at Whitby, now more famous for the preparation of that drug, relates, that the art was firſt brought hither from Italy, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Mr. Chaloner, who privately engaged ſome of the workmen employed in the Pope's allum works near Rome, which ſo much exaſperated his Holineſs, that he fulminated the following anathema againſt both the ſeducers and ſeduced. It is the ſame as the curſe of Ernulphus, quoted in Triſtram Shandy; and was, perhaps, the form preſcribed by the church, to be uſed againſt atrocious offenders.

" BY the authority of Almighty God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, and of the holy " canons, and of the undefiled Virgin Mary, the mother and patroneſs of our Saviour, and of " all the celeſtial virtues, angels, archangels, thrones, dominions, powers, cherubims and

" ſeraphims, and of the holy patriarchs, prophets, and of all the apoſtles and evangeliſts, " and of the holy innocents, who in the ſight of the holy Lamb, are found worthy to ſing " the new ſongs of the holy martyrs, and holy confeſſors, and of the holy virgins, and all " the ſaints, and together with the holy and elect of God; we excommunicate and anathe- " matize theſe malefactors——And from the threſholds of the holy church of Almighty " God, we ſequeſter them, that they may be tormented, diſpoſed of, and delivered over " with Dathan and Abiram, and with theſe who ſay unto the Lord God, *Depart from us, we* " *deſire not to know thy ways.* And as the fire is quenched with water, ſo let their fire be put " out for evermore, unleſs they repent, and make ſatisfaction. Amen.

" MAY the Father, who created man, curſe them. May the ſon, who ſuffered for us, curſe " them. May the Holy Ghoſt, who was given us in baptiſm, curſe them. May the holy " croſs, which Chriſt for our ſalvation, triumphing over his enemies, aſcended, curſe them. " May the holy and eternal Virgin Mary, the mother of God, curſe them. May St. Michael, " the advocate of holy ſouls, curſe them. May all the angels and archangels, principalities " and powers, and all the heavenly hoſt, curſe them. May the laudable number of patriarchs " and prophets curſe them. May St. John, the chief forerunner of the baptiſm of Chriſt, " curſe them. May St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Andrew, and all other Chriſt's apoſtles, " together with the reſt of his diſciples, and four evangeliſts, who by their preaching " converted the univerſal world, curſe them. May the holy and wonderful company of " martyrs and confeſſors, who by their holy works, are found pleaſing to Almighty God, " curſe them. May the holy choir of holy virgins, who, for the honour of Chriſt, have " deſpiſed the things of this world, curſe them. May all the ſaints, who, from the beginning " of the world to everlaſting ages, are found to be beloved of God, curſe them. May the " heavens and the earth, and all the holy things remaining therein, curſe them. May they " be, whether in the houſe, or in the field, or in the highway, or in the path, or in the " wood, or in the water, or in the church, may they be curſ'd in living, in dying, in eating, " in drinking, in being hungry, in being thirſty, in faſting, in ſleeping, in ſlumbering, in " waking, in walking, in ſtanding, in ſitting, in lying, in working, in reſting, in piſſing, in " ſhitting, and in all blood-letting. May they be curſed in all the faculties of their bodies. " May they be curſed inwardly and outwardly. May they be curſed in the hair of their " heads. May they be curſed in their brain. May they be curſed on the top of their " head. May they be curſed in their temples, in their forehead, in their ears, in their eye- " brows, in their cheeks, in their jaw-bones, in their noſtrils, in their fore-teeth, or grinders, " in their lips, in their throats, in their ſhoulders, in their wriſts, in their arms, in their " hands, in their fingers, in their breaſts, in their hearts, and all the interior parts to the " ſtomach, in their reins, in their groin, in their thighs, in their genitals, in their hips, in their " knees, in their joints, and in their nails. May they be curſed in all their joints, from the " top of their heads to the ſoles of their feet. May there not be any ſoundneſs in them.

" MAY the Son of the living God, with all the glory of his majeſty, curſe them! and may " heaven, with all the powers that move therein, riſe againſt them, to damn them, unleſs " they repent and make ſatisfaction. Amen."

THE MONASTERY OF THE GREY FRIARS, RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.

THE following Account of this Houſe is given by Leland and Tanner. The firſt ſays, "At the bakke of the Frenche Gate, yn the north part of the Towne, "is the Grey Freres, a little withowte the waullis. Their Houſe, Medow, "Orchard, and a little Wood, is waullid in. There is a Conduct of Water, elſe "there is none in Richemont." To which Tanner adds: "This Houſe was "founded by Ralph Fitz-Randal, Lord of Middleham, A. D. 1258, was ſurren- "dered by the Guardian and fourteen Brethren, 30 Hen. VIII. and granted 36 Hen. "VIII. to John Banaſtyr and William Metcalf." It appears by the obſervations at the end of Gale's Honour of Richmond, that this Ralph Fitz-Randal died the laſt day of March, Anno 1270, in the 54th Hen. III. and that his bones were buried in the Abbey of Coverham; but his heart was depoſited under an arch in the Choir of theſe Friars. It is alſo ſaid by Leland, that ſeveral of the families of the Scroops, of the Pleſſeys, and of the Frankes, were buried in this Houſe. As no rents are mentioned as belonging to theſe Friars or their Convent, the Writer of the Antiquities of the Engliſh Franciſcans concludes, that "the "Site of this Houſe, and what lay within the Precinct of their Incloſure, was all "the temporal eſtate thoſe poor men had; ſo that their main ſupport was "from alms."

THE MONASTERY OF THE GREY FRIARS, RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.

In the 32d of King Edward I. a Friar of this Houſe having ſtolen ſome goods, and flying from his Monaſtery, the King ordered him to be impriſoned by his Writ of Apoſtata Capienda, and directed that he ſhould be delivered to the Convent, to be by them puniſhed according to the rules of their Order: and further commanded, that the ſtolen goods ſhould be reſtored. The Writ, which runs as follows, is preſerved in Prynne's Records, vol. iii. p. 1042.

"The King to the Sheriff of Cumberland, greeting. Whereas our beloved "Brother in Chriſt, Brother Adam de Lincoln, Miniſter of the Order of Friars "Minorites in England, has by his letters given us to underſtand, that Brother "Arthur de Hertipole, a profeſſed Brother of that Order, hath in contempt of his "Habit dared to eſcape from his Monaſtery, and to take with him certain goods "and chattles, the property of ſome friends and neighbours of the Brothers of "that Order at Richmond, depoſited under their care; and that after he had "for ſome time wandered about from county to county in a Secular Habit, to "the great danger of his ſoul and the manifeſt ſcandal of the ſaid Order, he "was arreſted at Quitonthaneve, with the above goods and chattles, and is now "detained in our Goal at Egremond: We, for the credit of that Order, and "alſo on account of the devotion we have and bear towards them, Do direct, "that without delay you deliver the aforeſaid Brother Arthur, ſo taken and "detained, to the ſaid Brotherhood at Richmond, to the end that he may be "chaſtiſed according to the Rules and Diſcipline of that Order, reſtoring to "the ſaid Brothers forthwith the goods and chattles found on him, and as is "aforeſaid arreſted.

"Witneſs the King at Dalton, the 29th day of September."

This View, which ſhews the South Eaſt Aſpect, was drawn Anno 1775.

HOVEDENE, OR, HOWDEN CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

THIS Church ſtands in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, and in a diſtrict called Howdenſhire, exempt from the authority of the Archdeacon, and ſubject to the Dean and Chapter of Durham. When it was built does not appear. Tanner ſays, that Hugh, Prior of Durham, obtained a bull from Pope Gregory IX. for the appropriating this Church towards the maintenance of ſixteen Monks. But, upon further conſideration, Robert, the Biſhop of Durham, A. D. 1266, cauſed it to be divided into five Prebends for Secular Clerks, viz. Hoveden, valued 26 Henry VIII. at 18l. 13s. 4d. in the whole, and 12l. clearly; Shelton, valued at 15l. 13s. 4d. in the whole, and 9l. clearly; Thorp, valued at 16l. 11s. 4d. in the whole, and 9l. 18s. 4d. clearly; Saltmarſh, valued at 16l. 13s. 4d. in the whole, and 10l. clearly; and Barnaby, valued at 16l. 6s. 8d. in the whole, and 9l. 13s. 4d. clearly. To theſe were added, not long after, a ſixth Prebend, viz. Skipwith, valued at 18l. in the whole, and 13l. 6s. 8d. clearly. There were alſo ſix Vicars, beſides Chantry Prieſts, in this Collegiate Church, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

THE following account of the Church is given by Leland, in his Itinerary: "The Town of Howden, the only "market of Howdenſhire, is of no great reputation. The Collegiate Church is auncient and meatly faire. Ther be "five Prebendes by theſe names, Hovedene, Thorp, Saltmarſch, Barnaby, and Shelton. In the quire lieth one John "of Hovedene, whom they caul a Sainct, one, as they ſay, of the firſt Prebendaries there.

"IT apperith by inſcription of a very fair ſtone, varii marmoris, that the bowelles of Walter Skerlaw, Biſhop of "Dirham, were biried in Howden Chirche.

"THERE is alſo a tumbe, in a chapel of the South part of the croſſe iſle of the Chirch, of one of the Metehams.

"THE Biſhop of Dirham palace lyith on the South of the Chirch, wherof the firſt part at the entre is of tymber; "the other three moſt of ſtone, and part of brike.

"CERTEN Chirches of Howdenſhir do homage to Hoveden Chirch.

"THERE is a park by Hovedene longging to the Biſhop of Dureſme yn the way to Wreſhil."

GENT, in his Hiſtory of Rippon, thus mentions and deſcribes this Church: "And it is with pleaſure I hear the "worthy inhabitants of Selby are going to repair the Weſt end of this ancient building, in danger elſe of falling. "Happy had thoſe of Howlden (a town in the Eaſt Riding, diſtant about ſeven miles from hence) been, had they "done ſo before the Eaſt part of their once handſome Collegiate Church of five Prebendaries fell to ruins. It "may not be amiſs to digreſs a little upon that lamentable ſight, (in the Weſtern part of which our Holy Reformed

HOVEDENE, OR, HOWDEN CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

" Religion is now profeſſed) that ſuch a misfortune ſhould not have been prevented; or at leaſt not ſome way better " repaired. And as on the South Eaſt ſide, the Chapter Houſe (which reſembles that of York, but leſs, having " ſeven of the moſt curious arched windows, once, no doubt, adorned with painted glaſs, as might vie with any " in England) ſeems to be the next victim to Time, the following ſmall ſketch is preſented, that an idea of it may " be rendered to the reader, when the greater part of the beautiful original ſhall happen to be no more.

" The high ſteeple of this church was built about the year 1390, to ſave the people in caſe of an inundation. It " was leaded anew in 1709, Gabriel Whitacre and George Harriſon, Churchwardens. Near one of the North " pillars lies a thick ſtone (under which the bowels of the once famous Biſhop Walter Skirlaw lie interred) with a croſs " upon it, and this inſcription round it, "Hic requieſcunt viſcera Walteri Skirlaw, quæ ſepeliuntur ſub hoc Saxo, " Anno Dom. 1405." The Eaſt part or antient choir has been very magnificent, as appears by its venerable ruins, " all the top fallen in, with much of the walls; ſo that it ſeems to be an epitome of confuſion in nature, either " reſembling a turbulent ſea, or rather various mountains and rocks of curiouſly carved ſtone, forming hills and " vallies, interſperſed with clinging moſs, embracing ivy, and ſpiral graſs. What remains of the lofty roofleſs walls " ſhew to the admiring but dejected ſpectator the moſt curious workmanſhip: As, on the South part, the effigies of " King David playing on his harp; St. Peter and St. Paul (the figures of theſe two Saints being likewiſe at the " Weſt end); underneath the former is Dalilah cutting off Sampſon's hair; David killing the lion, &c. The eaſt " window (except that it had a little one over it) reſembled that of York Minſter; but the remains declare, in my " humble opinion, infinitely more beauty as to its image-work; for yet are to be ſeen the effigies of St. Cuthbert " (to whom and St. Peter this church was dedicated), Biſhop Skirlaw, and other Biſhops; a Lamb, as a Chriſtian's coat " of arms; St. Catherine with her wheel; Juſtice, &c. Near the South door are the remains of a Chantry where the " Saltmarſh's and Metham's families (a town bearing the name of the latter near Howlden) do ſtill bury their dead. " There, mixed among the ſtupendous ruins, are to be perceived the effigies of two Knights Templars, no doubt of " the ſaid families, with the repreſentation of a moſt beautiful Lady. The choir fell down not many years ago. " But in the wicked Uſurper's time, the inner part was miſerably rent to pieces; its comely, tuneful, and melodious " organ pulled down; ſome of the vile miſcreants, his ſoldiers, carrying the pipes, and ſcornfully ſtriving to tune " them, as they proceeded towards Wreſſel, two miles from that place; three parts of which ſtately caſtle (an- " ciently built by Thomas Percy, Earl of Worceſter) they pulled down; two handſome turrets only remain; and in " which caſtle divine ſervice is now performed, becauſe the wretches pulled down the church alſo (many ſtones of " which are now to be ſeen mixed among the rubbiſh), leaving only the Weſt end, in which hang two bells; and in " the Church-yard, now ſeeming as though a common paſture, the pariſhoners ſtill bury their dead.

" But leaving this ſolitary place, and a caſtle almoſt covered with ivy, ſituated near the pleaſant river Derwent, I " return to Howlden church (the Weſt part being appointed for divine ſervice, near which is a convenient ſchool)."

Mr. Pennant viſited this church very lately: with his permiſſion the following was tranſcribed from his Notes:

" Howden, a ſmall town diſtinguiſhed by the ruin of its fine Church in form of a croſs, length 251 feet, tran- " ſept 100 feet. Eaſt part quite a ruin; its window ſuperb and elegant, arches pointed, columns adorned with " fluting between. Tracery of ſide windows various.

" The entrance to the Eaſt part of the centre, three doors well ornamented, two niches each ſide the chief. A " great altar tomb againſt a pillar with ſeveral arms, benefactors, &c. A plain ſtone, 'Hic jacet Gwillelmus Maddi.'

" A Coffin-lid, a croſs on it, ſides inſcribed, 'Hic requieſcunt viſcera Walteri Skirlaw, &c.' He is ſaid to have " built the ſteeple, at leaſt the upper part of it, 1390.

" Chapter-house, a beautiful octogon, the tracery of the windows light and fine. The inſide has thirty ſtalls, " each under a Gothic arch; both thoſe and the back of the ſtalls enriched with beautiful ſculpture; over the door " two rows of ſix niches each. The roof fallen in through neglect twenty years ago. Between the windows on the " outſide ſeveral ſhields of arms.

" In the ſide chapel, called Metham's altar, is a tomb beneath an enriched Gothic arch. On the arch is " a coat of arms. On the floor is a fine tomb of a Knight croſs-legged, a ſhield, a mantle, his neck and head " bare, ſhort hair. Mourners and Religious in niches round the tomb, and one perſon with a falcon. A Lady in " a looſe gown, croſs-legged. Another croſs-legged Knight, his head, cheeks, and neck, guarded with chain armour " ſticking quite cloſe, a fillet round his head, his breaſt ſet with roſes.

" The manſion-houſe of the Biſhops of Durham, who are Lords of the manor, is near the Eaſt end of the " Church, once a large pile, ſome part demoliſhed; ſeveral arms here. A great vault, perhaps a cloiſter, is ſtill ſtand- " ing; behind the houſe is a large ſquare piece of land moated round; in it is a canal and ſeveral trees, poſſibly " once the garden and orchard."

This View was drawn Anno 1770.

1 Jan.y 1773.

Sparrow, fc.

JOREVAL, JERVAUX, OR GERVIS ABBY, YORKSHIRE.

In the reign of King Stephen, one Akarius, ſon of Bardolf, and nephew to Bodin, a man of great property in Yorkſhire, gave to Peter de Quinciano, a monk of Savigny, ſkilful in phyſick, and to ſome other monks of the ſame order, certain lands at Fors and Worton; being part of his poſſeſſions in Wanſley Dale; where they, anno 1145, began to lay the foundations of a monaſtery, which was ſucceſſively called, the abby of Fors, Wanſley Dale, and Charity. It was, likewiſe, from the river running near it, ſometimes named Joreval. Here Peter, for a while, dwelt with two companions only, procuring a ſcanty ſubſiſtence by the labour of their hands.

As theſe monks belonged to the abby of Savigny, the new monaſtery, began by them, according to the notions of thoſe times, owed a ſort of ſpiritual ſubjection, or filial obedience, to the mother abby, Alane, duke of Richmond, perhaps on this conſideration, granted it to Serlo, abbot of that order; though it ſeems reaſonable, that, if ſuch grant had been neceſſary, it ſhould have come rather from the founder, or his repreſentatives, than the duke, whoſe right could be no other than that of lord of the diſtrict.

Serlo unwillingly accepted this donation; for he diſapproved of the foundation, as made without his knowledge and conſent; neither did he chooſe, though repeatedly ſollicited thereto by Peter, to ſupply it with monks from his convent, on account of the great difficulties experienced by thoſe he had before ſent over into England. He, therefore, in a general chapter, propoſed that it ſhould be transfered to the abby of Belland, in Yorkſhire; which, from its vicinity, would be better able to lend the neceſſary aſſiſtance required in its yet infant ſtate. This being agreed to, he acquainted Peter therewith by letter; who, on the receipt, ſubmitted himſelf and his little flock, being only two monks and one lay-brother, to the delegated authority of the abbot of Belland. Twelve monks, with John de Kingſton for their abbot, were forthwith ſent them from that houſe.

Here this community underwent great hardſhips and miſery, not only from the ſmallneſs of their endowment, and the ſterility of their lands, but alſo from the unwholeſomeneſs of the air and ſituation. In this diſtreſs they were relieved by the abbot of Belland.

Cornan, ſon to Alane, duke of Richmond, pitying their condition, greatly encreaſed their revenues; and, likewiſe, anno 1156, removed their monaſtery to a pleaſant and healthy valley in Eaſt Witton. This was done with the conſent of Harveus, the ſon of Akarius, the founder, and that of a chapter of the Ciſtertian order; both given in writing; wherein Harveus reſerved his right to the patronage of the abby, as well as to the prayers of the monks, uſually offered up for the founder and his relations. He alſo ſtipulated, that the bones of his father and mother ſhould be removed to an honourable place in the new monaſtery; which, likewiſe, obtained the name of Joreval abby, equally applicable to its preſent and former ſituation.

In this place the monks erected a magnificent church and monaſtery; which, like moſt of thoſe of the Ciſtertian order, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the Diſſolution, it was valued at four hundred and fifty-five pounds ten

ſhillings and five pence, Speed; two hundred and thirty-four pounds fifteen ſhillings and five pence, Dugdale. The ſite, in the thirty-ſixth of Henry the Eighth, was granted to Matthew, earl of Lenox, and Lady Margaret his wife.

The following remarkable letter, ſays Burton, in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Yorkſhire, ſhews what immediate care the viſitors took to demoliſh the monaſteries at their firſt coming into their hands. The doctor does not mention to whom it was written. "Pleaſythe your lordſhip to be advertyſed, I have taken down all the lead of Jervaux, and "made it into pecys of half fodders, which lead amounteth to the number of eighteen ſcore and five fodders; with "thirty and four fodders and a half, that were there before: and the ſaid lead cannot be conveit nor carried until "the next ſomre; for the ways in that countre are ſo foul and deep, that no caryage can paſs in wyntre. And, as "concerninge the raiſing, and taking down the houſe, if it be your lordſhip's pleaſure, I am minded to let it ſtand "to the next ſpring of the year; by reaſon the days are now ſo ſhort, it wolde be double charges to do it "now. And as concerninge the ſelling of the bells, I cannot ſell them above fifteen ſhillings the hundred; "wherein I wolde gladly know your lordſhip's pleaſure, whether I ſholde ſell them after that price, or ſend them "up to London; and if they be ſent up, ſurely the caryage will be coſtly from that place to the water. And as "for Bridlington, I have done nothing there as yet, but ſpayreth it to March next, becauſe the days are now "ſo very ſhort; and, from ſuch time as I begin, I truſt ſhortly to diſpatch it after ſuch faſhion, that when all is "finiſhed, I truſt your lordſhip ſhall think that I have been no evil howſbound in all ſuch things as your "lordſhip hath appointed me to do. At York, this 14th day of November, 1538, by your lordſhip's moſt "bounden beadman,

"RICHARD BELLYCYS."

Of the preſent ſtate of theſe ruins, I am favoured with the annexed deſcription, from Thomas Maude, eſq. author of the well-known poem, called Wenſley Dale.

The remains of the abby of Joreval ſtand three miles eaſt of Middleham, and about two hundred paces to the left of the highway leading to that place; they are not, in their preſent ſtate, very viſible from the road; the buildings being much reduced, and alſo intercepted by trees growing in the fences. The name is evidently of Norman extraction, its import ſimply that of Euredale abby, being ſituated near the river Eure, antiently termed the Jor or Youre.

The external wall or boundary, which cannot be leſs than a mile in circuit, ſeems to have included paſturage for the accommodation of the monks: a part of the north fence continues in its original form, and is now (1772) in tolerable preſervation; but the remainder is much diſmantled: however, the ſtones of the fence are well bedded, and appear to have undergone no little labour from the chiſſel.

Of all the ruins to be ſeen in this part of the North, theſe have ſuffered the moſt complete demolition, conſidering the ample ſize of the building. The profuſion of deep ivy that covers the walls; the bulbous-rooted trees, with their diſtorted trunks, iſſuing from the chaſms of the pile; the nodding fragments, and the already proſtrate heaps of matter, every where intermixed with briars, thorns, and the moſt ſorrowful looking weeds, make the whole, at once, ſeemingly, too melancholy, even for the reſidence of bats and owls: while, on the one hand, you perceive the long depending maſs crumbling to decay; on the other, you ſee the once elevated arch, juſt emerging from the ſurface and ſinking to interment; probably, in a little time, to be no more ſeen.

The ſepulchral grounds, alloted the abby, has conſiſted of two parts, for the inferior and ſuperior order of perſons: the firſt, adjoining the abby, is now a meadow; the other, of leſs dimenſions, has been a ſquare, within the building, of about half an acre, and ſince occupied as an orchard or garden.

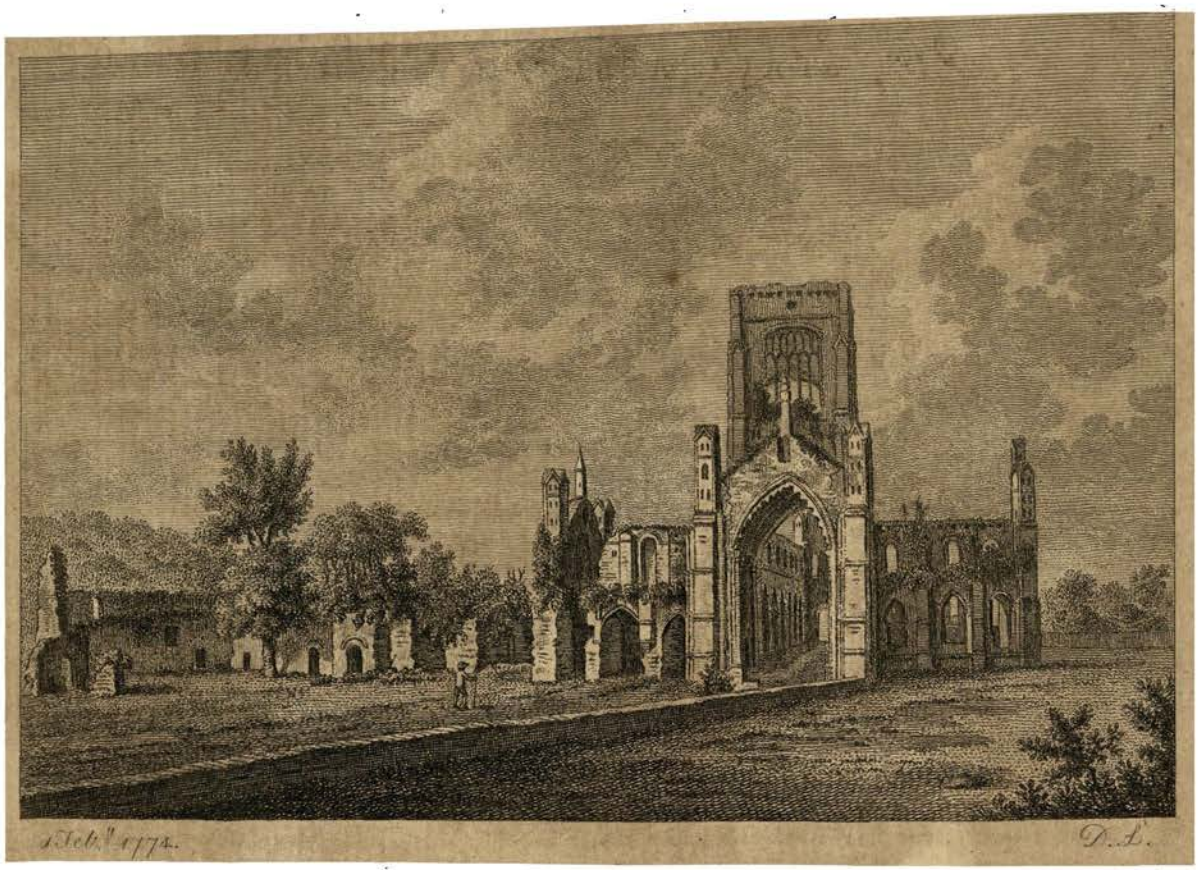
Here it was cuſtomary to bury in ſtone coffins; ſome of which have been, through the avarice of farmers, digged up, and converted into ſwine-troughs; where, among the bones and aſhes, were found cloth and ribbands, retaining their original colours: however, this violation of the only remaining furniture of the dead, hath been put a ſtop to, by the more decent ideas of the gentleman who ſuperintends the eſtate; and there at preſent only appears the lid of one ſtone coffin above ground, now ſwerding over; and on which are faintly traced the figure of an antique ſword, with this inſcription in ancient characters, but without a date: Tumba Gilberti de Waton.

Nearest the road, within the antient precincts of the abby, appears the gate-way, and a few deſerted walls of a manſion, moſt probably erected from the ruins of the monaſtery. The greateſt part of the materials of this edifice was ſold about thirty years ago, by order of the then noble owner. Partly the ſame fate attended the abby, whoſe ſtones have been occaſionally employed to erect fences, farm-houſes, and the attendant conveniences; whilſt a part, alſo, has been appropriated to the repairs of the road; a perſon in the neighbourhood remembering to have ſeen the highway ſtrewed with fragments of inſcriptions; a miſerable proſtitution; the ſight of which would be ſufficient to draw tears from the eyes of an antiquary.

Thus the traveller laments the mutilated ſculptures of Greece and Rome, where the taſteleſs ſpoiler applies the venerable materials of the moſt conſummate art, to his own paltry erection; and that with ſuch unheeding diſregard as to invert the very ornament or legend, once the glory of its age and country.

The ruins of Jervaux Abby, together with very large poſſeſſions contiguous to the Eure, belong to Lord Bruce, to whom it deſcended from the earl of Aylſbury.

This drawing was made in the year 1766.



KIRKSTALL ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

(PLATE I.)

Henry de Lacy, being dangerously ill, made a vow that if he regained his health he would erect a Monastery, of the Cistertian Order, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin. On his recovery, he was not unmindful of his vow; but sending for the Abbot of Fountain's Abbey, acquainted him therewith, and also of his intention of fulfilling it; and solemnly, by his Charter, assigned over his Town of Bernoldswyk, for the purpose of erecting and endowing a Monastery.

This Town was held by him of Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, at the yearly rent of Five Marks, and an annual present of a Hawk; which rent he had omitted to pay for many years: But of this the Monks were ignorant, neither did they know that his title was any ways disputable; they therefore accepted of his gift, and built some small offices for their residence, changing the name of the place from Bernoldswyk to that of Mount St. Mary. Their offices being finished Anno 1147, Alexander, Prior of Fountain's Abbey, brother to Richard, then Abbot of that House, was ordained Abbot; and the same day, namely, 14 Cal. June, set out with twelve Monks and ten Lay Brothers for the new Abbey of Mount St. Mary. At that time Henry Murdoc, formerly a Monk of Fountain's, was Archbishop of York: He likewise confirmed to them, by the Papal Authority, the quiet possession of the spot assigned to them.

They had not long been settled there, before a violent dispute arose between them and the neighbouring inhabitants, on the following occasion: The Church of Bernoldswyk, which was very ancient, had served for four villages. This being occupied by the Monks, by whom also many of the inhabitants had been displaced from their dwellings, they assembled in the Church, together with their Presbyter and Clerk, and greatly disturbed and abused the Monks, whom they considered as invaders of their property. The Abbot, highly incensed, and, as he pretended, to prevent the like disturbance again happening, caused the Church to be pulled down to the ground. A complaint of this arbitrary proceeding was laid before the Bishop and Metropolitan; but the Monks moving the suit to Rome, had interest to procure a determination in their favour; for which the following reasons were assigned: That it was conducive to the ripening the fruits of Piety; and that it was pious and lawful to destroy a Church, in order to establish a Monastery—the lesser good thereby yielding to the greater.

This suit was scarcely over, when the Monks were afflicted with more heavy and grievous misfortunes. It being a time of war, they were frequently plundered by straggling parties from the armies; and their fruits and grain were repeatedly destroyed by great rains and the badness of the soil. Urged by these evils, and after suffering hunger and nakedness for six years, the Abbot began to think of moving the seat of his Monastery to some more safe and fruitful spot. Whilst he had this in contemplation, it happened that, travelling on some business of his House, he passed through a shady valley, called Aire Dale, from the river Aire, by which it was watered. Here he met certain Brothers, who led a kind of Eremitical life. Delighted with the pleasantness of the place, he enquired of them their manner of living, and from whence they came; to which one Seleth, who acted as a kind of superior over them, answered, That he came from the South, having been commanded to leave his home in a dream, wherein he thought he heard a voice thrice utter these words: "Rise,

KIRKSTALL ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

"Seleth, and go into the Province of York, and ſeek diligently in the valley of Airdale, for a place called Kirkſtall; for "there you ſhall prepare a future habitation for brethren ſerving my Son." Whereupon queſtioning, "But who is your "Son, whom we are to ſerve?" the voice anſwered, "I am Mary; my Son is called Jeſus of Nazareth, the Saviour "of the world:" That on awaking, after maturely conſidering his dream, he reſolved to ſet out in ſearch of the place; when being conducted and guarded by the Virgin, after many dangers and difficulties, by the information of ſome herdſmen, he found out the place directed, where he long dwelt alone, ſubſiſting on roots, herbs, and ſuch charity as was adminiſtered to him: That afterwards he was joined by the Brethren then preſent, by whom he was elected their Superior; and that they lived in a Community according to the rules of the brethren of Lerath; having all things in common, and gaining their livelihood by the labour of their hands.

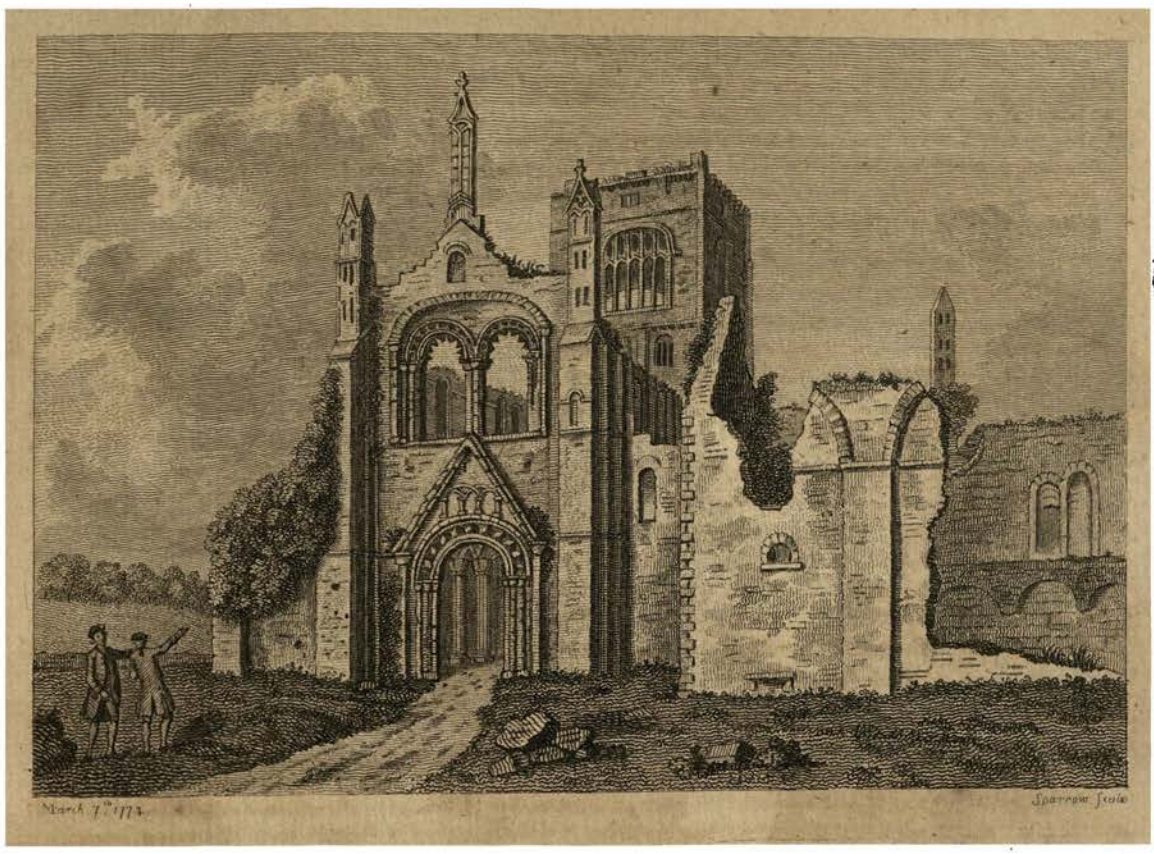
THE Abbot, hearing this, and reflecting on the ſituation and circumſtances; the beauty of the vale, with the river flowing through it, and the conveniency of the woods for building; deemed it a proper place for the ſeating of his Abbey: He therefore began gently to admoniſh the Brethren of the inſufficiency of their preſent ſtate for the ſafety of their ſouls; urging the ſmallneſs of their number, and that they being all Laymen without a Prieſt, were like ſheep without a ſhepherd; and adviſing them to adopt ſome more perfect form of religious government. Whereon ſeveral of them agreed to become Monks in his Convent; and others, receiving a ſmall ſum of money for their habitations, departed.

IN the mean time, the Abbot repaired to Henry de Lacy, their patron, and laid before him the preſent ſtate of their Houſe, their poverty, and diſtreſſes; and acquainted him with the deſirable ſpot he had found out at Kirkſtall, and the benefits that would accrue to them by their removal thither: In which he ſo well ſucceeded, that Henry de Lacy not only gave his conſent for their removal, but alſo by his intereſt obtained of William de Poitou, the owner of Kirkſtall, his grant of that place, and its appurtenances, for the tranſlation of the Monaſtery, on condition that the Monks ſhould pay him and his heirs the annual rent of Five Marks.

HERE the Abbot built a Church, in honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, with ſome humble offices according to the cuſtom of the Order, and called the Monaſtery Kirkſtall. On the 14th Kal. of June, or 19th of May, 1152, in the reign of King Stephen, and Roger being then Archbiſhop of York, he brought over his Monks from their former houſe, now converted into a Grange. This place, tho' pleaſant, abounded only in wood, water, and ſtone; but the ſoil was barren, rude, and uncultivated. The river Aire parted the lands of William de Poitou from thoſe of William de Ramaville; the Monks dwelling on the northern ſide of the river, ſouth of which they had no property: But at length they extended their territories from the river, to the declivity of the hill; and by their induſtry in clearing and tilling the grounds, rendered them fruitful. The number of their Monks likewiſe greatly increaſed, and their eſtates by the prudent management and attention of the Abbot were much improved and enlarged. In all things they were aſſiſted by their Founder, Henry de Lacy, who furniſhed them with proviſions, or advanced them money, as the exigency of their affairs required. He with his own hands laid the foundation of the church, which was finiſhed entirely at his expence. The growing proſperity of this Houſe was, however, a little interrupted by Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, who inſtituted a ſuit in the King's Courts for his eſtate of Bernolſwyck, from which by a legal proceſs the Monks were ejected. But the Abbot going to the Earl, threw himſelf at his feet, declared himſelf ignorant of his claim, and implored his mercy; and by his prayers and intreaties obtained a reſtitution of it, on condition of paying the accuſtomed rent of Five Marks, or a Palfry to that value, and alſo a Hawk. This rent was afterwards remitted at the interceſſion of King Henry II. who perſuaded the Earl, for the remiſſion of his ſins, to beſtow it on the Abbey; reſerving to himſelf the above rent during his life, which at his death was to ceaſe: The charter was witneſſed and confirmed by the King. This Abbot preſided thirty-five years, during which time the Church, and both the dormitories for Monks and Lay Brothers, the refectories, cloyſters, and chapter-houſe, with other offices, were built with ſtone and wood: He likewiſe made all the offices for their Granges, and diſpoſed of all matters both within and without moſt prudently; preſerving the ample woods for future exigencies, by cutting elſewhere the wood then uſed for building.

ALEXANDER was ſucceeded by Ralph Hageth, Prior of Fountain's; during whoſe incumbency, this Houſe was viſited with divers misfortunes and troubles. Henry the IId. by the advice of his counſellors diſpoſſeſſed them of their Grange of Mikilthwaite, with all the fee of Collingham and Bardſey. The Abbot endeavoured to recover it, both by humble ſollicitations, and by preſenting the King with the text of the Goſpel, and a golden chalice; but thoſe not prevailing, the Monks blamed him for the loſs of all: Beſides this, a mortality raged amongſt the cattle of the Monaſtery, inſomuch that they were reduced to great poverty. Neither was the Abbacy of his ſucceſſor, Lambert, free from vexations; for Sir Richard Bland claiming their Grange at Clivacher, and the Abbot finding it his right, reſigned it to their patron, Robert de Lacy, who gave them the Village of Akerington in exchange. The Abbot, being poſſeſſed of it, removed the inhabitants, and converted it into a Grange for the uſe of the Monaſtery; but the diſpoſſeſſed inhabitants burned the Grange with all its furniture, and ſlew three Lay Brothers who managed it. The Abbot, after he had buried the dead, repaired again to Robert de Lacy, and with tears recommended his cauſe to him; which that nobleman warmly eſpouſing, would have baniſhed the offenders and their families: but they appeaſing the Abbot by the moſt humiliating ſubmiſſions, he with the conſent of his patron pardoned them, on their making ſatisfaction to God and the brethren for the ſin; renouncing all right to the Grange, and paying in money for the damage they had done. The Abbot then rebuilt the Grange, and ſoon after died.

This View, which ſhews the Eaſt End of the Monaſtery, was drawn Anno 1773.



KIRKSTALL ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

(PLATE II.)

THE next Abbot was Turgeſius, a man remarkable for the gloominеſs of his devotion; for his abſtinence, and voluntary mortifications of his body; for he was always clothed in ſack-cloth, never wearing more than one coat and a tunick, even in winter, and no ſocks. He never taſted wine, unleſs no other drink was to be had: beſides which, he always wept at his devotion, and often in his diſcourſe. He abode here nine years; and then retiring to Fountains, ſoon after died there, leaving the government of the Abbey to Elias, formerly a Monk of Roch Abbey, who was an induſtrious man, and well verſed in temporal affairs; for which knowledge he had ſufficient occaſion, the Houſe then being greatly involved in debt: beſides which their Patron, Robert de Lacy, had taken ſo great an antipathy to him, that he would not ſuffer him to come into his preſence. But by his prudent behaviour he not only gained the good opinion of De Lacy, but got ſo far in his favour, that he went with him to King John to petition him to reſtore the Grange of Micklethwaite, which King Henry his father had taken from them: but they could not obtain it, unleſs they would take it with Collingham and Bardſey, as a fee Farm, at the annual rent of ninety pounds; to which they were obliged to conſent.

ABOUT this time the Soc of Adle and Town of Allerton, viz. Half a Knight's Fee, and ſome other places, were added to this Abbey; but King John took away their Grange of Hoton; and the Land at Thorp he gave to one Lawrence, Clerk of Witon. Of the ſucceeding Abbots nothing memorable is ſaid; ſo that only a Catalogue of their names, as taken from Burton, is here ſubjoined.

A CATALOGUE of the Abbots of KIRKSTALL, ſome of whom were ſummoned to Parliament.

Times of Confirmation or Occurring.	No.	Names of Abbots.	How vacated.
21 May, A. D 1147	1	Alexander. He reigned thirty-five years	Death
- - - 1182	2	Ralph Hageth, a Monk, Prior of Fountains	Reſigned
- - - 1191	3	Lambert	Death
- - - ——	4	Turgeſius	Reſigned
Occurs about - 1209	5	Helyas, a Monk of Roch-Abbey	- -
- - - ——	6	Ralph de Newcaſtle, a Prior here	Death
- - - ——	7	Walter	- -
Occurs about - 1221	8	Mauricius	Death
- - - 1249	9	Adam	- - -
16 March - - 1259	10	Hugh Mikelay	- - -
40 Hen. III. - 1262	11	Simon	- - -
6 March - - 1269	12	William de Ledes	- - -
3 Edward I. - 1275	13	Gilbert de Cotles, or Catles	- - -
- - - 1280	14	Henry Car	- - -
12 Edward I. - 1284	15	Hugh de Grymſton	- - -
- - - ——	16	Joſeph or John de Brideſal	- - -
- - - 1313	17	Walter was elected	- - -
- - - 1311	18	William	- - -
15 December - 1349	19	Roger de Ledes	- - -
Occurs in 1396 and 1399	20	John de Bordſey	- - -
- - - - ——	21	William Grayſon	Diſplaced
6 April - 1468	22	Thomas Wymberſley	Death
21 Auguſt - - 1499	23	Robert Kelingbec	- - -
10 December - 1 01	24	William Stockdale	- - -
5 December - 15[illegible]	25	William Marſhal	- - -
21 July - - 1528	26	John Ripley, the laſt Abbot	- - -

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KIRKSTALL ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

Besides the Lacys, this Abbey had ſeveral powerful protectors. Pope Adrian the Fourth, an Engliſhman, in A. D. 1156, confirmed to them their Church and all their other poſſeſſions; as did alſo King Henry the IId.

Henry the IIId took them into his immediate protection, and King Edward the Iſt, in the fourth year of his reign, A. D. 1276, likewiſe granted his protection to the Abbot and Monks, then greatly in debt, and committed the care of them to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln and Baron of Pontifract, their Patron, as heir to their Founder.

A variety of Benefactors, by far too many to be here enumerated, endowed it, at different times, with large donations of lands, tenements, rents, tythes, and other benefactions, to a very conſiderable amount: Beſides which, they poſſeſſed ſuch large herds of cattle, that at the viſitation of their Monaſtery, in the year 1301, they were found to have this ſtock upon their Grange and other lands, viz. 216 draught oxen, 160 cows, 152 yearlings and bullocks, 90 calves, and 4000 ſheep and lambs. But notwithſtanding theſe, and their large revenues, the Monks of this Houſe, through ſome miſmanagement, became indebted in the ſum of 5,248l. 15s. 7d. and were forced to beg the protection of diverſe Princes againſt their Creditors, till, by limiting their expences, they ſhould be able to pay their debts, which, in 1301, were reduced to 160l.

At the Diſſolution, their eſtates were eſtimated at the annual value of 329l. 12s. 11d. according to Dugdale: Speed makes it 512l. 13s. 4d. It was, according to Burton, ſurrendered by John Ripley, the laſt Abbot, on the 22d of November, A. D. 1540, 31 Henry VIII. and the Site was granted to Thomas Cranmer, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and his heirs, in exchange for other lands, in 34th of Henry VIII. And in the 1ſt and 4th of Edward VIth, the King granted his Licence to the ſaid Archbiſhop to alienate the ſaid premiſſes to Peter Hammond, and others, for the uſe of Thomas, a younger ſon of the ſaid Archbiſhop, and his heirs. The Duke of Montague is the preſent Proprietor. Willis makes one John Brown to have been the laſt Abbot, and to have had a penſion, after the Diſſolution, of 66l. 13s. 4d.; and in the Magna Britannia, publiſhed 1731, it is ſaid, "The Site of the Monaſtery, "and new Grange belonging to it, was given by the King to Robert Pakeman, a Gentleman of the King's Houſehold."

The following Account of this Monaſtery is given by Thomas Gent, in his Hiſtory of Rippon: "Before I proceed to the Monuments "of St. John's, I ſhall refreſh myſelf and the Reader with a little obſervation of Kirkſtall Abbey, near Leeds. A place once ſo famous, "excited my curioſity to ride thither early one morning in order to view it. No ſooner it appeared to my eyes, at a diſtance, from "a neighbouring hill, but it really produced in me an inward veneration. Well might the Chief of the Anchorites leave the Southern "parts for this pleaſant abode, and the Abbots alſo deſire ſo delightful a ſituation. I left my horſe at a ſtile; and paſſing over it, came "down by a gentle deſcent towards its awful ruins; which, good God! were enough to ſtrike the moſt hardened heart into the ſofteſt "and moſt ſerious reflection; to think, where once the humble knees were bent to ſeek Omnipotence in ancient forms, it ſhould now "have a worſe fate than other like venerable buildings, happily applied to the pureſt and moſt orthodox religion. I need not relate "the Hiſtory of this place, having touched upon it before by a Note upon Fountain's Abbey, near the latter end of Mr. Aram's Poem. "Yet, as a Traveller, I muſt write ſomething of its ancient beauty. The ſtately gate north-weſt of the Abbey, (now converted to a "farm-houſe, as may appear by the magnificent arches on each ſide, but walled up) through which they were once uſed to paſs into a "ſpacious plain, at the weſt end of the Church; and ſo, through another gate, to the area facing the Lord Abbot's Pallace, on the "ſouth ſide of it: The cryſtal River Aire inceſſantly running by, with a murmuring, but pleaſant noiſe; while the winged choriſters "of the air add their melodious notes to make the harmony the greater: The walls of the edifice (built after the manner of a "Crucifix) having nine pillars on each ſide from eaſt to weſt; beſides thoſe at each end, if they may be called ſo: The ſtately reverential "iſles in the whole Church: the places for ſix altars, on each ſide of the High Altar, as appear by the ſtone-pots for Holy Water: "The burial-place for the Monks, on the ſouth-ſide (near the Pallace), now made an orchard, having trees in it much of the ſame "height of the lofty walls, caſting an awful, gloomy ſhade: The arched chamber leading to this cemetery, next the Church; in the walls "of which are yet to be perceived ſeveral large ſtone coffins: The Dormitory, yet more ſouth-eaſt, with other cells and offices: All theſe are "enough to furniſh the contemplative ſoul with the moſt ſerious meditations. And what is yet to be obſerved, that this ſtately building "having been the laſt in this country that arrived to its full perfection and beauty, was the ſooneſt viſited and deſtroyed at the Diſſolution. "Now only is it a mere ſhell, with roofleſs walls, having yet a well-built, but uncovered ſteeple; the eaſtern parts embraced by its "beloved ivy; and all about the whole pile deſolate, ſolitary, and forlorn.

"The great window of the High Altar is not only a wide ſpace, but the very wall underneath, that once ſupported its comely "ſtanchells, unqueſtionably adorned with curious painted glaſs, is quite taken away. This makes it as a great but ſolitary paſſage "through the whole body of the Abbey; and ſo through the weſt door of the Church, an eaſier way to ſome of the neighbouring "villages. The altar-ſtone, that now lies broken at the eaſt end, of which I have given the following ſketch, has occaſioned a very "remarkable relation of what happened within theſe few years, confirmed to me by living witneſſes, without any romantick fiction; "ſuch as I think I never heard in my life. Three men, two of them brethren, wrights or carpenters by their profeſſion, coming "through the Abbey, ſeemed to be offended that the ſtone of the altar lay in their way. Whether they were in liquor, and ſtrove "vainly to remove it, I cannot ſay; but ſome of the inhabitants of Bramley (for I aſked more than one) aſſured me that they were "the raſh inconſiderate perſons who broke the ſaid ſtone, as indeed it now appears. Not long after, theſe two brethren croſſing the "river were both drowned. An old man, living at Bramley, named Richard Bullmer, much given to fiſhing, told me poſitively, that "he had ſought for them about three weeks in Aire, almoſt as far as Leeds; and at laſt they were found in the water, near one "another, over-againſt that part of the Church where the altar-ſtone was laid. The other perſon, as I have been informed ſince, "came to no very timely end. Let the World judge of this as they pleaſe, when they have conſidered how far Vengeance will "purſue thoſe who contemn and defile the places where God has been worſhipped, under what denomination ſoever, ſince religiouſly "inſcribed to his everlaſting honour."

This View ſhews the Weſt End of the Church, and was drawn Anno 1773.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

(PLATE III.)

THE general View of this venerable pile is here delineated, as it appears a little to the ſouthward of the Eaſt, near the Mill.

THESE Ruins occupy a very conſiderable area; their length from North to South meaſuring 340 feet, and from Eaſt to Weſt 445 feet; and a quadrangle of 115 feet by 143 is encloſed within the walls. At the diſtance of 10 feet, north-weſt of this maſs, ſtands what was once the chief Gate of the Monaſtery. It is now converted to a farm-houſe.

THE Church is in the form of a Croſs. Over the interſection of the croſs aiſles with the body, which is within fifty feet of the Eaſt end, ſtands a handſome ſquare Tower, ſtill in good repair, ſaid by Dr. Burton to have been built in the time of Henry VIII. From ſome marks in this Tower it appears, the Church has had two different roofs. The body is divided into a nave and two ſide aiſles by a double row of maſſive columns, compoſed alternately of an aſſemblage of eight, and twelve ſmaller ones, having a kind of Saxon capital and ſquare pedeſtal; the ſide of each pedeſtal meaſuring two yards. Theſe columns ſupport pointed arches; over which is a range of windows, whoſe arches are ſemi-circular. As both theſe evidently appear to have been built at the ſame time, they ſerve farther to ſtrengthen the hypotheſis, that the ſemi-circular and pointed arches were for a while ſtriving for the victory; and that the former, for ſome time, kept its ground after the invention of the latter.

THE Roof between the Tower and Eaſt end, where the high altar ſtood, was adorned with fret-work and interſecting arches; the ribs of which are ſtill remaining. There is not the leaſt trace of a ſingle monument in this Church; neither is it loaded with that profuſion of trifling ornaments, ſo common in what are ſtiled Gothic Buildings; but is juſtly admirable for its elegant ſimplicity. It is obſervable that it does not point due Eaſt and Weſt.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

SOUTH of the Church, and on the East front of the Ruins, are several vaulted chambers supported by strong columns, which have a most gloomy appearance: the southernmost of them is near falling.

THE Arch over the West door of the Church is circular, and decorated with zig-zag ornaments: indeed, most of the arches about this Monastery, the Church excepted, are circular. Many of the mouldering walls are overshadowed with trees, and mantled with ivy; a circumstance which adds greatly to the solemnity of the scene.

HERE is, as usual, a story of a subterraneous passage at the South-east corner of the Ruins, which was, probably, neither more nor less than one of the larger drains.

THIS Monastery stands about 60 yards North of the River Aire; between which and the Ruins are vestiges of two fish-ponds. It is about a quarter of a mile North of a small village (from a bridge there crossing the Aire) called Kirkstall Bridge, through which lies the turnpike road from Bradford to Leeds, distant from thence about three miles.

HAVING received an addition to this account from my ever ready Friend, who has on former occasions contributed to my subject on such Antiquities as appear in the neighbourhood of Wensley Dale, I shall give an extract of his communication in the Author's own descriptive words.

"As you have so completely exhausted the subject of Kirkstall, by a judicious selection and arrangement of materials "in the descriptions annexed to your first and second Plates of that Abbey, together with your continuation in Plate the "third, and what the Ripon Historian hath remarked, little remains for me to specify upon that structure: But as the spot "has been a favourite place from my earliest youth, I cannot resist the payment of a small tribute to so beloved and "memorable an acquaintance; more especially as it is the property, with most extensive demesnes about it, of that "exemplary nobleman the Earl of Cardigan, now Duke of Montagu, to whose father-in-law, the late Duke of Montagu, "the grateful memory of whom is cherished in every breast, I am indebted for unmerited Patronage.

"IF in the progress of our observations on the ruined Edifices of Religion, we have occasionally commented upon "the dreary site of some Abbies; clear it is from the specimen before us, that even the same Order of Monks (Cistertian) "did not agree in their ideas of local mortification or happiness; the founder of this Abbey having seemingly steered "aloof from penance, by courting neither the sterile damps, nor the exposed situation, as nothing can exceed the "sylvan scenes and wildly rural beauties of the place; nor was Seleth, the original Superior, wrong in this sense, "(See Plate IId) even upon the legendary ground of a divine impulse, when he made this alluring spot his abode. "Ill methinks, however, did it comport with the gloomy weeping Turgesius, the fourth Abbot, that clerical Heraclitus "of his time, whose view was that of making every pleasure to be grief, piety pain, knowledge ignorance, and "strength infirmity.—Neither is the Ruin less pleasing and picturesque on whatever side you approach it. The soothing "and harmonious variety of its parts, with the venerable aspect of the whole, captivate the mind in that degree, as to "cancel in a manner all concern for its present state. For like the Censor Cato in his old age, it supports that dignity "in decay as seems to boast a triumph over Time.

"AGAIN, the blended vegetation every where dispersed on the crown of the Dormitory and other places, like the "airy garden of Babylon, of which historians speak, seems to familiarize the wonder of those days; while the cells below, "made more subterraneous from accumulated ruin without, join in giving the whole all the peculiarity and air of antient "fiction or fairy enchantment.

"A CONSIDERABLE quantity of Roman brick was found in the ruins of this Monastery, whose dilapidations "for the purposes of other works were early and numerous, mention being made in the Churchwardens accounts of "the year 1583, at Leed, of stones brought from "*Christall Abbaye*" to that town; the labourers wages being "then charged sixpence a day.

"HOWEVER, the barbarous depredations of late times reaching the ear of the noble Proprietor, he immediately "forbad them; and has since ordered the Ruins to be preserved with a care that does honour to his taste.

"THIS Abbey, I think, was in the hands of the antient family of the Saviles, Earls of Suffex, and from thence "devolved by marriage into the noble house of the Brudenells, where it now remains, as before observed."

Bolton Hall, Feb. 25, 1774.

This Drawing was made Anno 1773.

MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

THIS caſtle ſtands in the Wapentake of Hang Weſt, in the north riding of Yorkſhire, and was the head of the honor of Middleham. It was built about the year 1190, by Robert, ſurnamed Fitz Ranulph, grandſon of Ribald, younger brother to Alan earl of Brittany, to whom all Wenſleydale was given, by Conan earl of Brittany and Richmond. It remained in his poſterity till the time of Henry the Third, when Ralph, or Ranulph the Second of that name, dying without iſſue-male, this honor and caſtle came to the lord Robert de Nevil, in right of Mary his wife, the eldeſt of three daughters, left by the above named Ranulph.

THIS Robert de Nevil, being detected in a criminal converſation with a lady in Craven, was, by the enraged huſband, emaſculated, of which he ſoon after died; in his deſcendants it continued till the reign of Henry the Sixth, when the male line failing in Ralph de Nevil, earl of Weſtmorland, it devolved to his uncle, Sir John Nevil; the caſtle was at that time in the hands of Henry the Sixth, but Sir John having always ſided with the houſe of Lancaſter, was appointed conſtable thereof for life.

IN this caſtle Edward the Fourth was confined, after being ſurprized and taken priſoner in his camp at Wolvey, by Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, ſurnamed the King Maker, who put him here under the care of his brother, the archbiſhop of York; but that prelate ſuffering Edward to take the exerciſe of hunting in the park, he made his eſcape; raiſed ſufficient forces to re-inſtate his affairs, and ſhortly after vanquiſhed and ſlew the earl of Warwick at Barnet. The eſtates of this earl being forfeited, and likewiſe thoſe of his brother, John marquis of Montague, proprietor of this honor and caſtle, they were, by an act of parliament 11th of Edward the Fourth, ſettled upon Richard, duke of York, and his heirs legally begotten, ſo long as any of the heirs male of the marquis of Montague ſhould remain.

EDWARD, the only ſon of Richard the Third, was born in this caſtle, his premature death is, according to the ſuperſtition of ſome later writers, conſidered as a judgment on Richard for the imputed murder of Edward the Fifth and his brother.

FROM that time to the preſent, this caſtle is ſcarcely, if at all, mentioned in hiſtory. Leland, indeed, in his Itinerary, deſcribes its ſtate in his time, "Middleham Caſtel (ſays he) joyneth harde to the town ſide, and is the "faireſt Caſtel of Richmontſhire next Bolton, and the Caſtel hath a parke by it, called Sonſkne, and another "caullid Weſt-park, and Gaunleſſe be wel woddid;" and again, "Middleham is a praty market town, and "ſtandith on a rokky hille, on the top whereof is the Caſtel meately well diked.

MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

" AL the upper part of the Caſtelle was of the very new ſetting of the lord Neville, caullid Darabi, the in-
" ner part of Middleham Caſtel, was of an auncient building of the Fitz Randolph.

" THERE be 4 or 5 parks about Middleham and longing to it, whereof ſom be reaſonably woodyed."

ALL that can be farther ſaid of this place with any degree of certainty, is, that it was inhabited ſo late as the year 1609, by Sir Henry Lindley, knight. An appraiſement of whoſe goods, he being then lately deceaſed, was taken the 3d of January in that year; the inventory is in the hands of the Dean of Middleham.

THE leaden pipes, for the conveyance of water, was taken up within the memory of the mother of a perſon now living.

IN 1663, from a receipt communicated by Thomas Maude, Eſq; who likewiſe favoured me with the following portrait of this ruin, it appears as if the caſtle then belonged to a lord Loftus, who probably held it by leaſe from the crown, where the property ſeems to be; there is a tradition, that it was demoliſhed by Oliver Cromwell, but of this I have not been able to find the leaſt trace in hiſtory.

MIDDLEHAM Caſtle ſtands contiguous to the town on the ſouth ſide, but it is no eaſy taſk for the pencil to deſcribe it with juſtice in any one point of view. The extent and variety of theſe ruins, as you approach them from the moor weſtward, a multiplicity of ragged towers and lofty fiſſured walls appear, which fill the eye with no unpleaſing picture of its majeſtic decay. But of all the views, whither near or diſtant, that of the ſouth weſt has manifeſtly the advantage, from its being laid more open by the injuries of time; hence the internal ruins are leſs eclipſed, which figure in the proſpect, and exhibit many ſingular and fantaſtic forms. Here the cumbrous maſs, ſuſpended by a meagre moulding baſe, ſeems but to wait for the morrow to complete its proſtration; there the diſlocated ſtone, the deſerted pillar, and the almoſt floating arch preſent themſelves, whilſt the ſtinted ſhrub aloft, the pining moſs, and the veiling ivy, join in the groupe to diſplay every ſpecies of ruin, and to mourn the general wreck.

BUT let us reverſe the ſcene, to the more pleaſing part of its ſituation.

IF the caſtle of Bolton affords a more particular view of the weſtern and middle part of Wenſleydale, that of Middleham has the ſuperior advantage of more diſtinctly commanding the woods, the finely ſcattered villages, and the mazy progreſs of the Eure through ſpacious meads, on the eaſtern part of the Dale, whilſt the ſight ſtretching over the great plain of Mowbray (including the country about Bedale, Northallerton and Thirſk) loſes itſelf among the hills of Cleveland, bordering on the eaſtern ſea. On a review of theſe ſtructures, the purpoſes of their foundation, and the times in which they were erected, every reflecting man muſt congratulate himſelf upon the happineſs of his fate, in living at a period when the fierceneſs and frequency of inteſtine wars no longer ſcourge this favoured land, nor make ſuch military conſtructions neceſſary; when the laws of government, and the rights of humanity are more ſecurely eſtabliſhed and critically underſtood; when even the privilege of a modern peaſant would be injured in a compariſon with thoſe poſſeſſed by the chieftains of antient days.

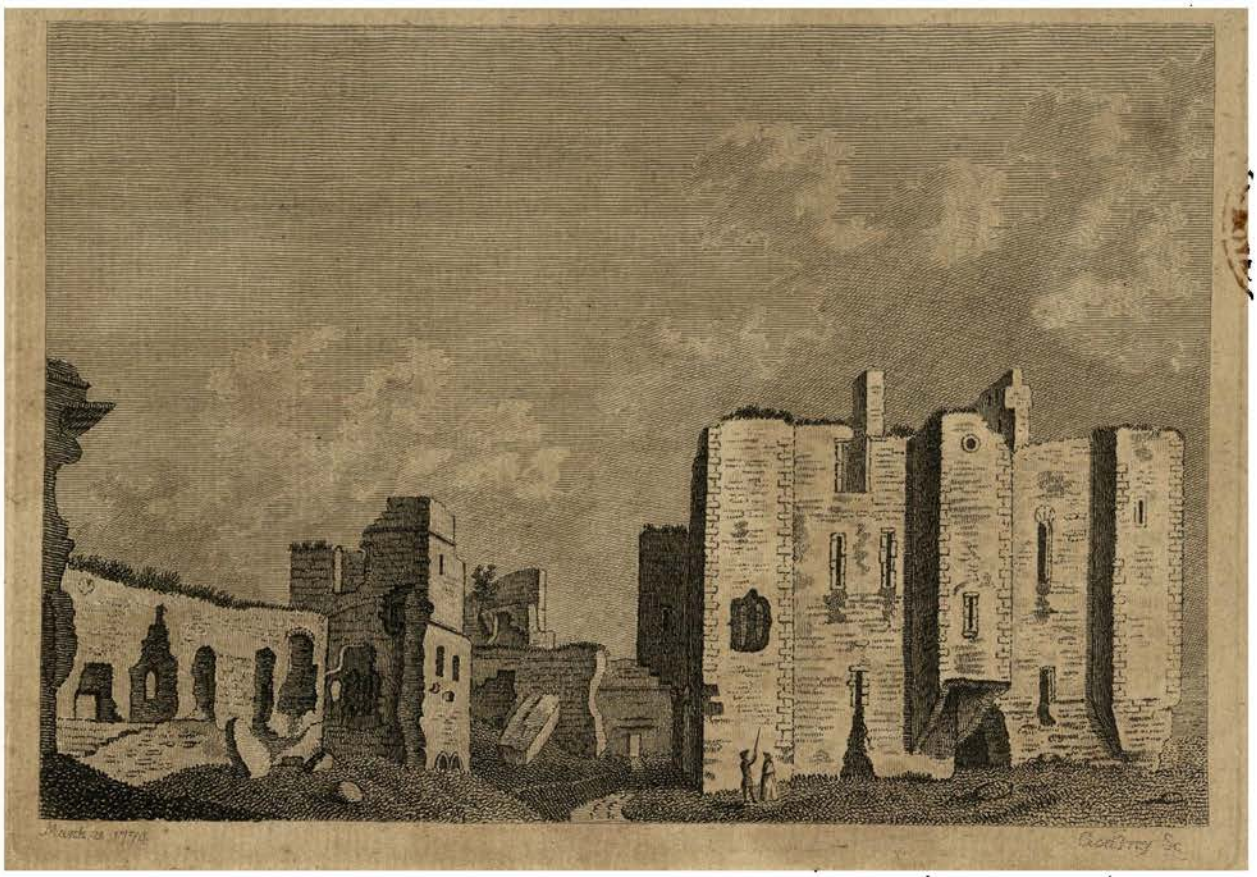
To take a view of domeſtic convenience only in the article of our preſent manſions, would, I believe, be offering an inſult to the reader's judgment; nor is the contraſt leſs, when we revert to the ſtate of the roads in this kingdom, even of late memory, not to dwell upon the elegant and ſalutary alterations in our metropolis; reformations which ſtand unrivalled, for the ſpace of time, in any age or country; nor is it leſs a happineſs of the grown generation of theſe days, that they remember, and, in remembering, enjoy the happy difference.

ONE idea more, perhaps not diſſimilar to the ſubject, offers itſelf to our conſideration, I mean, the uſeful and elegant ornament of ſaſhes to our houſes, an invention which the exquiſite ſkill of the ancients were ſtrangers to, thoſe antients whoſe diſcovery of the five orders of architecture, was ſo complete, as to become the ſtandard and model of after ages, and whoſe united efforts have not been able to add a ſixth.

ASCENDING from the Caſtle of Middleham towards the ſouth, there ſtands, at the diſtance of about one third of a mile, two nearly joining eminences, evidently military, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the ſite of an outwork, ſerving as an appendage to the caſtle; but, as I preſume that mode of defence was not in vogue previous to the uſe of gun-powder, it is more probable, they were formed for the purpoſes of canon, as their commanding ſituation and diſtance from the caſtle ſeem to correſpond with that view. The entrance into this caſtle was by a very ſtrong arched gate way, on the north ſide, next the town. The remnants of a moat now appear on the ſouth and eaſt ſides, but the ditch is daily filling up with weeds and rubbiſh. At a ſtation near the middle diſtance of the eminences above deſcribed, and the caſtle, the walls afford an echo the moſt diſtinct and loud I ever remember to have heard.

WHITHER the caſtle belongs to the lord of the manor, a private gentleman, or to the crown, I cannot aſcertain. The firſt is ſaid to exerciſe acts of ownerſhip over it in many caſes; the laſt appoints its conſtable, now the earl of Holderneſſe, a diſtinction that has been long enjoyed by the family of the D'Arcys.

This drawing was made anno 1760.



MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

(PLATE II.)

MIDDLEHAM Caſtle conſiſts of an envelope or outer work fortified with four towers, encloſing a body or Keep. This envelope is in figure a right angled parallelogram of 210 feet by 175; its greateſt length running N. and S. and each of its ſides facing one of the cardinal points of the compaſs. It has four right lined towers of different magnitudes, one at each angle; but at the extremity of the ſouth-weſternmoſt there is the addition of a round one, from near which tower this View was taken. Great part of the eaſt ſide of this building is fallen down.

WITHIN this, in the center, ſtands the Keep, or what were the ſtate apartments; the outer part being commonly allotted for ſervants lodgings, ſtables, and offices. This building, which is much higher than the envelope, is of a ſhape ſimilar to it, except that beſides a kind of turret at each angle, there are two others on its ſides, one on the S. and the other on the E. The firſt, which is a ſmall one, is near the center; the other, much larger, joins to the turret on the S. E. angle; it is about 10 or 12 feet higher than the adjoining wall, which meaſures about 55 feet, and was probably, when entire, ſome feet higher.

THE main building is unequally divided by a wall which runs from N. to S. Here ſtill remain the broken ſtairs, which the boys in their paſtime frequently aſcend to frolic on the top of the ruins, tho' an exerciſe attended with many hair-breadth 'ſcapes. A few years ago a Cow, of genius we ſuppoſe, (pardon, gentle Reader, a moment's treſpaſs on the dignity of Hiſtory) led by the allurement of ivy, or ſome ſuch botanical idea, or excited by her love of a proſpect or antiquity, elevated herſelf to a ſituation, which, however ſhe might approve, was no ways congenial with the taſte or ambition of her incurious maſter. A council being held how to avert the imminent danger to which ſhe ſtood expoſed, it was reſolved at laſt to leave the mode of retreat to her own judgement; which ſhe accordingly performed with the utmoſt addreſs, to the no ſmall amuſement of the wondering crowd.

Since the printing of the Firſt Plate, the following Anecdotes relative to this Caſtle have occurred. It belonged in the reign of Henry VI. to the E. of Saliſbury, as has before been obſerved: from hence, in the 37th of that King, the Earl with 4000 men marched for Lancaſhire, in his way to London, in order to demand redreſs of the King for injuries done his ſon by the Queen and her Council. Here alſo (according to Stowe) the baſtard Falconbridge was beheaded, anno 1471. Notwithſtanding he had received the Royal pardon, he was brought hither from Southampton, where he had been ſeized by Richard Duke of Glouceſter; his head was ſent to London, and ſet up on the bridge. Beſides theſe, Middleham Caſtle is mentioned in an ancient Comedy, entitled George a Green, ſuppoſed by the Editor to have been founded on hiſtorical facts, or ſome ancient traditions: by whom it was written is not certain, tho' ſome attribute it to John Heyward, about the year 1599.

IN this Play King Edward is made to beſtow it on an old man called William Muſgrove. The ſtory is as follows: The Earl of Kendal having excited a rebellion, in which he is favoured by an incurſion of the Scots under their King James, the Scots are vanquiſhed with a great ſlaughter; and their King taken by old Muſgrove, who is repreſented as a man of 103 years of age, and heretofore the ſcourge and terror of that nation. The ſcene is laid about Wakefield and Bradford.

AFTER the victory Muſgrove is introduced to King Edward, when the following Dialogue enſues:

Edw. Ah old Muſgrove, ſtand up,
It fits not ſuch grey hairs to kneel.
Muſ. Long live my Souveraign,
Long and happie be his days!
Vouchſafe, my gracious Lord, a ſimple gift
At Billy Muſgrove's hand.
King James at Meddleom Caſtle gave me this:
This wonne the honour, and this give I thee.
Edw. Godamercie, Muſgrove, for this friendly gift,
And for thou feloſt a king with this ſame weapon,
This blade ſhall here dub valiant Muſgrove Knight.
Muſ. Alas! what hath your Highneſs done? I am poor.
Edw. To mend thy living, take thou Meddellom Caſtle
The hold of both; and if thou want living, complain,
Thou ſhalt have more to maintain thine eſtate.

NOTWITHSTANDING what is ſaid by the Editors, this Play ſeems to have little or no foundation in hiſtory. The King here is ſimply named Edward, without any other diſtinction; but as the Scots King is called James, and mention is made of Edward's ſon, it can only be Edward the Fourth, he being the firſt of that name cotemporary with a James, and the laſt that had iſſue.

HAVING thus aſcertained the King, the next ſtep is to ſee whether the other circumſtances accord with the events of that reign; but in theſe there is very little ſimilarity; for altho' there was a war with the Scots, no deciſive battle was fought near Middleham, neither was the King of Scotland taken priſoner. It is true, there was an inſurrection in Yorkſhire towards the latter end of this reign, on account of a contribution demanded for the maintenance of an hoſpital at York; but this was terminated by the defeat of the rebels at Banbury. I will not object to the anachroniſm of introducing here Robin Hood, who lived in the reign of Richard the Firſt. The introduction of even imaginary characters was a liberty then frequently taken in old hiſtorical Plays, in order to divert the audience and enliven the repreſentation—a compliment to the Upper Galleries of thoſe times. It may alſo be objected, that the Caſtle of Middleham was about that period the property of Richard Duke of Glouceſter. To this it may be anſwered, That a man of the age Old Muſgrove is here deſcribed to be, would not in all probability hold it above a year or two, after which it might be granted to Richard.

THE ſame Gentleman who favoured me with ſeveral curious particulars concerning this Caſtle, printed in the Firſt Plate, has again communicated the following additional obſervations, which I ſhall give in his own words: "The hiatus you ſo juſtly complain of, "relative to the account of Middleham Caſtle, is a defect I know not how to ſupply; certain it is, that we leave the ſtructure a palace "in the period of the Nevilles, who ſo greatly figured on the political theatre, and find it now a ruin, almoſt without any gradation of "change to its preſent decay. This chaſm, you will ſay, is ſome reproach to enquiry; but if hiſtory is ſterile or ſilent on that head, it "will become us better to ſubſtitute ignorance in the room of vague report; for even Cromwell's reputed attack of it, I have not yet ſeen "authenticated. If a perſon of your induſtry fails in the attempt, ſtationed near the Metropolis, where the Records of Antiquity may be ſaid "to aſſemble, and the Library of the World is kept, how is a ſequeſtered Ruſtic, living remote from ſuch aſſiſtance, comparatively without "books, and almoſt rooted as a tree? I ſay, how is ſuch a perſon to penetrate the obſcurity in which this part of hiſtory lies involved? "One opportunity of appeal indeed offers, which, tho' frequently precarious, I have availed myſelf of—I mean the tradition of the place.

"FROM thence I gather, that this Lordſhip being granted by Ed. IV. to his brother the Duke of Glouceſter, afterwards Rich. III. (as has "before been mentioned) that Prince took ſuch a liking to the place, that he not only raiſed the Rectory to a Deanry, but propoſed to eſtabliſh a "College here, and as it ſhould ſeem, actually marked out the ground for the ſite of his intended edifice, as a piece of land lying between "the Church and the River now bears the name of Foundation Field. The accompliſhment of this deſign was fruſtrated by his death. From "which period to the 6th of James I. Tradition is as ſilent as Hiſtory on the ſubject of this Caſtle; but it then emerges a little from oblivion, "and from an appraiſement ſpoken of in Plate I. appears to have then belonged to Sir Henry Linley, Knight, who left three daughters, one of "whom marrying a Lord Loftus, he ſucceeded to this eſtate; but under what tenure or conditions it remained, or how the grant from the Crown "was originally circumſtanced, does not appear. King Charles I. ſold the Lordſhip of Middleham to the Citizens of London, and the Truſtees "for the City conveyed it to ——— Wood, Eſq; grandfather to Thomas Wood, Eſq; of Littleton, Middleſex, the preſent Lord of "the Manor. The Deed bears date the 13th of Jan. 1661, but what was aſſigned we are not appriſed of. The Caſtle pays no rent; poſſibly "was never granted.

"IN what year that edifice ceaſed to be habitable is not aſcertained; but there are many perſons now living who remember to have "converſed with an old man who uſed to carry coals for the ſervice of the Caſtle, and perform other domeſtick work; others alſo recollect "the ſale of the lead, wood, and other materials of the building. Thus probably did purloining Avarice deſtroy a noble monument of "Art, which from the ſtrength of its walls ſeemed almoſt invulnerable to Time, with common care; and at laſt, the demolition ſeems "by its maſſy fragments to have been effected by no leſs a force than the exploſions of gunpowder.

"To view the internal part of this Caſtle as a picture, we ſhall ſeldom find exhibited in a ſingle piece ſo diverſified a ruin. It is here "that the mowing arm of Time in appearance exerciſes its power in ſportive mood; and if we may judge from the lineaments left "of the multifarious groupe, a doubt might ariſe upon this memorable but now deſerted ſtage of human action, whether light or ſerious "deſcription ſhould claim its remains. The fantaſtic forms into which theſe Ruins are caſt, the mimic echo of its walls, and the "feſtivity which once tenanted the dome, ſeemingly declare for the firſt; but if in theſe our contemplations we have recourſe to Hiſtory, "and the deſolation before us, the point is ſoon determined. The once haughty pile then becomes a ſtriking monument of worldly "inſtability; and its now ſhattered frame, the tragic mourner of its paſt lofty and deluded owners.

"MILITARY manſions of celebrated men, in ruin, may be deemed, perhaps, more the mirrors of mortality, than thoſe of the monaſtic "claſs. The latter may command more reverence, but the other will convey, probably, more inſtruction. The aſcent to Fame is there ſhewn "to be not leſs arduous than painful; and when the precipice is gained, the ground on which we ſtand, is often found too narrow, or the "height too dangerous, to explore in ſafety. The hiſtoric page of thoſe we now allude to, the Nevilles in particular, may tend to confirm "theſe remarks.

"WE there ſee the gallant, turbulent Warwick, half frantic with power and popularity, in the full career of fame and ſucceſs, "holding the ballance even of royal contentions. We view him great in alliance, formidable in fortune, brave in the field, noble in "the Senate, and almoſt the ſole beſtower of the Britiſh Diadem.

"One ſtep farther, and we view his two ſurviving daughters the meed of Princes, the moſt conſummate beauties and the richeſt "heireſſes of their days! a palace alſo, under whoſe roof not only a lengthened line of high derived proprietors, but even preſumptive "Royalty was born, and a captive King had dwelled! But alas! behold the ſum of all! Behold the diſmantled ſtate of this his "bulwark, once committed by the founder to his heirs for ever! the very ſite and periſhing materials of which are almoſt now become a "dubious property. Let towering Ambition humble herſelf then at this ſchool! Let Tyranny, Rapine, and Licentiouſneſs, ſtand admoniſhed, "however ſhielded! but may Legal Liberty and the Rights of Humanity flouriſh while Time exiſts!

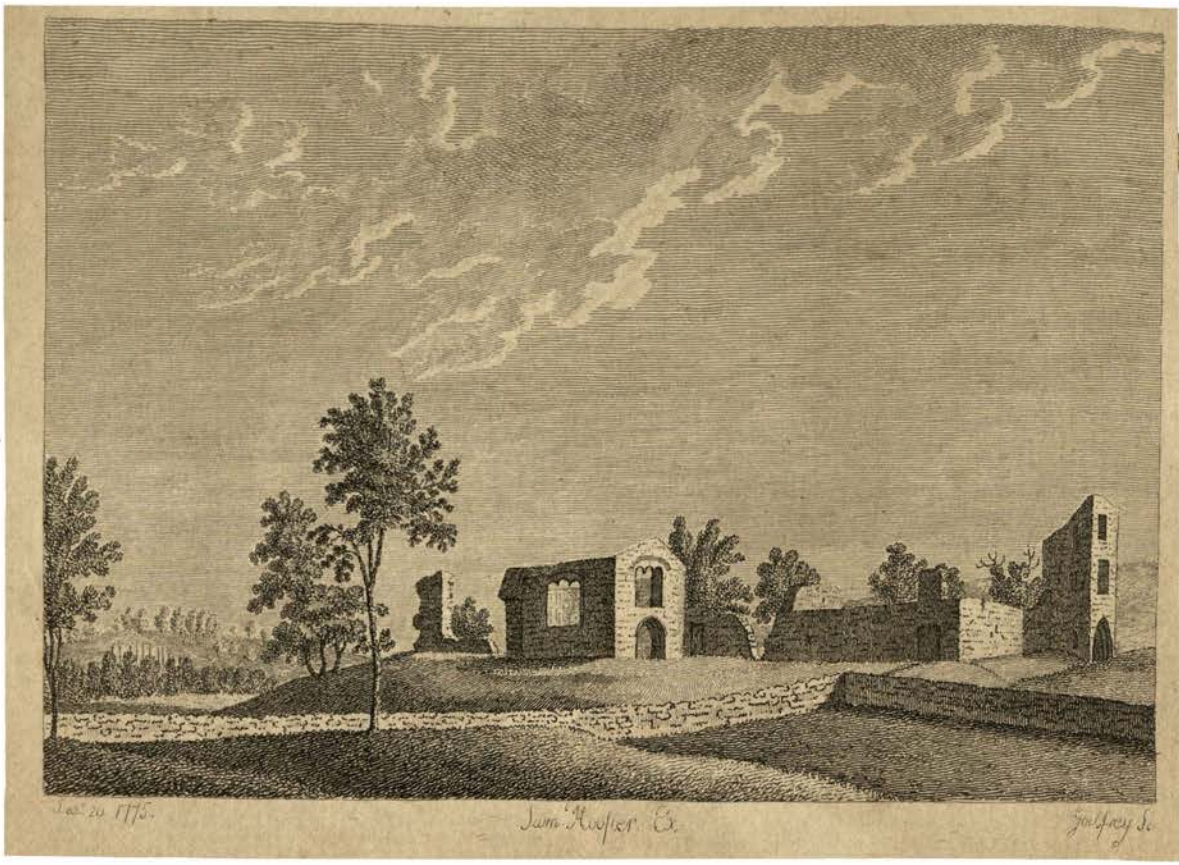
"RELUCTANT and heroic to the laſt, even in a conquered ſtate, theſe Ruins ſeem to frown reſentment at every injury offered by "Time, with no ally to ſtretch forth the ſaving hand, but that of the Antiquary,

"WHO props the ſinking pile, renews its ſway,
"Lives o'er the paſt, and joins the future day;
"Thus from oblivion wreſts the hoary name,
"And on a nodding Ruin builds his fame."

"P. S. You will remember that this Caſtle was formerly moated round, by the help of ſprings brought from the riſing grounds in conduits; "altho' on the North and Weſt ſides no traces remain; but an old wall ſubſiſted within memory, that had been built as a ſafe-guard from "the moat on the part next the town."

FEW or no trees now remain in Middleham Park, which Leland mentions: He alſo ſays, that this was in his time the faireſt Caſtle in Richmondſhire, except Bolton; but in this remark he could only mean in reſpect to wear and preſervation, ſince in magnitude Middleham had eminently the advantage.

This View was taken Anno 1773.



ST. MARTIN's MONASTERY, RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.

THIS Monaſtery ſtood on the ſouthernmoſt bank of the River Swale, about half a mile ſouth-eaſt of the Town of Richmond.

IT was a Cell to St. Mary's Abbey at York, for Monks of the Benedictine Order. It was founded about the year 1100 by Wymar, chief Steward to the Earl of Richmond; who gave to God and the Abbey of the Bleſſed Mary at York the Chapel of St. Martin's, with certain lands thereabouts. That donation was followed by the benefactions of Roaldus, Grandſon of Alan, Conſtable of Richmond, and diverſe others, who beſtowed on them tythes, rents, lands, and other marks of their bounty and devotion.

IN 1146, Pope Eugenius III. confirmed this Cell of St. Martin's. Stephen, Earl of Brittany and Richmond, gave to this Cell two ſheafs of all his demeſne lands in Witton, Muleton, Caterick, and Forcet. Peter Capel, Rector of the Church of Richmond, granted a penſion of 5l. per ann. to the Monks of St. Mary's, at York; and twenty pounds of wax to their Cell of St. Martin's, at Richmond, yearly. The ſeveral yearly rents and revenues of this Houſe were

eſtimated, 26th Hen. VIII. at the clear yearly value of £. 43 16*s.* 8*d.*; or, £. 47 16*s.* o*d.* in the whole; the particulars whereof are given in the Monaſticon and Gale's Honour of Richmond. Here were, according to Tanner, nine or ten Benedictine Monks, till the time of the Diſſolution. It was granted, 4th of Edward VI. to Edward Lord Clinton.

This View, which ſhews the North Weſt Aſpect, was drawn Anno 1775.

PICKERING CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

In the time of King Edward the Confeſſor, Pickering was the lordſhip of Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, as appears by Domeſday Book. To whom it was given after the conqueſt is uncertain; nor does it occur in any known record, till the time of King Henry 3d, when in the 32d year of that king's reign, William Lord Dacre was by him conſtituted ſheriff of Yorkſhire, and had the cuſtody of Pickering caſtle aſſigned to him. The ſame was, ſeven years afterwards, committed to the care of William Latimer; after which, that king gave it, with the lordſhip, to his ſon Edmund: and accordingly at his death it is reckoned among the other eſtates of that prince, by the names of the manor, caſtle, and foreſt of Pickering. He obtained, 19th Ed. 1ſt, a charter for a fair every year, upon the eve, day, and morrow after the exaltation of the Holy Croſs, at this his manor of Pickering, and left it ſo privileged to his ſon and heir, Thomas Earl of Lancaſter. He was the leader of thoſe nobles who, in the reign of Edward 2d, entered into a confederacy againſt Piers de Gaveſtone, the favourite of that king, whom they ſeized and put to death: and likewiſe oppoſing in the ſame manner the Spencers, was, by the king's forces, defeated and taken at Boroughbridge, in Yorkſhire, and afterwards beheaded at Pontefract.

His eſtates being forfeited, came into the hands of the king; and Henry Piercy Earl of Northumberland, was made governor of this caſtle. But King Edward being depoſed,

Henry, brother and heir to the before-named Thomas, Earl of Lancaſter, obtained an act of parliament, reverſing his brother's attainder, and thereupon repoſſeſſed all his eſtates and honours. At his death, he bequeathed them to his ſon Henry, who left only two daughters, Maud and Blanch. On the diviſion of his eſtates, this caſtle and manor fell to the latter, then wife of John of Gant, Duke of Richmond, and afterwards, in her right, Duke of Lancaſter; and was by Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards king of England, brought to the crown, and probably annexed by him to the dutchy of Lancaſter.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this caſtle was in the hands of the crown. In Peck's Deſiderata it is mentioned among the other royal caſtles, and had the following officers: ſteward of the lordſhip, conſtable of the caſtle, and maſter of the game, within the ſaid lordſhip; fee, 10l. 0s. 0d. Rider of the foreſt; fee, 3l. 0s. 0d.

Leland, in his Itinerary, thus deſcribes the ſituation and ſtate of this caſtle:

"The toune of Pykering is large, but not well compact togither. The greateſt part of "it, with the paroch chirch and the caſtel, is on the ſouth-eſt part of the broke renning "thorough the toune, and ſtandith on a great ſlaty hille. The other parte of the toun is not "ſo bigge as this: the brook rennith betwixt them, that ſumtyme ragith, but it ſuagith "ſhorteley agayn: and a mile beneth the toun goith ynto Coſtey.

"In Pykering chirche I ſaw 2 tumbes of the Bruſes, whereof one with his wife lay yn a "chapel, on the ſouth ſyde of the quier, and had a garland about his helmet. Ther was "another of the Bruſes biried in a chapel under an arch of the north ſide of the body of the "quier; and there is a cantuarie bearing his name.

"The deane of York hath, by impropriation, the perſonage of Pykering, to which "diverſe chirches of Pykering Lith doith homage.

"The caſtelle ſtondith in an end of the town, not far from the paroch chirch, on the "brow of the hille, under the which the broke rennith. In the firſt court of it be a 4 "toures, of the which one is caullid Roſamonde's toure.

"In the ynner court be alſo 4 toures, wherof the Kepe is one. The caſtelle waulles and "the toures be meatly welle. The loggings yn the ynner court that be of timbre be in "ruine. In this inner court is a chappelle, and a cantuarie preſt.

"The caſtelle hath, of a good continuance, with the towne and lordſhip, longgid to the "Lancaſter bloode; but who made the caſtelle, or who was owner of it afore the Lancaſters, "I could not lerne there. The caſtelle waulles now remaining, ſeme to be of no very old "building.

"As I remember I hard ſay that Richard the thirde lay ſumtyme at this caſtelle, and "ſumtyme at Scardeburgh caſtelle.

"The park by the caſtelle ſide is more than 7 miles in cumpace; but it is not well woodid."

This caſtle is of an irregular figure: its buildings extremely ruinous. Its ſituation is well deſcribed by Leland. The Keep ſtood on a circular mount, ſurrounded by a deep ditch, which croſſed the outer court, over which was a bridge. The chapel was a ſmall mean building: ſome old pews are ſtill remaining in it. Part of ground within the walls of this caſtle is converted into a garden. Anno 1774, when this drawing was made, the caſtle belonged to ——— Hill, Eſq; of Thornton.

ROCH ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

THIS abbey is ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of the town of Rotherham, and is in the deanery of Doncaſter, and the archdeaconry of the Weſt-riding. It was, ſays Tanner, a Ciſtertian abbey, founded by Richard de Builli and Richard Fitz-Turgis, or de Wikerſeſlai, anno domini 1147, and dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary.

BY the Monaſticon it appears that John, the ſon of Richard de Builli, confirmed to this houſe the donations made by his father. The monks, beſides theſe, received diverſe other benefactions, not only from the family of the Builli, but alſo from ſeveral other perſons; amongſt whom were Matilda de Luetot, widow of Giraldus de Furnivall; Edmond Laſey, conſtable of Cheſter; and William, the ſecond earl Warren; which laſt granted them the tenth of the reſidue of the eels taken out of his fiſheries in Hoffield, Thorn, and Fiſlak, after the deduction of the full tythes which belonged to the monks of Lewis. John de Lyvett, with Ydonea de Veteriponte, and Haeleſia, counteſs of Augy, both widows, were likewiſe contributors to this monaſtery; and Pope Urban the Third, by his bull, dated in 1186, confirmed theſe, as well as all future donations, and exempted the abbot and monks from the payment of tythes for all lands in their own occupation.

IN an ancient manuſcript containing the ſucceſſion of the abbots of this monaſtery, it is mentioned, that during the abbatization of Hugo de Waddeworth, the grange of Roxeby was purchaſed; when this houſe became bound in great debts on Judaiſm; and that, in the time of Oſmond his ſucceſſor, King Richard the Firſt remitted one thouſand three hundred marks, owing by this houſe on Judaiſm.

THOUGH this term Judaiſm anciently ſignified a mortgage in general, probably on account of the intereſt taken by the lender, which our generous anceſtors conſidered as ſavoring of Judaic uſury; or

perhaps, from that ſecurity being always inſiſted on by the Jews, whenever they lent money to the Chriſtians; yet here I take it to be meant more literally; and that money being wanted by the monks, for the completion of the purchaſe, they borrowed of the Jews on mortgage; that people being then, as well as now, the money-changers of this kingdom. And it is the more likely, as in that bigotted age, taking the lands of the church in pawn, would have been conſidered as very little leſs than ſacrilege.

THIS conjecture is rendered the more likely, from the circumſtance of that debt being remitted by the king; who, from the reaſons here given, as well as many others, cannot be ſuppoſed to have lent the money; and that he could grant this remiſſion by an exertion of his royal prerogative, appears, from Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer; wherein it is ſaid, that debts due from Chriſtians to Jews, were ſubject to ſuch orders and directions as the king thought fit to make concerning them; either by granting atterminations or reſpites for their payment; or, as was ſometimes practiſed, by entirely diſcharging the debtor; of both which he cites ſeveral inſtances.

THE abbots mentioned by Dugdale, are: 1ſt, Durand; 2d, Stephen; 3d, Dioniſius; 4th, Roger de Tikehulla; 5th, Hugo de Waddeworth; 6th, Oſmond; 7th, Reginald; 8th, Richard; 9th, Walter; 10th, Allan; 11th, Jordan; 12th, Philip.

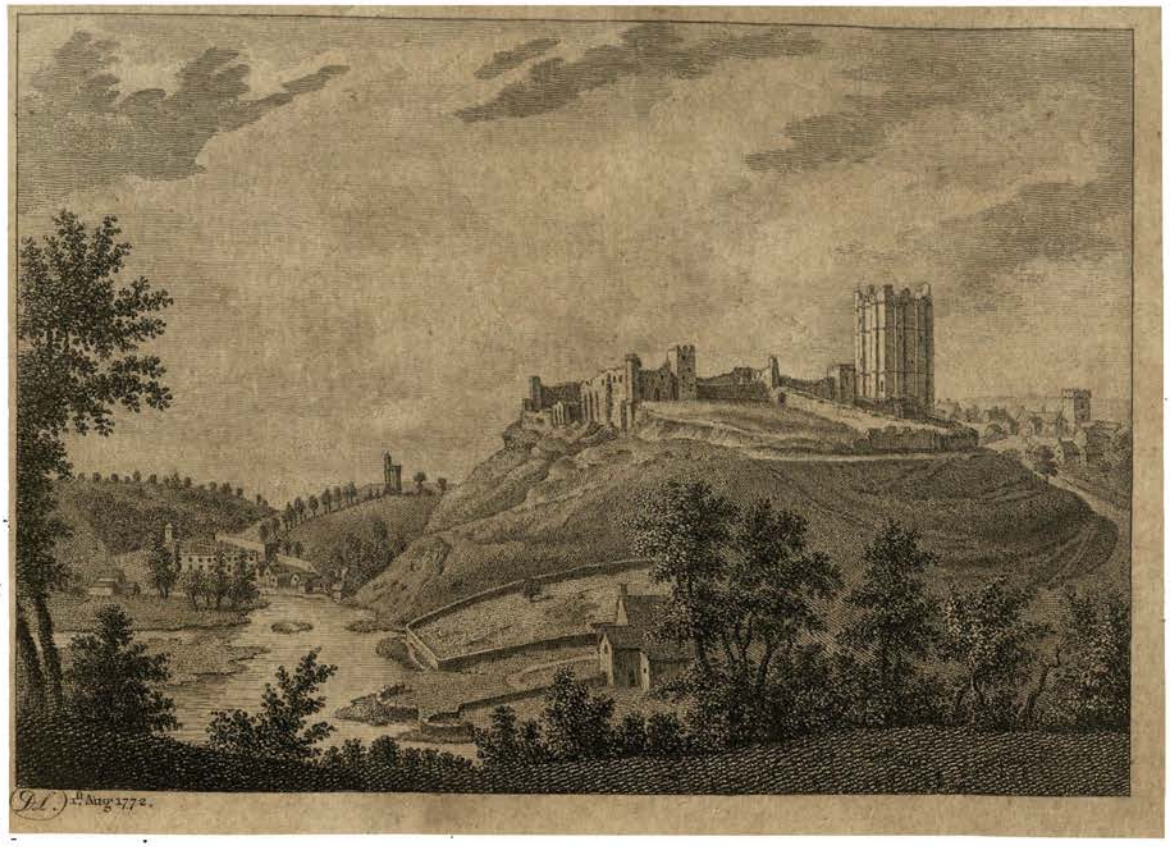
HERE were ſeventeen monks; who, with Henry Cundall, the laſt abbot, ſubſcribed to the ſupremacy, and afterwards to the ſurrender, June the twenty-third, 1539, when their yearly revenues were rated at two hundred and twenty-four pounds two ſhillings and five pence, according to Dugdale. Speed makes it two hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, nineteen ſhillings and four pence. The ſite was granted the thirty-fifth of Henry the Eighth, to William Rameſden and Thomas Vavaſor.

IN the Tour through Great-Britain, the preſent ſtate of this abbey is thus deſcribed: "Afterwards, "we ſtruck into a bye road, which brought us to the ruins of Rock or Roch Abbey, hid by a ſteep "woody cliff towards the ſouth, and by large rocks towards the north and north-eaſt; the north and "ſouth ſides of theſe ruins are bounded by two large woods: the circumference of that on the ſouth-weſt, "called King's Wood, is about a mile and a half; and from that on the north-weſt, called (as I "ſuppoſe, from a large farm on one ſide of it) Grange Wood, is about four or five miles. To the "eaſt, is a large bed of water, which is the collection of a rivulet that runs amongſt the ruins. The "banks on each ſide of this water are ſteep, and charmingly cloathed with trees of various ſorts, "interſperſed with ſeveral peeping rocks and ruins; under one of the rocks is the mouth of a cavern, "which I was told had a communication with a monaſtery in Tickhill Caſtle, about two miles diſtant; "but that now the paſſage is ſtopped by the falling in of the earth. Several traditional ſtories are almoſt "univerſally told, and believed by the inhabitants hereabouts, of ridiculous pranks which have been "played by ſeveral goblins and ghoſts in this cave, and about this abbey: and I can aſſure you, we "were not a little entertained with the honeſt ſimplicity of the credulous relators.

"ONE ſide of the nef of the building, from north to ſouth, under the middle tower, and ſome odd "arches, are all that are now left, except ſeveral ſmall fragments which are diſperſed for above a mile "round; great part having been carried away, from time to time, to repair adjacent churches, or to "build gentlemen's ſeats; though now care is taken, by the preſent earl of Scarborough, to preſerve "what remains. Theſe ruins, among which large trees are now grown up, and the contiguous borders, "make a picture inexpreſſibly charming; eſpecially when viewed with the lights and ſhadows they "receive from the weſtern ſun, and its recluſe ſituation, ſtill from every noiſe, except the murmur of a "limpid rivulet; together with the fragments of ſepulchral monuments, and the gloomy ſhades of thoſe "venerable greens, ivy and yew, which creep up, and luxuriantly branch out, and mix with the "beautiful whiteneſs of the rocks, give ſuch a ſolemnity to this ſcene, as demands a ſerious reverence "from the beholder, and inſpires a contemplative melancholy; oftentimes pleaſing, as well as proper "to indulge."

THE ſtone of which this abbey is built, was dug out of the famous quarry near adjoining, and ſo well known to the maſons by the name of Roch Abbey ſtone, which, for whiteneſs and beauty, is not to be equalled.

This drawing was made in the year 1763.



RICHMOND CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

THIS caſtle is delightfully ſituated on a hill, on the north ſide of the river Swale, and adjoining to the town of Richmond. It gives name to a conſiderable diſtrict or portion of the north-riding, after it called Richmondſhire, containing five wapentakes, and upwards of 104 pariſhes. The caſtle and town were built by Alane, earl of Bretagne, ſurnamed Rufus, or Fregaunt, nephew to William the Conqueror, who, as a reward for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Haſtings, where he commanded the rear-guard of the army, created him earl of Richmond, and beſtowed on him this ſhire. The charter is preſerved by Camden, and is expreſſed in the following words; its brevity is worthy obſervation.

"I WILLIAM, ſurnamed the Baſtard, king of England, do give and grant unto thee my nephew Alan, earl of "Bretagne, and to thy heirs for ever, all the villages and lands which of late belonged to Earl Edwin, in "Yorkſhire, with the knights fees, and other liberties and cuſtoms, as freely and honorably as the ſame Edwin "held them. Dated from our ſiege before York." It appears by Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, here were 140 knights fees; each fee contained 12 plowlands, or 640 acres. Immediately on his acceſſion to the earldom, Alane built this caſtle, near his capital manſion of Gilling, for a ſafe retreat in caſe of an inſurrection, and gave it the name of Richemount (ſince corrupted to Richmond), in alluſion to its elevated, fertile, and pleaſant ſituation. The Swale almoſt encompaſſes it about: this river was held ſacred by the Saxons, becauſe here, when firſt converted to Chriſtianity, Paulinus, archbiſhop of York, baptized upwards of 10,000 men, beſides women and children.

THE earl being a pious man, contributed largely towards St. Mary's Abbey at York, and gave to it the church of Richmond, and the chapel of the caſtle, with the tythes of demeſne thereunto belonging: he leaving no iſſue, the earldom devolved to his brother Alane Niger, who, likewiſe deceaſing childleſs, was ſucceeded by his brother Stephen, who died Anno 1164, in Bretagne, and was buried at Begar; but his heart was depoſited in the abbey of St. Mary's at York, which Leland ſays, he built and endowed in the year 1088: this Tanner deems a miſtake, the Monaſticon mentioning William the Conqueror as a conſiderable benefactor. Stephen had a ſon named Alane, who ſurvived him only two years; after him followed Conan, who married Margaret, daughter of the king of Scots, by whom he had a daughter named Conſtance. He built the great tower in the caſtle, and gave the tythes of his mills here, to the cell of St. Martin's, near this town: he died in Bretagne An. 1170, and was buried at Begar.

CONSTANCE had three huſbands, Geoffery Plantagenet, brother to King Richard the Firſt, by whom ſhe had Arthur, ſaid to be murthered by order of King John, Guy, viſcount of Tours, and Ranulph, earl of Cheſter; all theſe were ſucceſſively earls of Richmond, by virtue of their marriage with this heireſs. In the reign of John, it was in the hands of that king, on account of the minority of Alice, only daughter of Conſtance, by Guy of Tours, when Hugh Nevil was appointed governor of the caſtle. Alice marrying Peter de Dreux, of the blood-royal of France, he enjoyed this earldom, which was afterwards given to Peter of Savoy, uncle to Elenor, wife to H. III. who finding the nobility and commons greatly averſe to foreigners, voluntarily reſigned it.

It came afterwards to John earl of Bretagne, who married Beatrix, daughter of K. H. III. He going to the Holy Land, obtained a licence in the fifty-third year of that reign, to mortgage part of the lands belonging to that honour: he covenanted with the monks of Egleſtone in Durham, to find ſix of their convent to be conſtantly reſident in his chapel of Richmond, there to ſay maſſes for the ſoul of Beatrix, his wife; as alſo for his own, after his deceaſe, and thoſe of all the faithful; he provided them lodging near the great chapel, and for their ſupport, gave them his capital meſſuage of Moulton.

John his ſon ſucceeded to this honour; he was governor of Scotland, under Edward the Second, when being taken priſoner, that king iſſued his royal letters, directed to all the tenants of the Honour of Richmond, requeſting them to pay a reaſonable aid for his ranſom, according to their abilities, and the quantity of the reſpective tenures.

This family becoming extinct in the time of Edward the Third, he gave the earldom to John, earl of Montfort, as a compenſation for the loſs of his lands in France, which were taken from him for his adherence to that king: he was to hold it till re inſtated in his former poſſeſſions, which being at length effected, Edward, in the ſixteenth year of his reign, created his fourth ſon, John of Gaunt, earl of Richmond, giving him a grant in tail-general, of all the caſtles, manors, lands, royalties, and prerogatives belonging to that earldom: theſe were eight years afterwards confirmed to him, and John de Montfort releaſed all his claim, right and title whatever. John of Gaunt afterwards exchanging it with the king his father for other lands, that monarch, in the forty-ſixth year of his reign, reſtored it to John de Montfort, and the heirs of his body.

It was inherited by his ſon John, ſurnamed the Valliant, on whom that king beſtowed his daughter in marriage: but in the fourteenth of Richard the Second, he was deprived of it, by parliamentary authority, for taking part with the French againſt the Engliſh; yet he retained the title, and left it to his poſterity. The eſtate was given to Joan his ſiſter, widow of Ralph, Lord Baſſet, of Drayton; after whoſe deceaſe, it was granted by Henry the Fourth to Ralph Nevil, earl of Weſtmoreland, for life; and on his demiſe, given to John duke of Bedford; who dying without iſſue, Edmund de Hadham, half brother to Henry the Sixth, was by that king, in the thirty-firſt year of his reign, created earl of Richmond, with a gift of the lands thereto belonging, and the addition of this privilege, that he ſhould take place in parliament next the dukes. To him ſucceeded his ſon Henry, afterwards King of England, by the name of Henry the Seventh, who retained this earldom during his reign. Whilſt he was in exile, George D. of Clarence, and Richard, D. of Glouceſter, had the country conferred on them, by the king their brother.

Henry the Seventh bequeathed this earldom to Henry the Eighth, who inveſted therewith his natural ſon, named Henry, creating him alſo Duke of Somerſet, and Lord Warden of the Marches of Scotland: he dying without iſſue, Anno 1535, the title remained dormant till the eleventh of James the Firſt, when Lodowick, Duke of Lenox, was created earl, and in 1623 Duke of Richmond; who dying, for want of iſſue, this dukedom deſcended to his younger brother Eſme Stuart, who died in 1624. He had ſeveral ſons, though none of them immediately inherited the title: but in the ſixteenth of Charles the Firſt, Anno 1641, his eldeſt ſon James was created Duke of Richmond; and in 1655 was ſucceeded by his ſon Eſme, an infant, who died Anno 1660: the title then came to his brother's ſon, Charles Lord d'Aubignie; who leaving no heirs, the dukedom was by Charles the Second, in 1675, conferred on Charles Lenox, his natural ſon, together with the barony of Setrington, and earldom of March. His grandſon is the preſent Duke of Richmond, and proprietor of this caſtle.

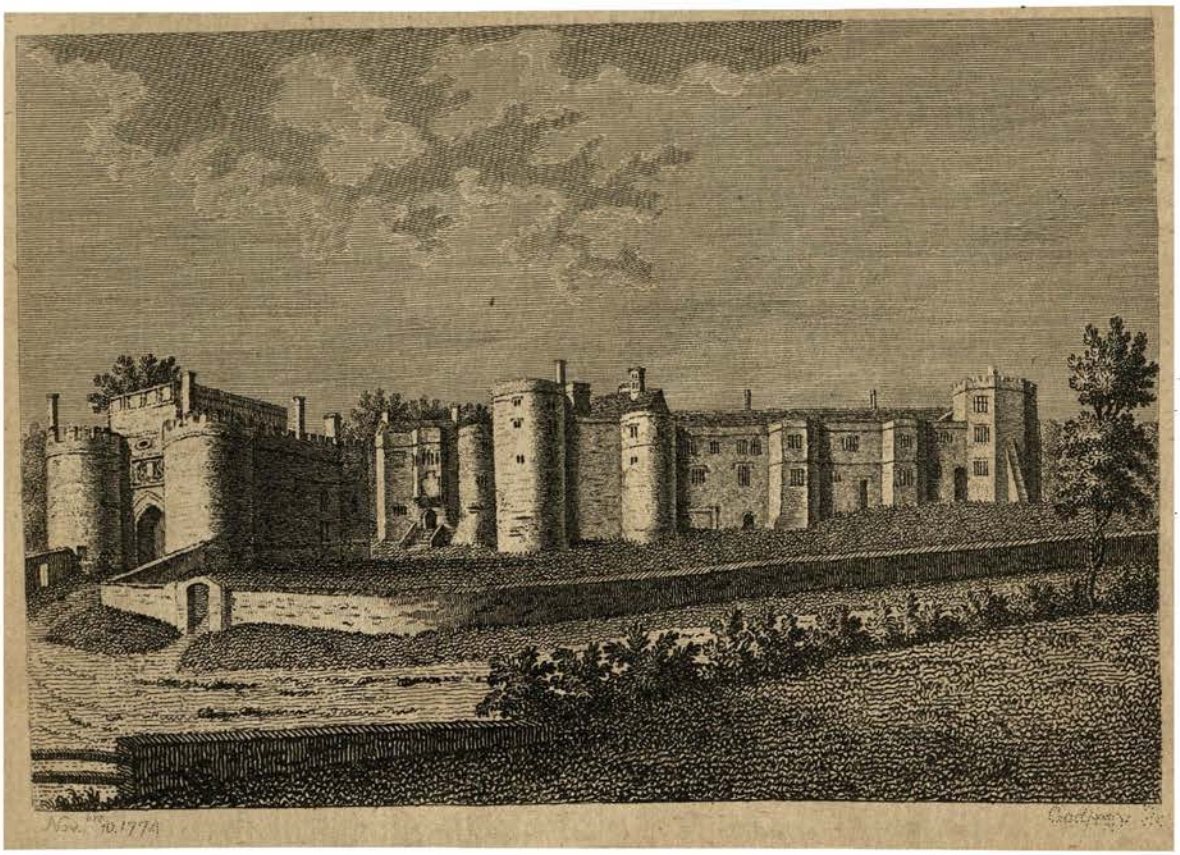
Leland in his Itinerary thus deſcribes it: "Richemont towne is waullid, and the caſtel on the river ſide of "Swale is as the knot of the cumpace of the waul, in the waul be three gates, Frenchgate yn the north parte of "the towne, and is the moſt occupied gate of the towne, Finkelſtreate-gate, Bargate, al three be downe. "Veſtigia yet remayne. In the market-place is a chapel of the Trinite, the cumpace of the ruinus waullis is not "half a mile abowt, ſo that the towne waull cumpaſith little but the market-place, the howſes about hit and "gardens behind them. There is a Suburbe without French-gate, Finkelſtreate, Suburbe ſtrayt, weſt from the "market-place and Bargate Suburbe. But French-gate Suburbe is almoſt as bigge as bothe the other ſuburbes; "in French-gate ſuburbe is the paroche chirche of al the hole towne. A little beyonde the end of French-gate "Streate is, or was a late chapel of a woman Anchorete. Bargate ſuburbe commith downe to the bridge end "of Swale, the which bridge is ſumtime chayned. A this ſide the bridge is no building. In this ſuburbe is a "chapel of St. James; at the bakke of the French-gate is the Grey Freres, a little without the waullis, their "howſe, medow, orchard, and a little wood is waullid yn. Men go from the market-houſe to hit by a poſterne "gate. There is a conducte of water at the Grey Freres, els there is none in Richmont. Not far from the Freres "waul is a chapel of St. Anthony. Al the towne and ſuburbes be on the further ſide of Swale.

"The caſtal is nere hand as much yn cumpace as the circuite of the towne waul. But nov it is in mere ruine. "The celle of St. Martin is on the hither ſide of Swale, little more then a 1000 fotte from the French-gate ſuburbe.

"There is a chapel in Richemont towne with ſtraung figurs in the waulles of it. The people there dreme "that it was ons a temple of idols." The town is a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament.

In the year 1732, Mr Wharton of Newcaſtle, agent to the late duke, cauſing ſome rubbiſh to be removed, diſcovered a draw-bridge and moat, belonging to the caſtle, of very curious workmanſhip.

This view, which was drawn in the year 1763, ſhews the caſtle part of the town, and the river Swale; likewiſe the ſeat and gardens lately belonging to Charles York, Eſq. The tower ſeen on the diſtant hill, commands a moſt beautiful proſpect.



SKIPTON CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

This was the Baronial Caſtle of the Honour of Skipton, and defended the town from which it borrows its name. It ſtands in the Weſt Riding of the County, a ſmall diſtance from the river Aire, in the Wapentake of Stancliffe, and in that part of the county called Craven; an appellation given it from its rocky ſurface, derived, as it is ſaid, from the Britiſh word Craig, ſignifying a rock, and indeed ſtill uſed in that ſenſe throughout the North of England: it muſt, however, be allowed, that the ſimilarity between the words Craig and Craven is not very apparent.

It was built by Robert de Romeley, ſtiled Lord of the Honour of Skipton in Craven: the date of its erection is not preſerved; but from many attendant circumſtances, it appears to have been ſoon after the Conqueſt.

Robert de Romeley leaving no iſſue male, Alice his daughter became heir to all his poſſeſſions. She married, but to whom is not mentioned. The fruit thereof was only a daughter named Ciceley, who carried this great eſtate by marriage to William Le Groſſe, Earl of Albemarle, as his daughter and heir Hawiſe did to William de Mandevil, William de Fortibus, and Baldwin de Betun, ſucceſſively. On the collection of Scutage about this time, the Honour of Skipton was twice aſſeſſed at ſix pounds ten ſhillings.

All the male children of Baldwin de Betun dying in their infancy, the eſtate devolved to Aveline his daughter, during whoſe minority King Henry III. for the conſideration of 1500 l. aſſigned the Caſtle and Barony to Alexander, King of Scotland. Aveline coming of age anno 1269, and being heir to the Earldoms of Albemarle and Devon, as well as to the Honour of Skipton, the King thought her a match worthy of his ſecond ſon Edmund, commonly called Crouchback, and they were accordingly married. Edmund was afterwards created Earl of Lancaſter. They had iſſue a ſon Thomas, who ſucceeded to this Caſtle and Honour; but he joining in a rebellion againſt King Edward II. and being taken in arms at Burrough Bridge, was beheaded at Pontefract, when all his eſtates eſcheated to the Crown, and were by that King granted to Robert Lord Clifford, on condition that he ſhould perform the ſame ſervices to the Crown as the Earls of Albemarle had formerly done.

In this family it continued many generations, and they made it the place of their reſidence and burial. Henry Lord Clifford, who was created Earl of Cumberland 17th Henry VIII. reſided here, and in the inſurrection in this county under Aſk, not only refuſed to join the malecontents, but let the King know by letters, that though 500 gentlemen retained at his coſt had forſaken him, he would continue his true ſubject, and defend his Caſtle of Skipton againſt them all.

His grandſon George, the third Earl of Cumberland, who was honoured with the Order of the Garter by Queen Elizabeth, rendered ſignal ſervices to his country by twenty-two voyages to America, and other parts, againſt that Geryon of the day, Philip the Second. He died, according to an inſcription on his picture, preſerved here, October 30th, 1605, "penitently, willingly, and chriſtianly." This Earl leaving no iſſue male, the eſtate fell to his daughter Anne, who married Richard, Earl of Dorſet, whoſe daughter and heir Margaret eſpouſing John Lord Tufton, Earl of Thanet, brought the Caſtle and Lordſhip into that family, where it ſtill remains.

This Caſtle was repaired by the abovementioned Lady Anne, as is ſhewn by the following inſcription cut in ſtone over the door at the weſt end thereof:

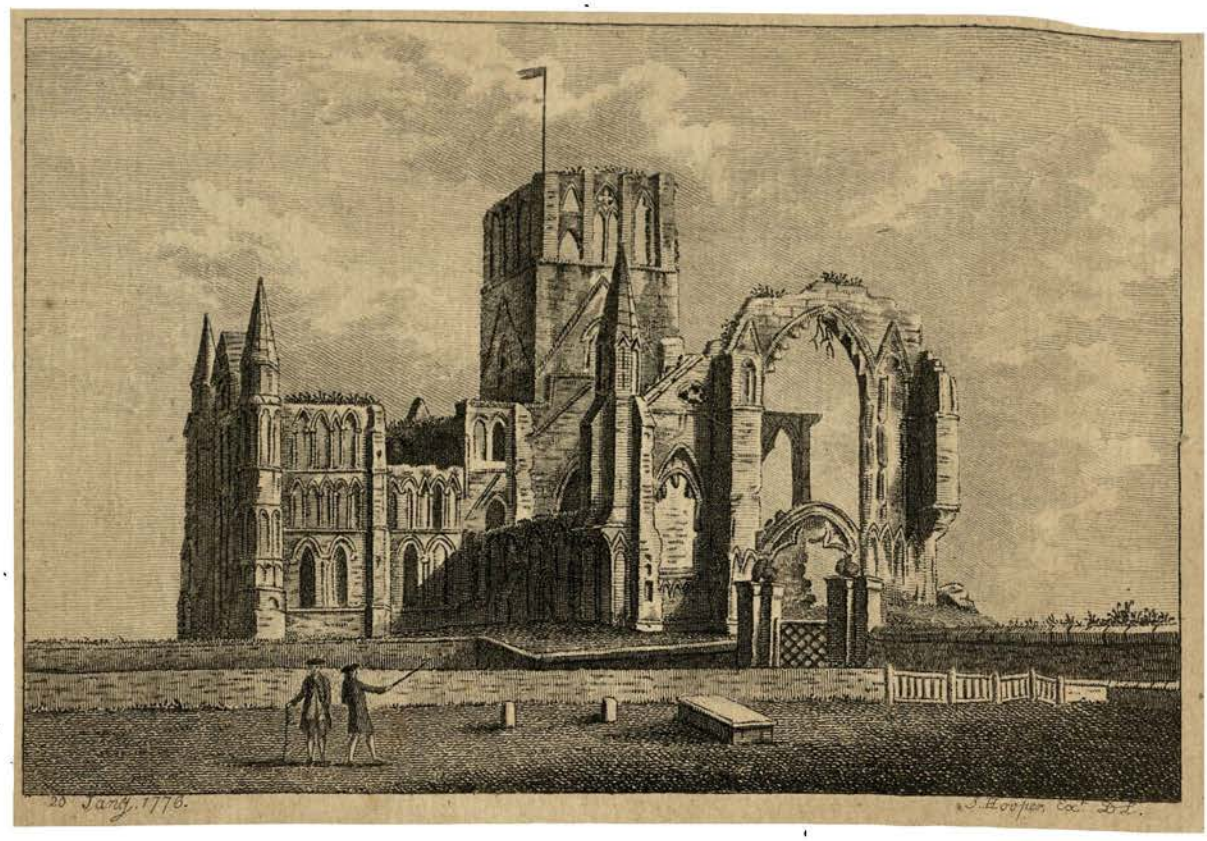
"This Skipton Caſtle was repaired by the Lady Anne Clifford, Counteſs Dowager of Penbrook, Dorſet, and "Montgomery; Baroneſs Clifford, Weſtmoreland and Veſey; Lady of the Honour of Skipton in Craven; and "High Sheriffeſſe by inheritance of the county of Weſtmoreland, in the years 1657 and 1658, after the main part "of it had lain ruinous ever ſince December 1648, and the January following, when it was then pulled down, and "demoliſhed almoſt to the ground, by the command of the Parliament then ſitting at Weſtminſter, becauſe it had "been a garriſon in the then Civil Wars in England.

Iſaiah, Chap. lviii. Ver. 12. God's Name be praiſed!"

The preſent Edifice ſeems more calculated for habitation than defence. In it are preſerved ſeveral ancient family pictures of the Cliffords; one in particular, ſaid to be that of fair Roſamond: alſo, ſome curious tapeſtry, repreſenting the puniſhment of the Vices. The great hall, which ſeems calculated for the hoſpitality of thoſe times, has two fire-places, with a buttery-hatch to the cellar, and another to the kitchen. The dungeon, or priſon, is a ſmall dark hole; the deſcent to it is by ſixteen ſteps. From the back of the Caſtle is a view into a deep-wooded dingle, having a canal at the bottom, to convey lime-ſtone to the great canal. The following deſcription of this Caſtle is given by Gent, in his Hiſtory of Rippon:

"The famous Caſtle in Skipton, reported to have been firſt built by a rich man named Robert de Romeley, about "700 years ago, was almoſt demoliſhed in the Civil Wars by order of the Parliament, becauſe it had been a garriſon "for the Royaliſts. Thus the main part lay in ruins, from December 1648, till the year 1657 and 1658, when it "was repaired in the beautiful manner it now appears, ſtanding gracefully at the head of the town, with a comely "gate-houſe, where the ſteward has his habitation; on the north and ſouth ſide of which are theſe letters cut through "the battlements, DESORMAIS. In the Caſtle is a free chapel (originally founded by the Earl of Albemarle, who "was married to Ciceley, grand-daughter to the ſaid Robert de Romeley), and having ſome lands called the Holm "Domain, is conſequently ſaid to be in the Caſtle Pariſh. In the Caſtle-yard is a very large oak, ſaid to be ſprung "from an acorn that grew on the tree wherein King Charles hid himſelf: There is alſo a large fiſh-pond, which en-"virons one half of the Caſtle, on which is a pleaſure-boat. Upon the north ſide of the Caſtle, which ſtands upon "a high rock, runs a ſmall river, an hundred or more yards from the top of the Caſtle; and two large fiſh-ponds, "each ſide being adorned with curious walks, ſquares, and forms of diamonds artfully knotted in the trees."

This View was drawn Anno 1770.



WHITBY ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

PLATE I.

THIS Abbey, which was alſo called the Abbey of Streaneſchalch, Sinus Phari, and Preſteby, is in the Deanry and Archdeaconry of Cleveland. The following Hiſtory of its Foundation is given by Matthew of Weſtminſter, William of Malmſbury, and others:

IN the year of Grace 655, Penda, the Pagan King of Mercia, having invaded Northumberland with a great army, Oſwy, King of that diſtrict, endeavoured by large offers to prevail on him to withdraw his forces; but finding that both entreaties and offers were equally ineffectual, and that he muſt have recourſe to arms for his relief; he, according to the ſuperſtition of thoſe times, endeavoured to ſecure the divine aſſiſtance by the promiſe of religious foundations in caſe he came off victorious; and under that condition made a vow, that his daughter ſhould dedicate herſelf to the ſervice of God by a life of celibacy, and that he would moreover give twelve of his manſions for the erection of monaſteries. This done, he engaged and defeated the Pagan army, although three times his number: their King, Penda, was ſlain in the fight.

OSWY, in order to fulfil his vow, placed his daughter Ethelfleda, then ſcarcely a year old, as a Nun in the Monaſtery called Herteſeie, that is Stag Iſland, of which St. Hilda was then Abbeſs; who having procured ten families or hides of land in the place called Streaneſchalch, built there a Monaſtery for both men and women, which was dedicated to St. Peter, and governed by an Abbeſs. This place was afterwards called Whitby. It was greatly enriched by the donations of Ethelfleda, who ſucceeded her father, after a reign of twenty-ſeven years, and here celebrated his funeral with great magnificence.

BURTON, in his account of this Monaſtery, ſays, "The building was begun in 657 for "men and women of the Benedictine Order; and though really founded and dedicated to "St. Peter and endowed by King Oſwy, yet the honour is generally given to St. Hilda, "who became firſt Prioreſs thereof; and it is generally called St. Hilda's after her." Here, according to Tanner, many Biſhops and other pious and learned men were educated.

WHITBY CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

THE ſtory goes, that in St. Hilda's time this place and its environs were terribly over-run with ſerpents. Theſe, by the prayers of St. Hilda, as the Monks aſſerted, were deprived of their heads, and turned into ſtones, as the writer of her life very properly obſerves, to the great amazement of the beholders. But the relators of this miracle have deprived that Sainteſs of half the honour due to her, ſince ſhe kindly provided houſes for the ſnakes ſo petrified—all of them being encloſed within a kind of ſtony matrix. Theſe ſtones are ſtill found in great quantities, and are what the Foſſiliſts call Ammonitæ.

THIS Monaſtery continued in a flouriſhing ſtate till about the year 867, when a party of the Danes, under Ingua and Hubba, landed at Duneſley Bay, two miles weſtward of this place, and encamped on an eminence on the eaſt ſide thereof, ſtill called Raven's Hill; which name it is ſuppoſed to have obtained from the figure of that bird being worked on the Daniſh enſign, which was there diſplayed. From thence ſtraggling into the country, they plundered and laid it waſte, and among other depredations entirely deſtroyed this Monaſtery, which lay in ruins for many years: the community being diſperſed, only Titus the Abbot fled with the relics of St. Hilda to Glaſtonbury. The title of Abbot given to one where the Monaſtery was governed by an Abbeſs, may at firſt ſeem inconſiſtent; but perhaps the Superior placed over the men had that appellation, though ſubordinate to the Abbeſs.

AT the Conqueſt, Hugh de Abrincis, an expert ſoldier, and perſon of great note among the Norman nobility, had Whitby aſſigned to him as a reward for his ſervices This he did not long hold, but diſpoſed of it to William de Percy, his aſſociate in that expedition. Other accounts, and among them that printed in the Monaſticon, from the Regiſter of the Abbey, ſtill in the poſſeſſion of ——— Cholmeley, Eſq; ſay, that the Town of Whitby was, by the Conqueror, firſt beſtowed on Hugh Earl of Cheſter, and by him granted to William de Percy and his heirs, to hold it as freely as he held it of the King.

WHITBY being then in the poſſeſſion of William de Percy, he in the reign of William the Conqueror refounded the Monaſtery then lying deſolate and in ruins, placing therein Benedictine Monks, and dedicating it to the honour of St. Peter and St. Hilda. He gave it only the title of a Priory, his brother Serlo holding the office of Prior. Under this title it remained till the reign of Henry I. when it was advanced to the dignity of an Abbey.

THE benefactions granted by this ſecond Founder were various and ample, ſuitable to his rank, munificence and devotion: among them were, the towns of Whitby, Stainſher, Newham and Stacheſby; the ſea-port of Wyteſby and Hameſſom; alſo Nordfield, Sudfield, Everley, Brokeſay and Fornelage; beſides churches and fiſheries, and diverſe other donations, too many here to enumerate; and the ſucceeding heirs of that family continued to endow it from time to time with a variety of valuable gifts, and many of them were there buried.

HUGH, Earl of Cheſter, ſhortly after its foundation granted to this Monaſtery the church of St. Peter of Whitby, with all its dependencies, and alſo the church of Flamborough, with its tythes. It had alſo many other noble benefactors, whoſe names and grants are regiſtered in the Monaſticon.

IN the 26th of Henry VIII. the yearly revenues of this Houſe were eſtimated at 437l. 2s. 9d. according to Dugdale; and 505l. 9s. 1d. Speed. The ſurrender of Henry Daval, the laſt Abbot, was enrolled 14th December, 1540.

BROWNE WILLIS gives the following liſt of penſions, and what was remaining in charge:

JOHN HEXHAM had a penſion of 26l. per annum aſſigned him, who I conceive reſigned his abbacy a little before the Diſſolution. Ann. 1543 here remained in charge 6l. 13s. 4d in fees, and 100l. 5s. 4d. in annuities, and theſe following penſions:

To John Hexham, Abbot, 26l. Robert Woodes, 8l. Peter Thompſon, 6l. William Nicholſoune, Thomas Thorpe, Thomas Hewete, Henry Barke, 5l. 6s. 8d. each; John Watſonne, William Newtonne, William Froſte, and Robert Ledley, 5l. each.

THE ſite of this Abbey was granted 4th Ed. VI. to John Earl of Warwick, by whom in 1551 it was ſold to John York, and in the 1ſt and 2d of Philip and Mary by him to S.r Richard Cholmeley, Knt. anc ſtor of the preſent Proprietor.

This View, which repreſents the North-Weſt Aſpect, was drawn Anno 1775.

WHITBY ABBEY, YORKSHIRE,

(PLATE 2.)

THE ruins of this once famous abbey ſtand on a high cliff ſouth-eaſt of, and overlooking the town, a little to the eaſtward of the pariſh church: for the aſcending this cliff from the town, there is a flight of 200 ſteps. A ſmall diſtance ſouth of the abbey, Mr. Chomley has a fine manſion, built probably with the materials taken from it. At the weſt end of theſe remains ſtands an ancient croſs, mounted on a pedeſtal, and ſix ſteps. At preſent it is much out of the perpendicular. A paſſage printed in Leland's Collectanea, from the life of St. Hilda, ſays, that in the painted windows of this abbey, it was ſhewn that before the arrival of William the Conqueror, the bordering Scots were Canibals or man-eaters, and were by that king puniſhed with the ſword for ſo unnatural and ſavage a practice.

SEVERAL ancient writers, and among them Camden, mention it as an eſtabliſhed fact, that the wild geeſe, which are here very common, were unable to fly over the abbey and its environs; and that in attempting it, they ſuddenly fell to the ground. This he proceeds to reaſon upon, and ſuppoſes to ariſe from ſome antipathy, or hidden quality in the earth. He would have done better if he had not taken the fact for granted; but the doctrine of ſympathies and antipathies were much in faſhion about his time, and true philoſophy at a very low ebb. It is, however, now certain, that St. Hilda and her monaſtery have loſt their attractive powers, all ſorts of birds now flying over them with impunity.

THE offices of this monaſtery are entirely taken down. The remains now ſtanding are thoſe of the church, which was once extremely magnificent, but certainly built ſince the re-foundation of the monaſtery by Henry de Percy, of which the pointed arches bear indiſputable teſtimony. It may

perhaps, be urged, that theſe arches were conſtructed after its firſt erection; but an attentive conſideration of the ruins, or even of this repreſentation of them, will demonſtrate them to be coeval with the original building, which ſeems to have been finiſhed on one uniform plan, and was probably built when theſe kind of arches were firſt introduced, and before the round ones were entirely left off, moſt of the upper ranges eaſt of the tower being circular, as is the caſe in the monaſteries of Brinckburn, Holy Iſland, Kirkſtall, and many others. This church was conſtructed in the form of a croſs, and had three aiſles: over the centre of the croſs roſe a ſtrong ſquare tower. The length of the church was about 252 feet; the breadth of the middle aiſle about 30 feet, and that of the ſide ones, each 13 feet. The height of the tower is 104 feet; that of the walls 60.

A PAPER is printed and ſold in the town of Whitby, entitled, a Deſcription of Whitby Abbey, Monumental Inſcriptions, &c. together with Sir William Dugdale's account of the monaſtery, in which are the following particulars:

"WHITBY ABBEY was founded by St. Hilda, and is erected upon a hill ſouth of the river Eſk, near "the ocean. No remains of tombs or monuments, but very imperfect inſcriptions are to be ſeen: "there have been many cells or vaults, in which were ſome coffins that contained human bones; and "as ſome report, ancient coins. As fully to ſatisfy the curious, accept, I beſeech you, for the ſake of "antiquity, the following ancient, ſtrange, yet pathetick lines of St. Hilda, which are ſaid to have been "carved on one of the pillars of the abbey, of which part are to be ſeen; as that celebrated lady abbeſs "would not have her memory or works forgotten, by this addreſs to the contemplative reader.

An ancient building which you ſee
Upon the hill, cloſe by the ſea;
Was Strenſhall Abbey nam'd by me.
I above-mention'd was the dame
When I was living in the ſame,
Great wonders did, as you ſhall hear,
Having my God in conſtant fear.
When Whitby town with ſnakes was fill'd,
I to my God pray'd, and them kill'd;
And for commemoration-ſake,
Upon the Scar, you may them take
All turn'd to ſtone, with the ſame ſhape,
As they from me did make eſcape;
But as for heads, none can be ſeen,
Unleſs they've artificial been.
Likewiſe the abbey, now you ſee
I made, that you might think of me.
Likewiſe a window there I plac'd,
That you might ſee me as undreſs'd:
In morning gown and night rail there,
All the day long fairley appear.
At the weſt end of the church you'll ſee
Nine paces there, in each degree;
But if one foot you ſtir aſide,
My comely preſence is deny'd.
Now this is true what I have ſaid;
So unto death my due I've paid.

THE remainder recites what has already been mentioned, reſpecting the reſtauration of this abbey, and the repreſentation in the windows, of the cruelty of the Scots borderers.

This view, which ſhews the ſouth aſpect of the monaſtery, was drawn anno 1774.

WENSLAW, OR, WENSLEY CHURCH AND BRIDGE, YORKSHIRE.

THIS is the Parochial Church of the village of Wenſley, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, within the Deanry of Catterick, and Archdeaconry of Richmond. The living is a Rectory, in the gift of his Grace the Duke of Bolton, valued in the King's books at 49l. 9s. 9½d. the yearly tenths 4l. 18s. 11¾d. Penſ. Pri. Sti. Martini xxxiiis. ivd.

RICHARD Lord Scrope of Bolton had a deſign to make this Church collegiate; and accordingly, in the 22d year of the reign of Richard II. obtained that King's licence (printed in the Monaſticon) to reſume a donation of 150l. per annum, which he had lately made to the Abbot and Convent of St. Agatha, near Richmond; and therewith to found a College for Secular Canons here; conſiſting of a Maſter, or Warden, and as many Chaplains or Fellows, and ſervants, as he thought proper; which Maſter, or Warden, was to be ſtiled Maſter of the College of the Holy Trinity of Wenſlawe, and the Fellows, Chaplains of the ſaid College. And it was alſo granted that they ſhould be a perpetual Society or Corporation, capable of receiving and holding lands and other emoluments, and might have a common ſeal, and plead or be impleaded.

LORD Scrope was likewiſe empowered to grant to them the patronage of the ſaid Church, and the Chapels thereunto annexed, and alſo an acre of land in the town of Wenſlaw, (neither that nor any other of his grants being held of the King in capite) for the perpetual habitation of as many poor perſons as he ſhould

pleaſe to appoint. Out of theſe endowments the Canons were to find a Chaplain to celebrate Divine Service every day, in the Chapel of St. Anne, in Bolton Caſtle; and another to perform the like ſervice in the Chapel of St. Oſwald, in the village of Bolton. Whether this intended reſumption aroſe from a diſpleaſure he had conceived againſt the Monks of St. Agatha, or whether from other reaſons, is not known. Tanner ſays, this deſigned foundation probably never took effect, though perhaps again attempted the firſt of Henry IV. for juſtification of which ſuppoſition he refers to a patent of that King.

THE Bridge is of conſiderable antiquity, as is evident from the following paſſage in Leland's Itinerary: "The fayre bridge of 3 or 4 arces, that is on Ure, "at Wencelaw, a mile or more above Midleham, was made 200 yer ago and "more, by one caullyd Alwine, Parſon of Wencelaw."

This View, which ſhews the river Eure, the Bridge, and ſouth-weſt aſpect of the Church, together with the Cliff forming the northern bounds of Wenſley Dale, was drawn Anno 1774.

WRESSEL CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

THE following deſcription of this Caſtle is extracted partly from Leland's Itinerary, who deſcribed it as it then ſtood, and partly from the account of it given at the end of the Earl of Northumberland's Houſe-book, drawn up by the Rev. Dr. Percy, from authentic papers preſerved in that Noble Family.

"FROM Houeden to Wreſehill (ſays Leland) [are] 3 miles; al by low medow and paſture ground, whereof part is "enclofid with hegges. Yet is the ground, that Caſtelle of Wreſhil ſtandith on, ſumwhat high yn the reſpect "of the lough ground thereabout. Moſt part of the Baſſe Courte of the Caſtelle of Wreſehil, is all of tymbre. "The Caſtelle itſelf is moted aboute on 3 partes. The 4 parte is dry where the entre is ynto the Caſtelle.

"THE Caſtelle is al of very fair and greate ſquarid ſtone, both withyn and withowte: whereof (as ſum hold opinion) "much was brought owte of France.

"IN the Caſtelle be only 5 Towers, one at each corner almoſt of like biggenes. The gate-houſe is the 5, hav- "ing five lougginges: The 4 conteinith the botery, pantery, paſtery, lardery, and kechyn.

"THE haule* and the great chaumbers be fair: and ſo is the chapelle, and the cloſettes.

"To conclude, the houſe is one of the moſt propre beyound Trente, and ſemith as newly made: yet was it made "by a youngger brother of the Percys, Erle of Wicceſter, that was yn high favor with Richard the 2d. and boughte "the maner of Wreſehil, mountting at that tyme litle above 30 li. by the yere: and for lak of heires of hym, and by "favor of the King †, it came to the Erles of Northumberland.

"THE Baſſe Courte is of a newer building——And the laſt Erle of Northumberland ſaving one‡, made the brew- "houſe of the ſtone without the Caſtelle waulle, but hard joyning to the kechyn of it.

"ONE thing I likid exceedingly yn one of the Towers, there was a ſtudy caullid Paradiſe §; wher was a cloſet in "the midle, of 8 ſquares latiſid aboute, and at the toppe of every ſquare was a deſk ledgid to ſet-bookes on bookes‖ "on cofers withyn them, and theſe ſemid as yoined hard to the toppe of the cloſet: and yet by pulling, one or "al wold cum downe briſte highte in rabettes, and ſerve for deſkes to lay bookes on.

"THE garde robe yn the Caſtelle was exceedingly fair. And ſo wer the gardeins withyn the mote, and the "orchardes without. And yn the orchardes were mountes *Opere topiario*, writhen about with degrees like turninges "of cockelſhelles, to come to the top without payn.

"THE ryver of Darwent rennith almoſt hard by the Caſtelle; and aboute a mile lower goeth ynto Owſe. This "ryver at greate raynes ragith and overflowith, much of the ground thereaboute beying low meadowes.—There is a "Parke hard by the Caſtelle."

THREE of the apartments in Wreſſill Caſtle were adorned with poetical inſcriptions, as mentioned in the Preface. Theſe are called in the MS. "Proverbes in the lodgings in Wreſſill." I. "The Proverbes in the ſydis of the innere "chamber at Wreſſill." This is a poem of 24 ſtanzas, each containing 7 lines, beginning thus:

"When it is tyme of coſte and great expens,
"Beware of waſte and ſpend by meaſure:
"Who that outrageouſly makithe his diſpens,
"Cauſythe his goodes not long to endure, &c."

II. "THE counſell of Ariſtotill, which he gayfe to Alexander, Kynge of Maſſydony; whiche ar wrytyn in the ſyd of the utter chamber above the houſe in the gardynge at Wreſyll."—This is in diſtichs of 38 lines, beginning thus:

"Punyſhe moderately and diſcretly correcte,
"As well to mercy, as to juſtice havynge a reſpecte, &c."

III. "The Proverbis in the ſyde of th' utter chamber above of the hous in the gardying at Wreſyll." A poem of 30 ſtanzas, chiefly of 4 lines; ſc.

"Remorde thyne ey inwardly,
"Fyx not thy mynde on Fortune, that delytethe dyverſly, &c."

WRESSEL CASTLE continued in all its ſplendor 'till the fatal Civil Wars broke out in 1641. It was then garri- ſoned with ſoldiers for the Parliament. Notwithſtanding the Earl of Northumberland had eſpouſed their cauſe, the

* Probably Henry V. † This was writ

damage he sustained there by his own party before Michaelmas, 1640, was judged to amount to 1000*l.* In the destruction of his buildings, leads, outhouses, &c. by the garrison; their havock of his woods, enclosures, &c. without including the losses he had sustained by the non-payment of his rents, in consequence of the contributions levied on his tenants. On the decline of the King's party, it should seem that the Northern Counties enjoyed some respite: But in 1648 some attempts being made, or expected, from the Royalists, fresh troops were sent into the North; and in May that year Major Gen. Lambert ordered a small detachment of 60 men to garrison Wressel Castle, of which Major Charles Fenwick had continued all along Governor for the Parliament, with the entire approbation of the Earl of Northumberland. About the beginning of June, 1648, Pomfret Castle was seized for the King, and underwent a siege of ten months. To prevent any more surprises of this kind, a resolution was taken for demolishing all the Castles in that part of England: And while the Earl of Northumberland was exerting all his influence above to save this noble seat of his ancestors, a Committee at York sent a sudden and unexpected order to dismantle it; which was executed with such precipitation, that before the Earl could receive notice of the design, the mischief was done. The following Letters, selected from a series on this subject, will shew the spirit of the Times, and how little respect was shewn to this great Nobleman by the low people, who had wrested the power into their hands.

A Letter to Mr. Prickett, at York.

" Sir, I am very sorrye to see the spoyle that is alreadye made of his Lordships Castle, with this forenoones worke: " there is 15 men throwing downe the out battlement; I thinke by to-morrow noone they will have gone round aboute " the Castle. The stones are for the most parte all mash'd to pieces, and if there be not some speedy course taken to " preserve the timber, lead, glasse and wainscot, by taking them downe, att his Lordships cost, they will all be " spoyled and broaken to peeces. I pray see if you can get an order from the Committee to stay the proceedings till " we can take course to preserve those things for his Lordships use: the workmen doe not looke to save any of the " materials, but take the reddyest course to throw downe the wall, which they will doe inward upon the floors and " ceiling, as well as outward upon the ground. I dare say his Lordship had better have given 150*l.* then these " 15 men should have done this days worke. Good Sir, let me entreat your paines to come over as short as possiblye you " can, in the mean time my best care shall not be a wanting. I have sent you a copy of the workemens warrant †. This " is in great haste from your assured true friend to serve you,

" December 28, 164[illegible]. Wm. Plaxton.

" H s Lordship had better take downe the Castle att his owne charge, then suffer the spoyle that will be done by the " countryemen."

Direction. " For his very friend, Mr. Marmaduke Prickett, These with speede."

Leave this letter at Mr. James Blackbeard's, next the Minster Gates, and I desire it may be delivered as soon as possibly may be.

Letter to Mr. Potter at Northumberland-House.

" Sir, yours I received, and since I writt my last, on the same day, the Commissioners set on workmen to pull downe " and deface that stately structure; they fell upon the constables tower, and hath with much violence pursued the work " on Thursday and Fryday; their agents wold showe noe care, in preservinge any of the materialls, but pitched of the " stones from the battlements to the ground, and the chymneys that stood upon the lead, down upon the leads, which " made breaches through the roofe where they fell; all the battelements to the roofe on the front of the Castle (excepting " the high tower over the gate) are bet downe; what materialls could be saved, Mr. Plaxton did set on some tenants " to take away, and lay in the barne. Belieeve it, Sir, his Lordship has sustain'd very deepe losses in his house; I " conceive 200*l.* will not repaire the ruynes there; but I hope their work is at an end, for this day the Major and Mr. " Plaxton are set forward to attend Major General Lambert with the Lord Generals order to him: and in the meane " tyme the soldiers are to hold them of, from doinge further violence to the Castle; which I wish had bin done " by order two days sooner. ‡ Your true friende and servant,

" W. R. 30. 10bris. 48b. Rob. Thompsone.

Direction. " To my much honoured friende, Hugh Potter, Esq. These I pray present with care and speeded " at Northumberland House, London.

From this 30th of December, 1648, no farther outrages were committed till the year 1650; and then, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the Earl of Northumberland to preserve it, an order was issued out for the further demolishing of Wressel Castle. The only indulgence he obtained was, that the execution of the order should be entrusted to his own stewards, and that part of the principal building should be spared to serve for a manor house.

The Order for demolishing Wressel Castle.

" In pursuance of the orders of Counsell (of) State to us directed, for making Wresle Castle inteneable, as alsoe of " a further order of the Committee of Militia of the county of Yorke to that purposse; these are therefore to require you " to proceede in making the said Castle inteneable with all speede; which we conceive will be by throwing downe to " the ground, all that side wherein the Hall stands, to the towre adjoining, leave only the south side remayninge; " wherein we require you alsoe that windowes be broke forth of 8 foote, breadth and heighth, and 8 foote distance " round about all that side which remaynes, and that it be down by the 17th of May next; that the country may be " secured from any danger that may happen thereby. Given under our hands at Wresle, this 17th of Aprill, 1650. " You are also to throwe downe all the battlements round about.

" Phil. Saltmash. Ed. Kir-Lewe.
" Cha. Fenwick. Tho. Athroppe."

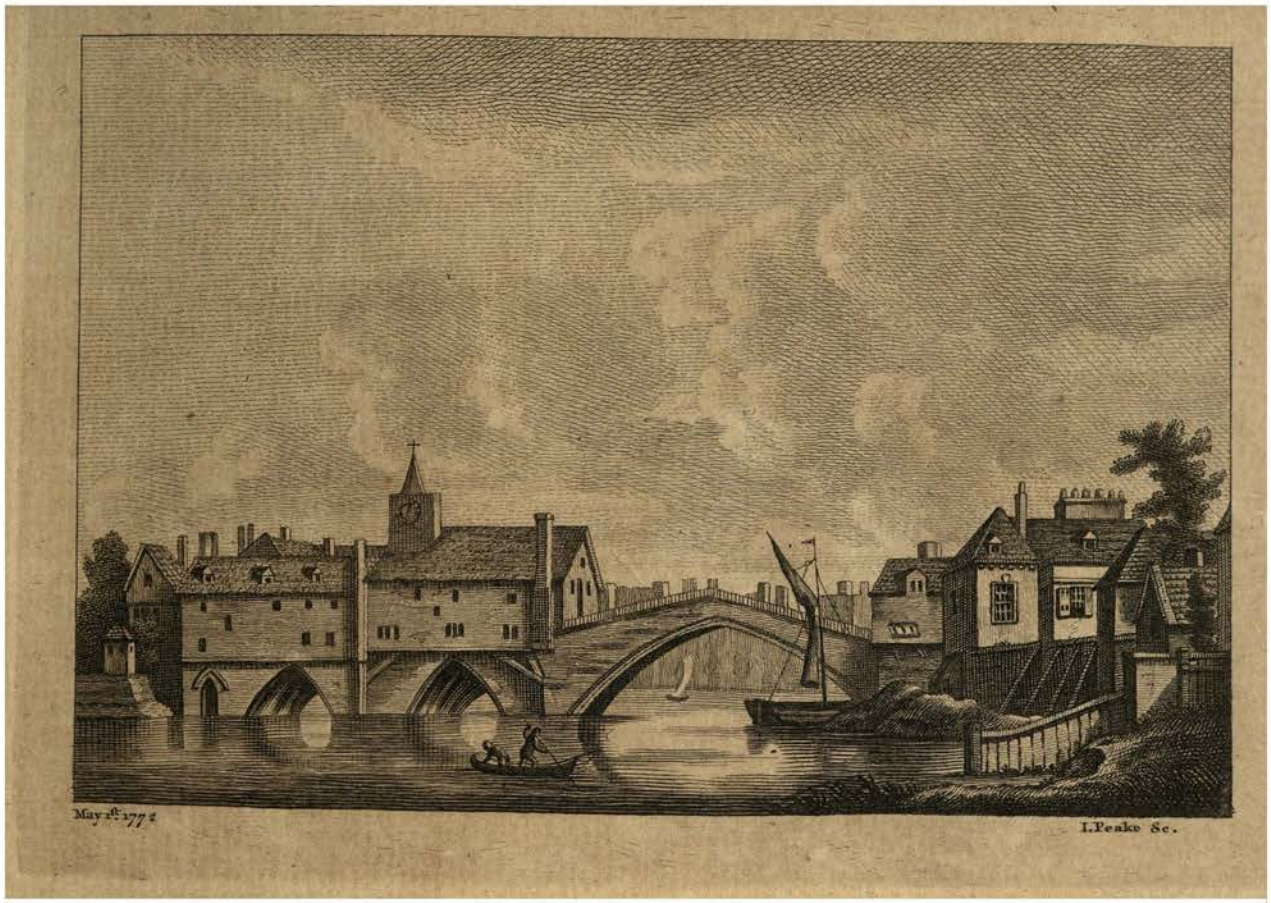
Direction. " ffor Mr. William Plaxton, or other the Lord Northumberland's Officers at Wresle.

In consequence of this order, three sides of the square which formerly composed Wressel Castle, were entirely demolished: however, the whole south front, which was the most considerable, and contained some of the principal state rooms, still remains, and is very magnificent. It is flanked by two large square towers, and these again are mounted by circular turrets of a smaller size: upon the top of one of the turrets is still preserved the iron pan of the beacon, anciently used to alarm the country. The whole building, which is of the finest masonry, still contains the great chamber or dining-room, the drawing-chamber, and the chapel, besides many of the inferior apartments. In all these the finishing and ornaments seem to be left nearly in the same state that they were in at the time of this Household Book. The ceilings still appear richly carved, and the sides of the rooms are ornamented with a great profusion of ancient sculpture, finely executed in wood, exhibiting the ancient bearings, crests, badges and devices of the Percy family, in a great variety of forms, set off with all the advantages of painting, gilding, and imagery. In the two principal chambers are small beautiful stair-cases of very singular contrivance, with octogon screnes, embattled at the top, and covered with very bold sculpture, containing double flights of stairs winding round each other, after the design of Palladio. The Chapel appears to have been fitted up in a ruder stile, and at a more early period than the other apartments. In this the scupltured badges, &c. are still tolerably entire, and some of the painted glass unbroken. The ceiling is inscribed with the following motto: " Esperance en Dieu ma comforte." The chapel is now used instead of the parish-church, which was situate about a bow-shot from the Castle: of this, one ruined end-wall only remains, in which at present hang two bells. The pulpit now stands as on a pedestal upon the great stone altar of the Chapel, and the Communion is administered at a table in the middle of the room.

Wressel Castle is at present the property of the Earl of Egremont.

This View was drawn Anno 1772.

* Extracted from a " Brief view of the arrearages and losses sustained by his Lp. occasioned by the late unhappy warres." MS. dated Michas. 1646. The sum total of his losses even then amounted to 42,554*l.* † This is not preserved in the family. ‡ The remainder of the



OUSE BRIDGE, YORK.

THIS is almoſt the third bridge which has been here built over the river Ouſe. The firſt was of wood, ſtone bridges not being in uſe till after the time of William the Conqueror. When that was erected does not appear; but according to Brompton, it was demoliſhed anno 1154, by the following accident: William, archbiſhop of York, making his public entry into the city, the bridge being crowded with the multitude who came to meet him, the timber, with which it was conſtructed, gave way, and they all fell into the river; but through the prayers of the archbiſhop, not one of them was drowned.

IN the year 1235, Walter Gray, archbiſhop of York, granted a brief for rebuilding Ouſe Bridge; which was accordingly re-edified (probably with ſtone) by charitable contributions and voluntary donations.

IN the year 1268, a fray happened on the bridge, between the citizens, and the ſervants of John Comyn, a Scotch nobleman, wherein ſeveral of the latter were ſlain. This quarrel was compromiſed through the mediation of the kings of England and Scotland, on the following conditions; the citizens to pay to the ſaid lord three hundred pounds; to erect a chapel on the ſpot where his ſervants were killed, and to maintain for ever two prieſts therein, to offer up prayers for the ſouls of the ſlain. "How long (ſays Drake in his Antiquities of York) "they continued this ſervice, I know not; or whether this is the chapel dedicated to "St. William: but ſuch a one there was at the Reformation in uſe on this bridge, in which "I find mention of theſe chaunteries.

"ONE founded by Richard Towler, and Iſabel his wife, the original of which is now "amongſt the records of the bridge.

" ANOTHER of Holwis de Wiſtoo, widow of Robert de Wiſtoo, citizen of York. Value at " the Suppreſſion, four pounds, thirteen ſhillings, and four-pence.

" A THIRD, founded by John de Newton, and Rauff Marr, executors of the teſtament of " Sir Roger de Marr, Prieſt ad Altare S. Eligii in capel. S. Willelmi ſup. pontem Uſe. " Value at the Suppreſſion, one pound, ſix ſhillings, and five-pence.

" THE chauntry of John Farbour, at the ſame altar. The originals of theſe grants have " not wandered far from the place where they were firſt intended for, being amongſt " the records of the bridge."

THIS chapel being a neat and convenient building, was, after the Reformation, converted into a burſe, or exchange, where the merchants of the city uſually met every morning, to tranſact buſineſs; but on the great decay of trade here, it was diſuſed.

IN the year 1564, a ſudden thaw happening after a ſharp froſt and great fall of ſnow, occaſioned a prodigious flood, which, with vaſt quantities of ice driving againſt the bridge, carried away two of its arches; whereby twelve houſes were overthrown, and twelve perſons drowned. The bridge continued unrepaired ſome time, till a proper ſum could be raiſed, when it was partly rebuilt in the manner it now ſtands. Towards this work Mrs. Hall, relict of Alderman Hall, gave one hundred pounds; in commemoration whereof, a braſs plate, ſince loſt, with this inſcription, was placed by the citizens on the north ſide of the bridge:

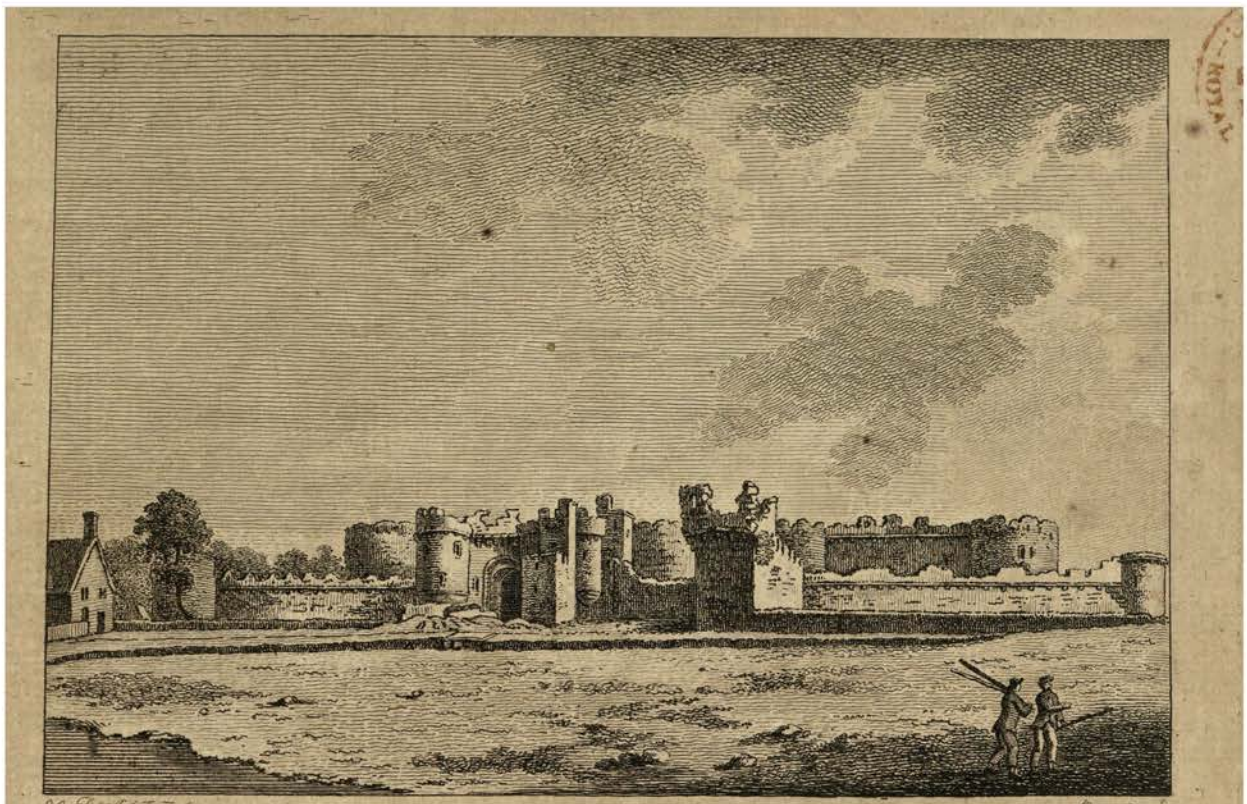
William Weſtwood Lord Mayor, Anno Dom. 1566. } Lady Jane Hall, lo here the works of faith does ſhew, By giving a hundred pound, this bridge for to renew.

THE preſent bridge, which, as Camden remarks, is a noble one indeed, conſiſts of five Gothick arches; that in the center is eighty-one feet wide, meaſured from the firſt ſpring of the arch; and fifty-one high. It was eſteemed formerly one of the largeſt in Europe. The reaſon for its being carried to theſe extraordinary dimenſions, was to prevent a repetition of the accident before mentioned. Ships of ninety tons burthen may ſail through it, the river being here nine feet in depth.

ON the bridge ſtands the chapel and great council chamber of the city, near which the records are kept. The exchequer and ſheriffs court are alſo here. Beneath this is the priſon for felons, belonging to the city; and oppoſite is the goal for debtors; which, as is ſhewn, by an inſcription, was, anno 1724, built at the equal expence of the city and ainſty. The old priſon on this ſide was erected in 1575, at which time another arch was added to the bridge, by way of ſupport to it; but becoming extremely ruinous, was rebuilt; and, conſidering the ſtraitneſs of the place whereon it ſtands, is as commodious as moſt goals in England. This bridge was formerly encumbered with old houſes: theſe about twenty-five years ago were taken down; as alſo thoſe in the avenues leading thereto, cleared of large overhanging projections, and their fronts carried up in the modern taſte.

LELAND in his Itinerary ſays, Ouſe bridge had in his time ſix arches, and that on it was a chapel, town-hall, a guild, and an hoſpital. The two laſt (ſays Drake) I can find no other account of. For the ſupport of the bridges of Ouſe and Foſs, King Richard the Second, by charter, grants a power to the mayor and citizens to purchaſe lands to the value of one hundred pounds a year, for ſuſtaining the ſaid bridges and maintaining the chaplains officiating in the chapels thereon ſituated. At preſent this bridge is repaired by the corporation, out of the city ſtock.

THIS drawing was made in the year 1760.



BEAUMARAIS CASTLE, IN THE ISLE OF ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES.

PLATE I.

THIS Caſtle ſtands at the North Eaſt end of the Town. It was built about the year 1295, by Edward the Iſt, who changed the name of this place from Bonover to Beaumarais, which in French ſignifies a Beautiful Marſh.

BEAUMARAIS CASTLE covers a conſiderable ſpace, but wants height to give it dignity. It conſiſts of an outer ballium, or envelope, ſurrounded with a broad ditch, flanked by ſeveral round towers, and has on the South ſide an advanced work called the Gunner's Walk. The Eaſt and Weſt ſides are built with ſtones of different colours, ſo as to have the appearance of chequers.

WITHIN this building ſtands the body of the Caſtle, which is nearly ſquare, having a round Tower at every angle, and another in the center of each face. It encloſes an area or court 57 yards from North to South, and 60 from Eaſt to Weſt; its ſhape, an irregular octogon, or rather a ſquare with the angles canted off.

OPPOSITE the entrance into this Court, or on the North ſide, is the Great Hall, which meaſures 20 yards in length from Eaſt to Weſt, and twelve in depth from North to South.

ON the Eaſt ſide is a handſome Chapel, to which there was an aſcent by ſome ſteps, now demoliſhed or taken away. It was arched and ribbed with pointed, interſecting arches. Beneath this Chapel is a kind of vault; its floor had marks of being lately digged up. This, it ſeems, was done in ſearch of treaſure, there being a tradition, that in the troubleſome times much money was hidden here; and a tale is handed about, that a large braſs mortar full of gold was found not many years ago. There is a communication round the buildings of this inner court by a gallery of two yards broad. In the center of the area was a draw-well, now filled up with ſtones.

GREAT plenty of July-flowers grow about the whole building, and no where elſe in the iſland.

THIS Caſtle is the property of the Crown.

ACCORDING to a MS. deſcribing it, the ſalary of the Conſtable was 40l. per ann. 24 ſoldiers were alſo allowed for the defence of it and the Town, at 4d. per diem each, commanded by a Captain, whoſe annual pay was 12l. 3s. 4d. There was alſo a Porter, at 9l. 2s. 6d. per ann.

THE preſent Conſtable is Sir Hugh Williams.

THIS View, which repreſents the South Aſpect, was drawn Anno 1774.

THE GREAT HALL IN BEAUMARAIS CASTLE, ANGLESEA.

THIS View ſhews the Great Hall, which, notwithſtanding its ruinous ſtate, ſtill retains ſtriking evidences of its former magnificence.

ON the right are ſeen the remains of ſeveral large chimneys, alſo the door of the Chapel mentioned in the General Account of this Caſtle.

This View was drawn Anno 1774.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF HOLY HEAD.

HOLY HEAD ſtands on a peninſula, at the weſtern extremity of the iſle of Angleſey. It is by the natives called Caer Guby, on account of St. Kybi, a holy man, who lived here about the year 380. The town is one long ſtreet, chiefly conſiſting of public houſes, for the accommodation of paſſengers coming from and going to Ireland; hence being the ſhorteſt, as well as ſafeſt paſſage to Dublin, and alſo the place at which the packets are ſtationed.

THE church-yard is ſituated on a rock, cloſe to the ſea, at the bottom of the harbour, which is here at low-water almoſt dry. It is encloſed by a high ſtone wall, and has either been fortified, or was the ſite of ſome ancient place of ſtrength. The entrance is through an antique and rude ſtone gate; and at the angles of the eaſt wall, next the ſea, are the remains of two ſmall round towers,

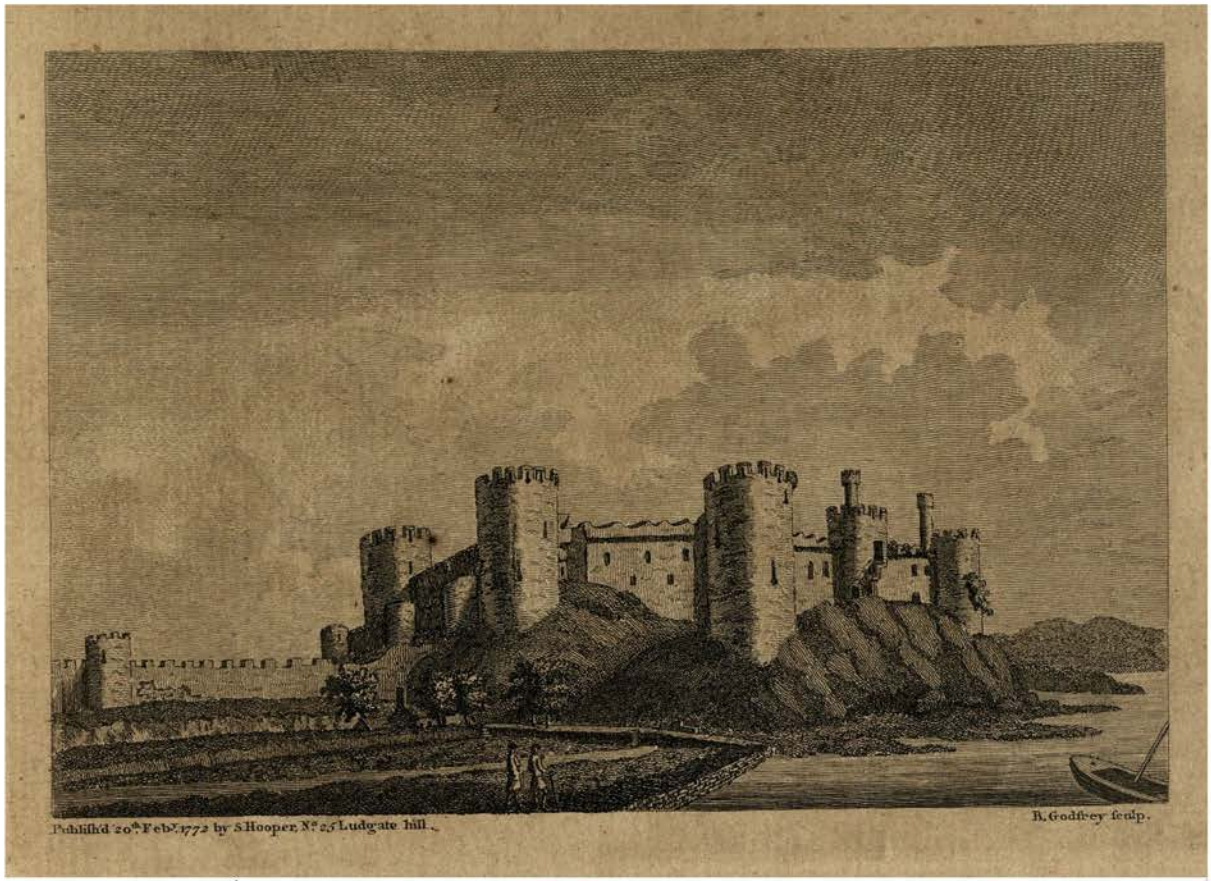
as may be ſeen in this view. On the ſouth ſide of the church is a ſmall building, which ſeems to have been a chapel, having its eaſt front included in a large Gothic arch. It is at preſent uſed for a ſchool.

THE church is dedicated to St. Kybi, and is a handſome edifice, built in the form of a croſs, with a good Gothic porch: its inſide has nothing remarkable, there being neither ancient monuments, braſſes, inſcriptions, or painted glaſs. On the outſide (I think of the ſouth aiſle) is roughly carved ſome ſhapeleſs figures, ſaid to repreſent the ſtory of Balaam and his aſs.

THIS church belonged to a college of prebendaries, and is ſaid to have been founded by Hoofa ap Cyndelew, Lord of Lys Lliven in this iſland, and one of the fifteen tribes, who lived in the time of Griffith ap Conan, prince of North Wales, and Owen his ſon; that is, about the former part of the twelfth century. It was certainly in being before the year 1291, becauſe rated in the Lincoln taxation. The preſident of this church was one of the three ſpiritual lords of Angleſey, his tenure being by baron, or knight's ſervice.

AT the Diſſolution, the whole yearly revenues were valued, the 26th of Henry the Eighth, at only twenty-four pounds, as ſtated both by Dugdale and Speed: the college was granted the 7th of James the Firſt, to Francis Morris, and Francis Philips: the great tythes belong to Jeſus College, Oxford, by the gift of Rice Gwyne, Eſq. 1648; as does likewiſe the patronage of the living, which is a donative, not in charge; the certified value thirty-five pounds.

This drawing was taken from the Harbour at low-water, in the year 1769.



ABERCONWAY CASTLE, IN CAERNARVONSHIRE.

KING EDWARD the Firſt, having ſummoned Lewellyn, Prince of Wales, to do him homage for his principality, as his grand-father had done, anno 1237, to King Henry the Third, that prince refuſed. Anno 1277, Edward leading an army into Wales, obliged him to ſubmit, and give hoſtages for the payment of fifty thouſand pounds ſterling, for the expences of the war. This debt the king ſoon after remitted.

IN the year 1281, Lewellyn, relying on a prophecy of Merlin, wherein he apprehended it was foretold he ſhould wear the crown of *Brutus*, king of the whole iſland of Albion, again revolted; and being defeated and ſlain, in a battle fought near Snowdon, his head, crowned with ivy, was expoſed on the Tower of London.

THESE repeated inſurrections, made the king think it neceſſary, not only to repair ſeveral of his caſtles in Wales, but alſo to build a town and caſtle at the mouth of the river Conway, on a ſpot which had formerly been fortified by Hugh Earl of Cheſter, in the time of William the Conqueror.

THE ſituation of this place made it highly proper for the purpoſe of bridling the Welch; it commanded the river; and by its vicinity to the ſtrong paſs of Penmanmaur, enabled the king's troops to occupy it on the leaſt commotion; thereby ſecuring the road to the mountain of Snowdon and the iſle of Angleſea.

HERE then, in the year 1284, King Edward built the caſtle, and probably about the ſame time the town of Aberconway. Where the former now ſtands, was an abby of Ciſtertian monks, founded by

ABERCONWAY CASTLE, IN CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Lewellyn ap Gervas, Prince of Wales, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all Saints: theſe monks the king removed to a monaſtery he had founded at Maynan, in Denbighſhire, diſtant from hence about three miles.

ABERCONWAY, or (as it is called by ſome writers) Snowdune-Caſtle, is ſituate on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the town, on the weſtern banks, and near the mouth of the river Conway. It ſtands on a ſteep rock, whoſe baſe is at high water waſhed by that river, which is here about the breadth of the Thames at Deptford. It is of an irregular figure, moated on the land-ſide, and defended by ten large round towers; and has four turrets, much higher than the towers, conſtructed for the purpoſe of commanding an extenſive view over the adjacent country.

THE walls, which are embattled, are from twelve to fifteen feet thick, and quite entire, except one tower on the ſouth ſide, whoſe lower part has fallen, owing, as it is ſaid, to the rock whereon it ſtood giving way. The upper part remains whole, and ſeems ſuſpended in the air.

THE entrance is on the ſouth-eaſt ſide, by a ſteep and winding path, where probably there was formerly a flight of ſteps; the paſſage is now almoſt choaked up, by the fragments and ruins of the inner walls.

HAVING ſcrambled up this aſcent, and paſſing through a gate into the inner court, or area of the caſtle, the firſt that preſents itſelf, is a large well, now almoſt filled up with rubbiſh.

A LITTLE farther on the ſouth ſide, are to be ſeen the remains of the great hall, called by the inhabitants a church; it is one hundred feet in length, thirty broad, and thirty high; the walls and window-caſes entire; the roof, which is deſtroyed, was ſupported by nine arches of ſtone; theſe are ſtill remaining.

ON the eaſt ſide, in one of the towers, is ſhewn a ſmall room, called the king's chamber, in which is a Gothic niche, finely carved. This is the only part of the caſtle that appears to have been ornamented.

HITHER King Richard the Second fled, on his arrival from Ireland, in the year 1399; and here he agreed with the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the earl of Northumberland, to ſurrender his crown to the duke of Lancaſter, afterwards King Henry the Fourth: this laid the firſt foundation for thoſe wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, which ſo long deluged England with blood.

THE caſtle was repaired and fortified for King Charles the Firſt, in the beginning of the late civil wars, by Doctor John Williams, archbiſhop of York, at the king's particular requeſt; ſignified by a letter, dated Oxford, Auguſt the 1ſt, 1643; wherein he promiſed that the caſtle ſhould remain in the cuſtody of the archbiſhop, or in that of any one he ſhould appoint, until the money expended on theſe works repaid him.

IN conſequence of this letter, he laid out a conſiderable ſum in repairs; and eſtemed it a place of ſafety, permitted the country people to bring in their money, writings, and other moſt valuable effects, giving them acknowledgments for their goods ſo depoſited; he then deputed the cuſtody of the caſtle to his nephew William Hooks, and joined the king at Oxford, who gave him a freſh charge to take care of all North Wales, and particularly of Conway Caſtle.

ABOUT a year afterwards, Sir John Owen, a colonel in the king's ſervice, obtained of Prince Rupert, a commiſſion, appointing him governor of the caſtle. By virtue of this commiſſion, he ſurpriſed and took it by force, diſpoſſeſſing the archbiſhop; notwithſtanding the king's poſitive promiſe, and although no part of the money diſburſed had been repaid.

THE Archbiſhop having in vain applied to the court for redreſs, and being joined by the country people, whoſe goods where there detained; and aſſiſted by one Colonel Mitton, a violent enemy to the Royaliſts; they broke open the gates and entered the caſtle, of which Colonel Mitton took poſſeſſion for the Parliament; but reſtored to every one their property, that being a condition previouſly ſtipulated by the archbiſhop.

THIS caſtle gave the titles of baron, viſcount, and earl, to the family of Conway: It now gives that of baron to the deſcendants of Sir Edward Seymour.

This drawing was made in the year 1770.

CAERNARVON CASTLE, NORTH WALES.

[PLATE I.]

THE deaths of Lewellin Prince of Wales, and his brother Gryffith, having put King Edward the Iſt into quiet poſſeſſion of the whole country of Wales, he, in order to ſecure his conqueſt, erected ſeveral ſtrong holds and caſtles; among which was this of Caernarvon. He began it about the year 1283, together with the Town, to which the Caſtle is a kind of citadel, occupying all the weſt ſide of it. For the defraying the expences of this undertaking, it is ſaid Edward appropriated the revenues of the Archbiſhoprick of York, then vacant. The Town is encompaſſed by a wall garniſhed with towers; whence, according to ſome, it takes its name, Caer-ar-fon in the Britiſh language ſignifying a Walled Town. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth bank of the Straits of Menai, which divides Caernarvonſhire from the Iſland of Angleſea.

"UPON this fretum (ſays Camden) ſtood the City of Segontium, mentioned by Antoninus, of the "walls of which I have ſeen ſome ruins, near a ſmall Church built in honour of St. Publius. It took its "name from a river that runs by it, called to this day Sejont, which iſſues out of the Lake of Lhyn "Paris; in which they take a peculiar fiſh not ſeen elſewhere, called by the inhabitants, from its red "belly, Torgoch. Now, ſeeing the ancient copy of Ptolemy places the Haven of Setantii on this "coaſt, which other copies remove much farther off; if I ſhould read it Segontiorium Portum, and "ſhould ſay it was the mouth of this River, perhaps I ſhould come near the truth; at leaſt, a candid "Reader would pardon the conjecture. Ninnius calls this City Kaer Kyſtenydh; and the Author of "the Life of Grufydh ap Kynan tells us, That Hugh, Earl of Cheſter, built a Caſtle at Hen Gaer "Kyſtenin; which the Latin Interpreter renders, "The ancient City of the Emperor Conſtantine:" "Moreover, Mathew of Weſtminſter hath recorded (but herein I will not vouch for him), that the body "of Conſtantius, the father of Conſtantine the Great, was found here in the year 1283, and honourably

" interred in the Church of the New Tower by command of King Edward the Iſt, who at that time " built the Town of Kaer'n Arvon."

HERE, anno 1284, in a tower called the Eagle Tower (from the repreſentation of that bird carved upon it), Eleanor, Queen of Edward the Iſt, was brought to bed of a ſon, created by his father Prince of Wales; being the firſt of Engliſh blood who enjoyed that title. He was afterwards King, by the name of Edward II.; and is frequently, from the place of his birth, ſtiled Edward of Caernarvon. The reaſons which induced Edward to contrive that his Queen ſhould be delivered here, are thus related in Powell's Hiſtory of Wales: " King Edward perceiving the Welch to be reſolute and inflexible, and " abſolutely bent againſt any other Prince than one of their own country, happily thought of this politic, " though dangerous expedient. Queen Eleanor was now quick with child, and ready to be delivered; " and though the ſeaſon was very ſevere (it being the depth of winter), the King ſent for her from " England, and removed her to Caernarvon Caſtle, the place deſigned for her to lye-in. When the " time of her delivery was come, King Edward called to him all the Barons and chief perſons " throughout Wales to Ruthlan, there to conſult about the publick good and ſafety of their country; " and being informed that his Queen was delivered of a ſon, he told the Welch Nobility, That, whereas " they had oftentimes entreated him to appoint them a Prince, he having at this time occaſion to depart " out of their country, would comply with their requeſt, upon condition they would allow of and obey " him whom he ſhould name. The Welch readily agreed to the motion, only with the ſame reſerve, That " he ſhould appoint them a Prince of their own nation. King Edward aſſured them he would name " ſuch an one as was born in Wales, could ſpeak no Engliſh, and whoſe life and converſation nobody " could ſtain; whom the Welch agreeing to own and obey, he named his own ſon Edward, but little " before born in Caernarvon Caſtle."

THIS expedient did not, however, ſatisfy the Welch; for in the year 1294, in an inſurrection headed by Madoc and Malgon, " They brent (ſays Stowe) the Caſtell of Caernarvon, ſlaying a great " number of Engliſhmen." When or by whom the damage done in this inſurrection was repaired, is not mentioned in any of the accounts I have ſeen.

THIS Town and Caſtle had diverſe privileges and immunities granted them by Edward the IId. and confirmed to them by the different Sovereigns down to Elizabeth. The moſt material of them are theſe: That Caernarvon ſhall be a free Borough: that the Conſtable of the Caſtle ſhall be the Mayor of the Borough: and that the Burgeſſes may elect two Bailiffs.

THEY had likewiſe their own priſon for all petty tranſgreſſions; which priſon was not to be ſubject to the Sheriff of the County: Alſo, a Merchants Gild, with this peculiar privilege: If the bondſmen of any perſon belonging to it dwelt within this town, having lands and paying ſcot and lot for a year and a day; after that time he ſhould not be claimed by his Lord, but ſhould remain free in the ſaid Town. The inhabitants were, beſides, exempt throughout this Kingdom from tol, laſtage, paſſage, murage, pontage, ſtallage, danegelt, and from all other cuſtoms and impoſitions whatſoever: and by the ſame Charter, Jews were not permitted to reſide in the Borough. The Princes of Wales had here their Chancery, their Exchequer, and their Juſticiary of North Wales. This place ſends one Member to Parliament, and has a good market on Saturdays, and four fairs in the year.

IN the 4th year of King Charles the Iſt, anno 1628, Robert Lord Dormer was created Earl of Caernarvon; and in 1643 was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles, who dying without iſſue, the Honour of Caernarvon expired with him; but was revived by King George the Iſt, in the firſt year of his reign, who deſigned it for James Bridges, Lord Chandois; but he dying before the Patent paſſed, it was conferred on his eldeſt ſon James Bridges Lord Chandois, who was created Earl, and ſince Marquis of Caernarvon and Duke of Chandois.

DURING the laſt Civil War the Town and Caſtle were held for King Charles; but ſurrendered June 2d, 1646; probably in obedience to a general order obtained from the King by the Scots, whereby he commanded all the Governors of his garriſons to ſurrender them to the Parliament upon fair and honourable conditions.

This View, which repreſents the north-weſt aſpect of the Caſtle, was drawn Anno 1773.

CAERNARVON CASTLE.

PLATE II.

THE former Plate gave the general appearance of the whole Caſtle as ſeen from the oppoſite ſhore. This preſents a nearer and more particular View of the Eagle Tower; where may be diſtinguiſhed, on the battlements, the figures of eagles, from whence it obtained its appellation.

FROM what point, or at what diſtance ſoever it is viewed, it has an air of dignity that at once pleaſes and commands reſpect from its beholders: added to which, the tall and ſlender turrets or watch towers wherewith it is crowned, rendered ſeemingly more ſlender by their contraſt with the tower itſelf, give it both a romantic ſingularity, and an apparent height double that of its real meaſure.

THE property of this Caſtle is at preſent in the Crown, where it has been for near a century. It formerly was held by the families of the Wynns of Glynllivion, the Wins of Gwideri, the Buckleys of Baron Hill in Angleſea, and alſo by the Moſtyns of Gloddeth, in the county of Caernarvon.

CAERNARVON CASTLE.

THE Cradle of the unfortunate Edward II. born in this Tower, is ſtill preſerved. It is now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. Ball, of Newland in Glouceſterſhire; to whom it deſcended from one of his anceſtors, who attended that Prince in his infancy, and to whom it became an honorary perquiſite. A Drawing of it is publiſhed in the London Magazine for March, 1774; together with the following Deſcription:

"THIS ſingular piece is made of heart of oak, whoſe ſimplicity of conſtruction, "and rudeneſs of workmanſhip, are viſible demonſtrations of the ſmall progreſs "that elegancy had made in ornamental decorations. On the top of the uprights "are two Doves; the Cradle itſelf is pendent on two ſtaples driven into the "uprights, linked by two rings to two ſtaples faſtened to the cradle; and by "them it ſwings. The ſides and ends of the Cradle are ornamented with a great "variety of mouldings, whoſe junctions at the corners are not mitred, but cut "off ſquare without any degree of neatneſs, and the ſides and ends faſtened "together by rough nails. On each ſide are three holes for the rockers to ſecure "the uprights from falling; and the whole is rendered ſteady by croſs pieces "for feet, on which it ſtands. Its dimenſions are three feet two inches long, "one foot eight inches wide at the head, and one foot five inches wide at the "foot; one foot five inches deep; and from the bottom of the pillar to the top "of the birds is two feet ten inches."

A GENTLEMAN who has ſeen this Cradle, thinks the birds, in the Deſcription called Doves, are intended to repreſent Eagles. Either would be properly alluſive: a Dove, as ſignificant of the innocence of the Infant contained; the Eagle, as an emblem of his royalty, or perhaps in conformity to the appellation and ornaments of the Tower wherein he was born.

This Drawing was made Anno 1773.

CONWAY CASTLE, IN CAERNARVONSHIRE.

PLATE II.

THIS View ſhews the inſide of the Caſtle: it was drawn from the Weſternmoſt End of the Second Court, and exhibits a very ſingular aſſemblage of Towers.

To the account given in the former Plate of the ſeizing this Caſtle by Colonel Mitton, may be added the circumſtances of that tranſaction as given by Ruſhworth:

"SOMETIME before this, Major General Mitton took the Town of "Conway in North Wales, wherein he was much aſſiſted by Dr. "Williams, Archbiſhop of York: for that Prelate, about April "1646, had quitted the King's party, declared for the Parliament, "and betaking himſelf to his houſe at Purin near Conway, put

" a garriſon therein for the Parliament, and perſuaded the country " not to pay contribution any longer to Conway; which incenſing " that garriſon, the Lord Byron, upon notice of ſuch his revolt, ſent " out a party from Conway to beſiege him in his houſe: but he " ſending to Colonel Mitton for aſſiſtance, Mitton diſpatched a " party thither to interpoſe and help him, and the Biſhop became " active on that ſide in perſon, ſo that he received a wound on the " ſide of the neck, before Conway, but not dangerous. Mitton " being drawn before that Town, his Grace the Archbiſhop aſſiſted " at a council of war on the 8th of Auguſt, where it was reſolved " to ſtorm the Town, which was accordingly attempted, and with " ſome loſs accompliſhed, and ſome days after the Caſtle ſurren- " dered, as alſo Flint Caſtle, and all other places in Wales."

THIS Ruin is the property of the Crown, under which it is held on leaſe by Owen Holland, Eſq. at the annual rent of 6s. and 8d. and a diſh of fiſh to Lord Hertford, as often as he paſſes through the Town.

This View was drawn Anno 1774.

KIDWELLY CASTLE, CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

THIS Caſtle ſtands on the Eaſt ſide of the Bay of Tenby, near the mouth of the River Towy.

LELAND, in his Itinerary, ſays, This place was alſo called Cathwelli, i.e. Cattilectus; becauſe Cattas once uſed there to make his bed in an Oak; and farther gives the following Deſcription of it: "Ther is a litle Toune, now but newly made, "between Vendraith Vaure and Guendraith Vehan Rivers, but hard upon Ven-"draith Vehan. Vendraith Vaur is half a mile of.

"THER is betwixt New Kidwelly and the Old, but a Bridge over Litle "Wendraith. The Old Toun is pretily waullid, and hath hard by the Waul a "Caſtel; the Old Town is near al deſolated, but the Caſtel is meately wel kept "up. It longgid to the Duke of Lancaſtre. In the New Toune is only a Chirche "of our Ladi; and by is the Celle of Blake Monkes of Shirburne. Ther the "Prior is Parſon of our Ladi Church.

"THE Caſtel is very fair, and double waullid;" and in the margin the ſame Author has theſe notes. "I ſaw ther iii Gates, and over one of them was the Ruine "of a Fair Toun Haul, and under a Priſon.

KIDWELLY CASTLE, CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

" A peace of the New Toune was lateli burnid. The New Toune is three " times as bigge as the Old.

" SINS the Haven of Vendraith Vehan decaied, the New Toune is fore de- " caied.

" CAIRMARDINE hath increſid ſins Kidweli Havin decaied. Alice de Londres, " wife to one of the Dukes of Lancaſtre, lay in the Caſtel, and did a reparation " on hit. Reparation was done on the Caſtel againe the cumming of King " Henry the VIIth into Wenceland."

THIS Caſtle was built ſoon after the Conqueſt by Maurice de Londres, one of the Twelve Norman Knights who conquered Glamorganſhire. It was deſtroyed, anno 1093, by Kadogan ap Blethyn, who likewiſe deſtroyed all the Caſtles that were in the land of Cadogan and Divet, except two. It was rebuilt, anno 1190, by Rees Prince of South Wales, and again demoliſhed by Rees ſon of Gruffyth ap Rees; and being once more re-edified, underwent various revolutions till it fell to the Crown. It was granted by Henry the Seventh to Sir Rice ap Thomas, Knight of the Garter; but, being forfeited by his grandſon Rice Griffith, it was granted to Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carbery, Lord Preſident of Wales. The Ruins of this Caſtle are very large, and plainly indicate its former magnificence.

CAMDEN mentions a ſingular duty that the Lords of Ogmore of Kidwelly were bound by their tenure to perform; which was, That in caſe the King or his Chief Juſtice ſhould lead an Army into the Diſtrict of Kidwelly, they were to conduct that Army, with their Banners and all their Forces, through the midſt of the county of Neath to Lochor.

This View was drawn Anno 1771.

THE ABBEY OF VALLE CRUCIS, LLAN EGWISTE, OR LLANEGWAST, DENBEIGHSHIRE.

ACCORDING to Tanner this was a Ciſtertian abbey, dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary, founded about the year 1200, by Madoc ap Griffith Maylor, prince of Powis. Biſhop Godwin, in his Account of Reinerus, biſhop of St. Aſaph, places this foundation as far back as the year 1100; but that date Tanner ſuppoſes an error of the preſs, as Madoc ap Griffith, whom Godwin likewiſe allows to have been the founder, died in the year 1236, and was buried in that monaſtery: beſides, the abbey of Waverley, the firſt houſe of Ciſtertian monks in England, was not founded till the year 1128, thirty years after the firſt inſtitution of that order. Anno 1250, the ſon of Madoc confirmed to the monks of this houſe the privileges and grants made to them by his father. Godwin ſays that Reinerus, biſhop of St. Aſaph, beſtowed on them half the tithes of Wrexham; and that the two ſucceeding biſhops, Abraham and Howel, added portions of tythes, livings, and other benefactions. This monaſtery is commonly, though falſely, ſaid to have been the laſt built, and the firſt demoliſhed in this county.

IN the 26th of Henry VIII. theſe monks were found to be endowed with an annual income of 188l. 8s. 0d. as Dugdale, and 214l. 3s. 5d. Speed. It was granted, 9th of James I. to Edward Wotton.

THE ABBEY OF VALLE CRUCIS, LLAN EGWISTE, OR LLANEGWAST.

BROWNE WILLIS says, anno 1553, "Here remained in charge 10l. 13s. 4d. in "annuities, and this one penſion of 23l. paid to one John Herne, who, as I conceive, "was laſt prior of this monaſtery; at which time, here alſo, in this whole county, remained "in charge only this penſion of 1l. payable to Elizeus ap Rice, an unpreferred chantry "prieſt, in Lanvirage pariſh."

THIS abbey is ſituated in a pleaſant valley, near the market-town of Llangollen, in Denbeighſhire, and now belongs to the Lloyds of Trevor-hall, in that neighbourhood. Some pretend it obtained its name from a preſent of a piece of the true croſs, made by the monks of this houſe to King Edward I. though ſuch preſents were more commonly made to, than from religious houſes. Others, among whom is Camden, derive it from the figure of its buildings, which extended in the form of a croſs.

ON theſe buildings are diverſe characters, many of them ſo defaced as to be illegible.

THE following account and interpretation of ſome that are more perfect, was kindly communicated by Mr. Griffiths of the navy-office, "Moſt of theſe houſes were founded by "an injunction from the Popes, by way of pennance, upon ſome of the great lords of thoſe "times, for what holy church judged infringements of her prerogative, or for ſome crime "which thoſe fathers of the church knew full well how to avail themſelves of. Taking "the matter in this light, and from the Welch name of the place, the inſcription upon "the ruins will be intelligible. The characters are Maſo-Gothic, and Franco-Theotiſcan, "mixt. MDHOOHRBMSPŒ a c̄h⊙ a POuS ÷ PROBHQVŒS "CM GRQO. The firſt double letters I take to be, MAD. or Madocus, H. hoc, "OO. Monaſterium, HR honori, B. Beatæ, M. Maræ, S. Sanctæ, P. pœnitens, Œ. "Ædificavit; ac̄, et; h⊙, hoc; AP, appropriavit; OUS, opus; PRO, pro; B, bono; "HQV, hoſpitioq.; ŒS, ejuſdem; CM, Centum Marcas; GR, gratis; Q. quoq.; "O, ordinavit. In Engliſh, 'Madoc, a penitent, erected this monaſtery, to the honour of "the Bleſſed and Holy Virgin; and appropriated for this work, and for the better mainte- "nance thereof, an hundred marks, which he freely ſettled on them.' The hundred marks, "I ſuppoſe, he ſettled on them as an annual payment."

THE weſt window is a fine piece of architecture.

IN this monaſtery was buried Gruffydh, lord of Bromfield, who, according to Caradoc, died about the year 1268. He was probably ſon to the founder.

This view was drawn anno 1771.

BACHEGRIG HOUSE IN THE COUNTY OF FLINT.

THIS Houſe was built by Sir Richard Clough, a rich merchant of London, and, as it is ſaid, partner with Sir Thomas Greſham.

TRADITION ſays, that out of regard to his native country, Sir Richard being born in this neighbourhood, he intended to have introduced trade and manufactures into it, and that he meant this building and its offices for a magazine of merchandiſe for this part of the kingdom; and moreover had formed a ſcheme of cutting a canal hither from Rudland, or of making the river Clwd navigable to this place.

THE houſe-warehouſes and gateway encloſe a ſquare court, in the centre of which is a well; the warehouſes and gate forming three ſides, and the houſe the fourth. It is built with ſmall, but very hard and fine bricks, reported to

other two are without date. Browne Willis ſays, here remained, anno 1553, in charge, four pounds in annuities.

THE ruins of this Abbey ſtand about a mile eaſt of Holiwell, near the north ſide of the road. Part of the Church, the Refectory, and ſome other Offices, are ſtill remaining, but no funeral monuments, carving, or any other thing the leaſt ornamental, except a piece of a broken croſs lying among the ruins.

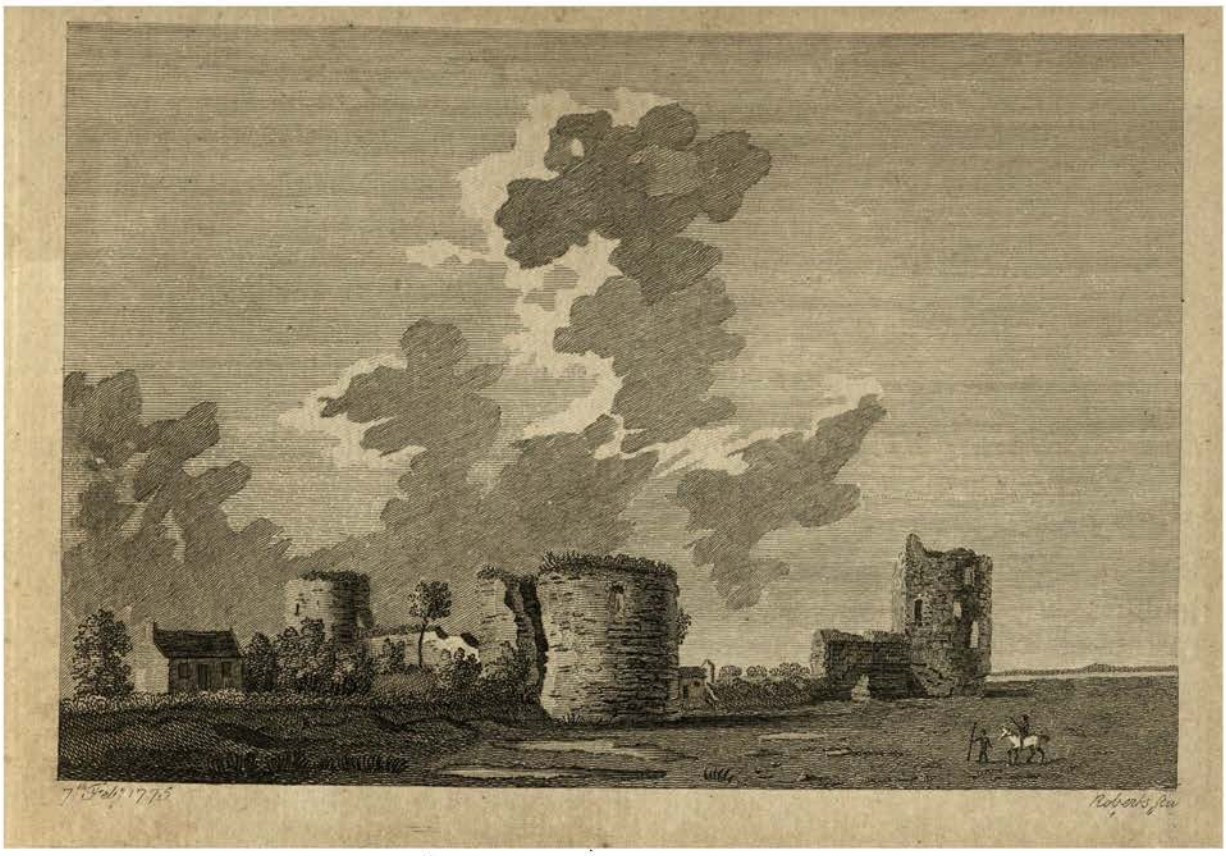
IT was built with the reddiſh gritſtone found hereabouts, and ſeems once to have been very large. Moſt of the arches of the windows are pointed, tho' ſeveral of the doors are circular, but all quite plain.

THE ſituation is delightful, commanding an extenſive proſpect of the river Dee, Cheſter, Park-Gate, and the Lancaſhire Hills. Near thoſe remains ſtands an ancient brick barn, ſtriped with timber, probably the granary formerly belonging to the Monaſtery: It is at preſent occupied by a Tanner and Maltſter. Here is kept a grave-ſtone found among the ruins, having the following inſcription; from the date and ſtile of which it ſeems probable, that the perſon recorded, was privately buried here, on account of the ſuppoſed ſanctity of the place:

IESUS ⁓ MARIA
HERE ○ LYETH ○ TH ○ Y ○ BODY ○ OF ○ GEORGE ○ PE
TRE ○ LATE ○ OF GREENFIELD ○ IN ○ FLINT
SHIRE, ESQ. SONE TO ○ W. ○ LORD PETRE
BARON ○ OF ○ INGLESTON ○ IN ○ ESSEX ○ &
MARRIED ○ ANE ○ Y^e ○ RELICT ○ OF ○ JOHN
MOSTOIN ○ ESQ. ○ BEING Y^e DAUGHTER
OF HENRY ○ FOXE ○ ESQ^r. ○ WHO ○ FOR Y^e ○ RO-
MANE ○ CATHOLIQUE ○ FAITH ○ & ○ LOYAL-
-TY ○ TO HIS MA^tie ○ LEFT HIS ○ COUNTRY ○
& SPENDING ○ HIS TIME W^t GREAT ○
EDIFICATION ○ OF ○ HIS ○ NEIGHBOURS
DIED ○ AT ○ WEXFORD Y^e 26 DAY OF SEP.
AN. DO 1647 AGED 34.

THIS Abbey, it is ſaid, was inhabited within theſe 70 years; part of it has ſince been pulled down to build a houſe in the neighbourhood. A ſmall diſtance weſt of the ruins is ſhewn an ancient and decay'd Oak, called the Abbot's Oak, meaſuring fifteen feet two inches in girth. Near the ſouthern bounds of the Monaſtery, part of Offa's dike is ſtill viſible.

This View was drawn Anno 1774.



FLINT CASTLE, NORTH WALES.

THIS Caſtle, according to Camden, was begun by Henry II. and finiſhed by King Edward I. Fabian and Stowe attribute the building of it to Edward I. only, anno 1275, and ſpeak nothing of its having been begun by Henry; and both in the ſame ſentence ſay, Edward ſtrengthened Ruthland Caſtle—which ſhews that they diſtinguiſhed between building and repairing.

ANNO 1281, Ryſe, the ſon of Malgon and Gryffith ap Meredith ap Owen, with other Noblemen of South-Wales, ſeized this Caſtle, plundering the King's people, wherefore repairing to Wales the next year, Edward totally ſubdued the whole principality.

HERE anno 1309, King Edward II. received his minion, Pierce Gaveſton, whom he ſent for from Ireland, whither he had been baniſhed at the repreſentation of his Barons. Gaveſton landed at Caernarvon on the eve of St. John Baptiſt, and was (ſays Hall) received by the King with much joy.

ANNO 1385, King Richard II. gave this Caſtle to Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, alſo lands belonging to the Lord Audley, valued at 1000 marks per ann. beſides which, he created him Earl of Diuelin in Ireland, and Lord Chief Juſtice of Cheſter.

THIS Caſtle, anno 1399, Hall obſerves, may juſtly be ſtiled a dolorous Caſtle to King Richard, "becauſe there he declined from his dignitie, and loſt the tipe of his glorye "and preheminence." The circumſtances which are told at length by Stowe, are to this effect: King Richard, who was then in Ireland, hearing of the landing of the Duke of Lancaſter at Ravenſporge, ſailed for England, and landed at Milford Haven; from thence at midnight privily, diſguiſed like a prieſt, and attended only by three perſons, repaired to Conway Caſtle, thinking to have found a large army there aſſembled, under the Earl of Saliſbury. From hence he ſent to the Duke of Lancaſter, to know the meaning of his appearance in arms; but learning that during his abſence the army he had left at Milford was diſbanded, he fled to the Caſtle of Beaumarais.

IN the mean time the Duke of Lancaſter had ſeized the Caſtle of Cheſter, and alſo that of Beeſton, in which was a great ſum of money; but fearing the King might eſcape by

have been brought from Holland, being of that ſort called Clinkers. The Houſe was built 1567, as appears by a date placed on it: It has alſo the initials of its owner, R. C. The gate, from a ſimilar evidence, ſhows that it was not completed till two years afterwards, viz. anno 1569.

THIS Houſe is vulgarly reported to have been built by the devil in one night, on account of the ſmall time ſpent in its erection, compared with that uſually taken in like ſtructures; Sir Richard's command of money enabling him to ſet on a greater number of workmen; and thoſe perhaps more expert than were commonly employed, or to be found in the country.

THE deſign for this edifice, as well as its materials, was in all probability imported from Holland, where thoſe elevated pyramidical roofs having ſeveral ſtages of windows, are extremely common; ſuch is the Weighing-houſe at Amſterdam, called Poids de Dam, built anno 1551. and many others. The old lodge in Buſhy Park, ſaid to be built from a deſign made by a Dutch architect, in figure, particularly about the roof, reſembles it greatly.

BACHEGRIG Houſe at preſent belongs to Henry Thrale, Eſq; in right of his wife, who was the daughter of John Saliſbury, Eſq; the laſt male deſcendant from Sir Richard Clough.

This view was drawn anno 1770.

BASINGWERK MONASTERY, FLINTSHIRE, NORTH-WALES.

WRITERS do not agree in their accounts of the foundation of this Houſe, ſome attributing it to Henry I. and others to Henry II. and Ranulph Earl of Cheſter.

TANNER, from very good reaſons, ſuppoſes it to have been founded by Ranulph Earl of Cheſter, "who (ſays he) ſeems to have began a Monaſtery here about "A. D. 1131, which was probably much improved, and made an Abby for "Ciſtertian Monks, by King Henry II. about A. D. 1159. It was dedicated to "St. Mary, had lands and poſſeſſions, 26 Henry VIII. of the yearly value of "150l. 7s. 3d. as Dugdale, and 157l. 15s. 2d. Speed, and was granted, 32 Hen. "VIII. to Henry ap Harry." At preſent it is the property of Sir Piers Moſtyn, of Treclere, Bart.

IN the Monaſticon are the Charters of Henry II. of Lewellin Prince of North-Wales, and of David his ſon; that of Henry confirming the donation of Ten Pounds per ann. of land, the Church of Gleſſope, Holiwell, and Fulbroch, with the Chapel of Baſingwerk, where theſe Monks firſt reſided, together with its mills and other appurtenances, and certain rents at Cheſter; the benefactions of Ranulph earl of Cheſter, and other Barons; alſo Keth-land, the gift of Robert Banaſter; thoſe of Lewellin, and David his ſon, ratifying the grants of their anceſtors and other benefactions. The Charter of David is dated Anno 1240; but the

ſea, ſent the duke of Northumberland to inform him all he wanted was a Parliament whereat juſtice might be done on thoſe who had put his uncle the Duke of Glouceſter to death; which Parliament might be appointed at ſuch time and place as the King himſelf ſhould pleaſe. Richard pretended to accept this propoſal, and ſet forwards as on his way to London, ſecretly intending to eſcape, and raiſe forces to oppoſe them; but the Earl of Northumberland had taken care to prevent the ſucceſs of any ſuch attempt, having before ſeized and made himſelf maſter of Flint and Rhudland Caſtles, and under a rock near the latter had laid an ambuſh. The King, who had deſired the Earl to go before to prepare dinner at Rhudland Caſtle, no ſooner ſaw theſe troops than he knew he was betrayed; but as it was in ſuch a place that he could have no hopes of eſcaping, he therefore proceeded to Rhudland to dinner, and afterwards to Flint Caſtle. Here he ſtaid all night, and the next day from the walls had the melancholy ſight of an army of an hundred thouſand men commanded by his enemy, encompaſſing the Caſtle at the diſtance of two bow-ſhots.

"After dinner, ſays Stowe, the Duke entered the Caſtle, all armed, his baſenet excepted. "King Richard came down to meet the Duke, who, as ſoon as he ſaw the King, fell down on "his knees, and coming neere unto him, he kneeled the ſecond time with his hat in his "hand, and the King then put off his hoode, and ſpoke firſt: 'Fair couſin of Lancaſter, you "are right wellcome.' The Duke bowing lowe to the ground anſwered, 'My Lord, I am "come before you ſent for me; the reaſon why I will ſhewe you. The common fame "among your people is ſuch, that ye have for the ſpace of 20 or 22 years; ruled them "very rigorouſly; but if it pleaſe our Lord, I will helpe you to govern better.' The King "anſwered, 'Faire couſin of Lancaſter, ſith it pleaſeth you, it pleaſeth me well.'

"The Duke with a high ſharpe voyce bad bring forth the King's horſes, and the two "little nagges not worth fourtie franks, were brought forthe; the King was ſet on the one, "and the Earl of Saliſburie on the other; and thus the Duke brought the King from Flint "to Cheſter."

It does not appear that this Caſtle made any diſtinguiſhed figure in the late Civil Wars. Ruſhworth mentions it among the royal garriſons at the beginning of thoſe troubles: probably it fell into the hands of the Parliament with the reſt of the Caſtles of North Wales, after the victory obtained by Colonel Horton.

This Caſtle ſtands cloſe to the ſea on a rock, which in divers parts forms ſeveral feet of its baſe. It is built with a reddiſh grit ſtone; its figure is a right-angled parallelogram, whoſe area meaſures about three quarters of an acre, the greateſt length running from North to South. It is defended by three polygonal towers, one on the N. E. one on the N. W. and one on the S. W. angle; and on the South Eaſt angle by a round one, much larger than the others, detached from the wall, which runs concentrically with it.

This is called the Double Tower. Its outward diameter meaſures forty feet; it is formed by two concentric walls, each ſix feet thick, having a gallery eight feet broad included between them, and leaving a circular area in the center of about twenty feet diameter, into which there is an entry from the gallery by four doors. The height of this gallery is fourteen feet; it is arched over head, and above it is another gallery of the like kind.

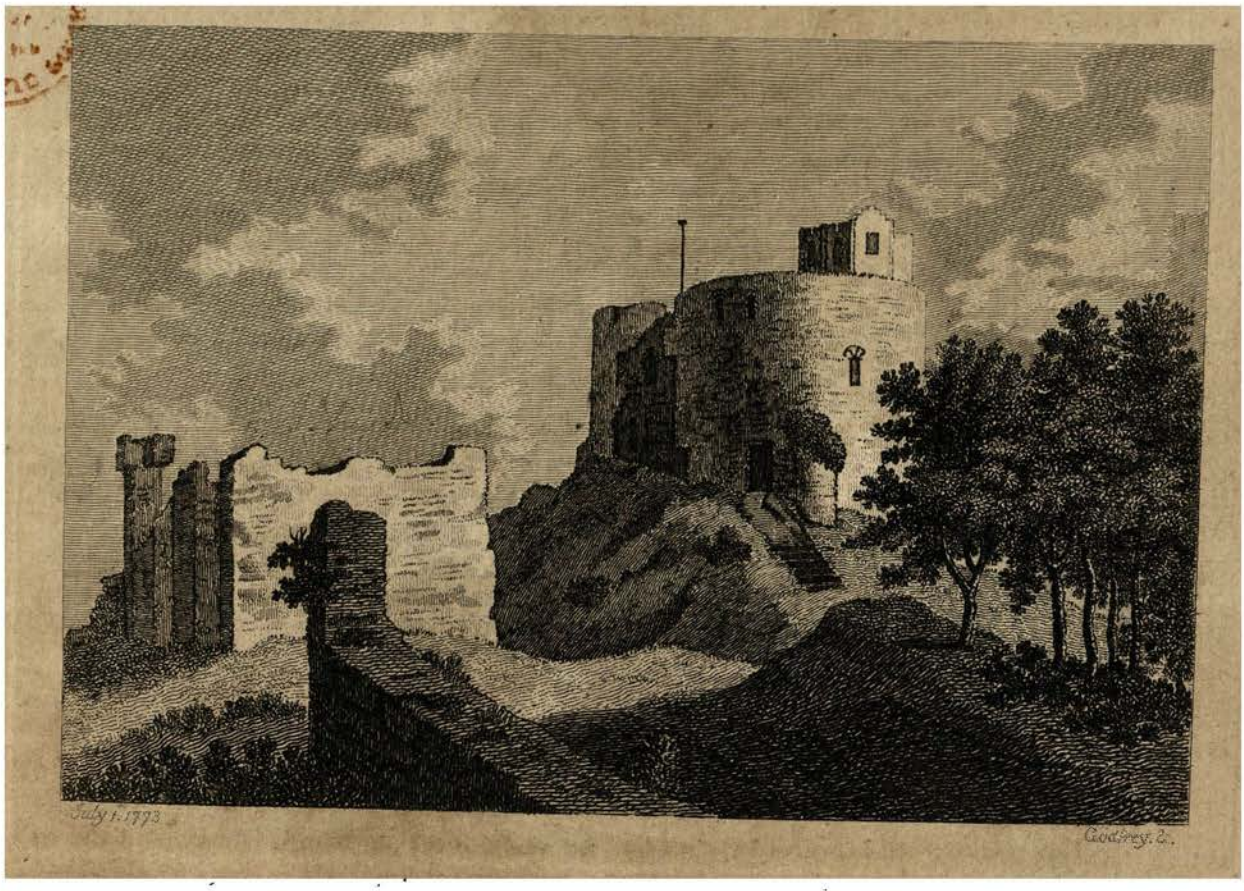
Towards the Weſt end of the South curtain, or ſide of the Caſtle, is a draw-well communicating with the ſecond ſtory.

From the South ſide runs a low wall, encloſing a conſiderable area, having earth on the outſide piled up to the top. This is ſeemingly of later date than the reſt of the Caſtle.

In the curtain, forming the Weſt ſide, are ſix windows with pointed arches. The entrance is on the South ſide over a ditch.

This Caſtle belongs to the Crown. A conſtable is uſually appointed. That office was laſt held by the late Lord Plymouth, but was vacant in 1774, when this View was drawn.

The South Eaſt aſpect of this edifice is repreſented, which particularly exhibits the Double Tower.



HAWARDEN CASTLE, FLINTSHIRE.

THIS caſtle ſtands on an eminence in the village of Hawarden, about five miles ſouth-weſt of Cheſter, and nearly a mile ſouth of the river Dee, of which it commands a moſt beautiful proſpect. Its founder, and the date of its foundation, are both uncertain. It was held by the ſceneſchalſhip to the earls of Cheſter, and was the ſeat of the Barons of Mont-hault, or De Monte Alto, who were ſtewards of the palatinate of Cheſter, and took their title from a place in the neighbourhood of that name, but vulgarly pronounced Mold. This family became very illuſtrious, and alſo encreaſed their honours by a marriage with Cecilia, one of the daughters of Hugh D'Albary, earl of Arundel. Robert, the laſt baron, having no iſſue male, made it over to Iſabella, queen of Edward the Second; but the poſſeſſion of the caſtle was afterwards transferred to the Stanleys, earls of Derby. It now belongs to Sir John Glynne, bart. and is taken into his gardens.

IN the year 1281, David, lord of Denbeigh, on his reconciliation with his brother Lionel, or Lhewelyn, prince of Wales, beſieged and took this caſtle, in which was Sir Roger Clifford, a noble knight, juſticiary of Wales, whom he led captive, ſlaying all that reſiſted, and ſpoiling the country. This produced a war, which ended in the total ſubjection of all Wales. From that time, Hawarden caſtle does not occur in ſtory, till the troubles in the reign of Charles the Firſt, when, according to Ruſhworth, "part of the "Engliſh army that had ſerved in Ireland, upon the ceſſation made with the rebels there, Sept. 15, 1643, "(of which at large hereafter in its proper place) were brought over to ſerve the king in England, and "landed at Moſtyn in Flintſhire, in November, 1643. Their firſt attempt was on Hawarden caſtle, to "which they ſent a verbal ſummons by a trumpet; and thoſe in the caſtle, for an anſwer, returned a paper, "containing theſe words.

"To the Gentlemen lately come from the ſervice in Ireland.

"GENTLEMEN,

"WE are heartily ſorry that you have made ſuch an unhappy exchange of enemies, to leave Iriſh "to fall upon Engliſh, and Papiſts to fall upon Proteſtants. We had hoped the blood of Sir John "Harcourt, and the many thouſands of Proteſtants, who have fallen by the fury of thoſe bloody monſters

" of Ireland, could not ſo ſoon have been forgotten. What courſe the court of England runs, how " deſtructive to the Proteſtants, and favourable to the Papiſts, you cannot but know (with us) by ſad " experience; and therefore we deſire, (before you paſs further) your thoughts may make a pauſe, leſt " you find that God of the Proteſtants againſt you, whom you have hitherto found miraculouſly for you. " We fear the loſs of our religion, more than the loſs of our deareſt blood; do not therefore, we beſeech " you, deſire us to betray it and ourſelves. We hope your ſecond thoughts may take off the edge of your " former reſolutions. However, we are reſolved to make good our truſt, and put our lives into the " hands of that God who can, and we hope will, ſecure them more than our walls or weapons.

November 21, 1643. John Warren.
Alexander Elliot.

To this, lieutenant colonel Marrow, who commanded the party of the king's forces then come up, returned the following reply.

" GENTLEMEN,

" It is not for to hear you preach that I am ſent here, but in his majeſty's name to demand the caſtle " for his majeſty's uſe. As your allegiance bids you to be true to him, and not to inveigle thoſe innocent " ſouls that are within with you; ſo I deſire your reſolution, if you will deliver the caſtle or no." To which came this rejoinder from the caſtle.

" SIR, we have cauſe to ſuſpect your diſaffection to preaching, in regard we find you thus employed. " If there be innocent ſouls here, God will require their blood of them that ſhed it. We can keep our " allegiance and the caſtle too, and therefore you may take your anſwer, as it was in Engliſh plain enough " before. We can ſay no more, than God's will be done."

ON the 22d of November, the body of the forces from Ireland being come up, another ſummons was ſent in from Sir Michael Ernley and major general Richard Gibſon, and two days after that, the lord Capel having joined the beſiegers with his troops, he alſo ſummoned it; both which received like anſwers as the firſt. The following abſurd letter was alſo written to the garriſon of the caſtle by one captain Sandford.

" GENTLEMEN,

" I preſume you very well know, or have heard of my condition and diſpoſition, and that I neither " give nor take quarter. I am now with my firelocks (who never yet neglected opportunity to correct " rebels) ready to uſe you as I have done the Iriſh; but loth am I to ſpill my countrymen's blood; where- " fore by theſe I adviſe you to your fealty and obedience towards his majeſty, and ſhew yourſelves faithful " ſubjects, by delivering the caſtle into my hands for his majeſty's uſe. In ſo doing you ſhall be received " into mercy, &c. otherwiſe, if you put me to the leaſt trouble or loſs of blood to force you, expect no " quarter for man, woman, or child. I hear you have ſome of our late Iriſh army in your company; " they well know me, and that my firelocks uſe not to parley. Be not unadviſed, but think of your " liberty; for I vow all hopes of relief are taken from you, and our intents are not to ſtarve you, but " to batter and ſtorm you, and then hang you all, and follow the reſt of the rebel crew. I am now no " bread and cheeſe rogue, but as ever, a Loyaliſt, and will ever be, whilſt I can write or name

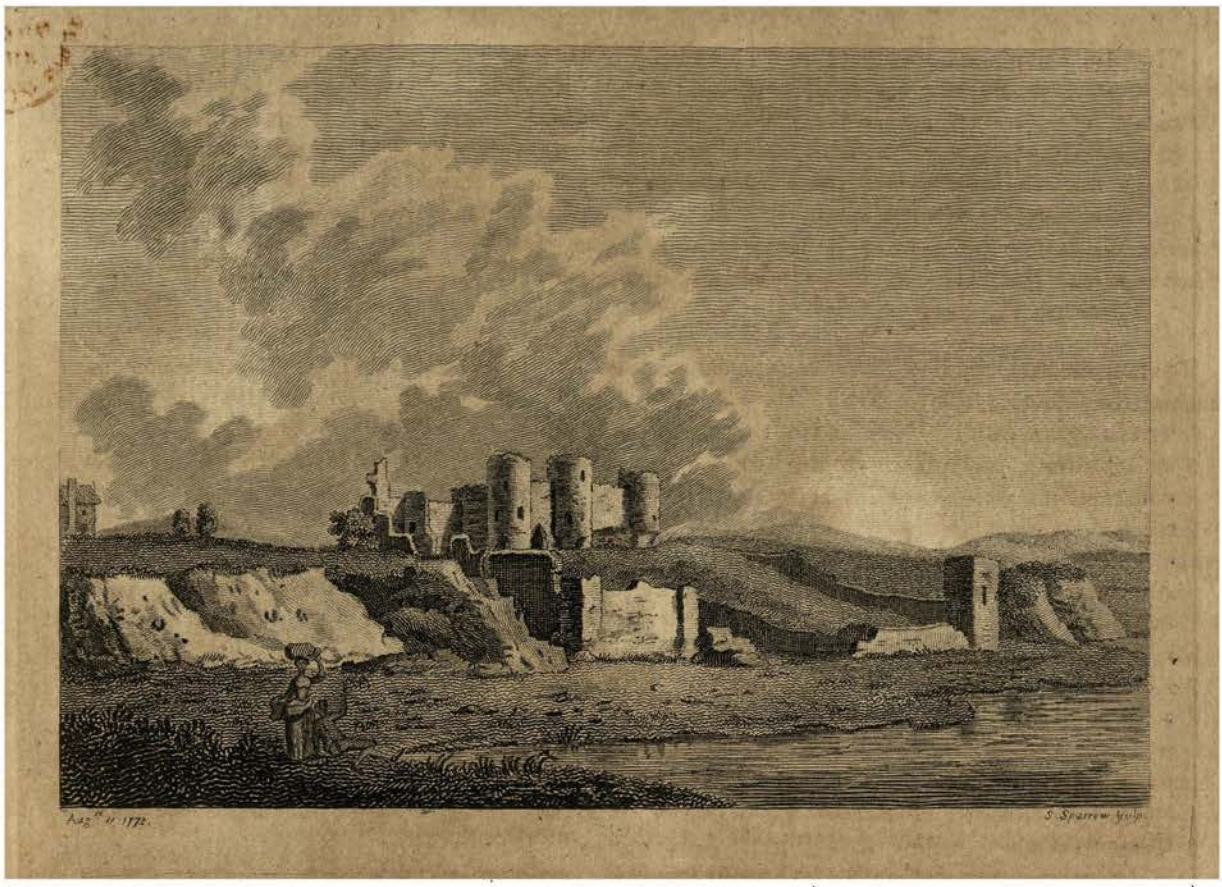
" Thomas Sandford.

" I EXPECT your ſpeedy anſwer, this Tueſday night, at Broadlane-hall, where I am now your neighbour.

" To the officer commanding in chief at Hawarden-caſtle, and his conſorts there."

" AFTER a fortnight's ſiege, and much ink, but little blood ſpilt, the caſtle being in want of provi- " ſions, was ſurrendered to Sir Michael Ernley, on conditions to march out with half arms, and two " colours of three, one flying, and the other furled, and to have a convoy to Wem or Nantwyche." It continued in the poſſeſſion of the Royaliſts till after the ſurrender of Cheſter, in February in the ſame year, when it was ſtraitly beſieged; and Ruſhworth has it, could not hold out long, and was probably ſoon after taken: but its ſurrender is not mentioned. In 1647, the parliamentary ſoldiers in North Wales mutinied on account of their long arrears of pay, ſeized ſeveral committee men, and threatened to beſiege Conway caſtle, wherein colonel Alderſon, and ſome other of their officers had taken refuge; which being ſoon after quelled, the parliament ordered a letter to be written to colonel Mitton, to haſten the " fighting" and demolition of the caſtles and garriſons of North Wales, according to the former order of the Houſe. Perhaps, to the execution of this order, Haywarden caſtle owes its preſent ruinous condition.

This drawing was made anno 1760.



RHUDLAND CASTLE, FLINTSHIRE.

THIS caſtle ſtands on the eaſtern ſide of the river Clwyd, within about two miles of its influx into the ſea; it receives its name from the colour of the ſoil whereon it is ſituated: its etymology is thus deduced by Leland in his Itinerary. "Rethlan, communely caullid Rudelan, cummith of Rethe, that ys to ſay "Roone color or pale redde, and glan, that is ſhore, but G when glan is ſet with a worde preceding "G, is explopid." It was built, according to Camden, by Llewellin ap Sitſhilt, prince of Wales, and is reported to have been a principal palace of the Welch princes.

THIS caſtle is ſaid, in Leland's Collectanea, to have been burned anno 1063, in an incurſion made by Harold, afterwards king of England, in retaliation for the depredations committed by the Welch on the Engliſh borders, Griffin, then king of Wales, with great difficulty ſaving himſelf by embarking on board a ſhip. When, or by whom it was rebuilt, is not ſaid, but it was certainly ſhortly after re-edified, for in 1098 it was taken by Robert, probably from that exploit, ſurnamed de Rhudland, nephew to Hugh, earl of Cheſter, which ſeems to ſhew this fortreſs muſt have then been deemed conſiderable. Robert is ſaid to have ſtrengthened it with additional works, and it was afterwards repaired by Henry the Second, who beſtowed it on Hugh Beauchamp.

The author of the letters from Snowden, lately publiſhed, does not think the erection of this caſtle of ſo remote a date, but gives Henry the Second for founder, and afterwards mentions an opinion, ſupported, as he ſays, by ſome reſpectable authorities, whom however he does not name, that it was built by king Edward the Firſt; his words are, "From Holywell we travelled through a very indifferent road to

RHUDLAND CASTLE, FLINTSHIRE.

" Rhyddlan, a miſerable village, ſituated on the borders of a very extenſive marſh. The only thing for " which it is remarkable, is a caſtle built by Henry the Second. The caſtle is extenſive, not well ſitua- " ted, nor conſtructed with taſte or elegance, and ſeems to have been ſtronger by art than nature. It is " more decayed than the generality of caſtles built in Wales; about the ſame period ſome authors of con- " ſiderable repute have aſſerted, that the caſtle of Rhyddlan was built by Edward the Firſt, as well as thoſe " of Carnarvon, Conway, and Beaumaris. - It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe otherwiſe, for its ſtructure is ex- " ceedingly different from thoſe which he built. The reaſon that the ſtatutum walliae, or the ordinan- " ces reſpecting Wales were enacted at Rhyddlan, was, moſt probably, owing to the other caſtles not " being then finiſhed". Rapin has fallen into the error of making Edward the Firſt the conſtructor of this caſtle.

DURING the reign of king Edward the Firſt, this caſtle was the ſcene of much buſineſs. It was ſtrengthened anno 1275 by that king, when propoſing to make war againſt Llewellin, prince of Wales.

In the year 1281, David, lord of Denbeigh, being reconciled to his brother Llewellin, they laid ſiege to it; but, on the approach of king Edward, who marched to its ſuccour, they retired: in the mean time this, together with the caſtles of Aberiſtwith and Flint, were taken by Rice, the ſon of Malgon, and Griffith ap Meridith ap Owen, at the head of the gentry of South Wales, though it ſeems as if they abandoned it on the king's arrival, who appears to have reſided there very ſoon after. In the year 1283 Eleanor, queen of England, was here delivered of a princeſs: the king kept his Chriſtmas here, that and the ſucceeding year, and here he aſſembled the barons and chief men of Wales, to inform them he had appointed them for a governor a native of Wales, meaning thereby his ſon Edward, newly born at Carnarvon. In Moll's deſcription of England and Wales, and that publiſhed anno 1769, are the following anecdotes relating to this caſtle. " The Engliſh parliament was held here in the reign of Edward the " Firſt, and the ſtatute of Rhudland is ſtill in force. In the 21ſt year of that king, John Roman was, " in full parliament, condemned for excommunicating the biſhop of Durham, while he was in the king's " ſervice; however, on his ſubmiſſion, he was fined four thouſand marks to the king, and this fine, ac- " cording to tradition, was given towards repairing the caſtle."

ANNO 1399 this caſtle was ſeized by the earl of Northumberland, previous to the depoſition of Richard the Second, who dined here, in company with that earl in his way to Flint caſtle, from whence he was carried priſoner to London.

ONE of the towers of the caſtle is called Twry Brenin, or the king's tower, and below the hill, on the bank of the river, we find another apart from the caſtle, called Twr Silod. Offa, king of Mercia, and M'redydh, king of Dyved, died in the battle fought at Rudhlan, in the year 794.

RHUDLAND caſtle belongs to the crown; near it was formerly a priory of the ſame name; its ruins were lately ſtanding, and belonged to Robert Davis, eſq. Camden has the following ſtrange circumſtance concerning the river Clwyd. " Below the caſtle, the river Cluid is diſcharged into the ſea, and " though the valley at the mouth of the river ſeems lower than the ſea, yet it is never overflown; but by " a natural, though inviſible impediment, the water ſtands on the very brink of the ſhore, to our juſt " admiration of the divine providence." With all due ſubmiſſion to Camden, if the marſhes only appear lower than the ſea, without really being ſo, this is no wonder at all; indeed the preventing the inundation of this dreary marſh ſcarce ſeems an object worthy of a preternatural interpoſition.

This view was drawn anno 1769.

ST. WINIFRID'S WELL, FLINTSHIRE.

THE ſtory of its origin is related in the Golden Legend, printed by Wynkin de Worde, in the year 1512, and is in ſubſtance as follows:

ST. WINIFRID, a beautiful and devout virgin, having fled from a young man called Cradock, the ſon of a king named Alane, who would have diſhonoured her; he purſued and overtook her near the church; where, on her refuſal to yield to his deſires, he with his ſword cut off her head.

ON the ſpot where it fell, there ſuddenly ſprang up a fair well, yielding a vaſt quantity of exceeding clear water, yet famous for its wonderous virtues in healing diverſe diſeaſes: at the bottom of the well are to be ſeen ſtones ſpotted with blood, which ſtains cannot by any means be effaced; and round its ſides grows moſs of a marvellous ſweet odour.

ST. BUENO, a holy man, coming from the church to the ſpot where the body lay, and finding the murtherer, who had not power to move from thence, he firſt replaced the head, and then by his prayers raiſed Winifrid to life, and ſtruck Cradock ſuddenly dead; whoſe body turning black, was inſtantly conveyed away by fiends. Soon after, St. Bueno going to Ireland, ordered St. Winifrid to ſend him an annual token, which was to be put on the ſtream of the well, from whence it would be carried to his place of reſidence, fifty miles beyond the ſea.

AGAINST the time appointed, ſhe prepared him a cheſyble of ſilk, and wrapping it up in a white mantle, laid it as directed, from whence it was miraculouſly conveyed to this holy man, through the waves of the ſea.

St. WINIFRID's WELL, FLINTSHIRE.

St. Winifrid lived fifteen years after her reſuſcitation, and became abbeſs of a monaſtery, called Wytherarcus; but had always a red circle round her neck, where it had been ſevered from her body.

This St. Bueno, who founded many churches in North Wales, according to Wilſon's Martyrology, died in the year 660.

Giraldus Cambrensis (a man very ready to relate any wonderful ſtory) not having mentioned this miracle, gives room to ſuppoſe that it was fabricated after his time; probably by the monks of Baſingwerk, whoſe convent was about half a mile diſtant from this well; but was not founded till the year 1312; about one hundred and twenty-four years after Geraldus's journey.

This well lies at the bottom of three high hills, at the eaſt end of the town of Holywell, called by the Welch Tre-fynnon, or the town of the well.

It is covered by a ſmall Gothic building, ſaid to be erected in the reign of King Henry the Seventh; but by the frieze of the outſide cornice, which is ornamented with monkeys and other groteſque figures, it ſeems of more ancient date.

Nothing can exceed the delicacy and elegance of the Gothic work, on the inſide of this building, which forms a canopy over the well; having in the center, and ſerving as origin to the Gothic arches, a circular ſhield, on which is carved a coat of arms, but at preſent not diſtinguiſhable. The walls were formerly painted; there is ſtill remaining the portrait of St. Winifrid: here was likwiſe a niche for the Virgin Mary, but it is now empty.

The water of this well is extremely clear; the ſpring boils up like a cauldron; and as it turns a mill within a few yards from its riſe, it muſt yield a great quantity of water; though by no means ſo much as the inhabitants pretend, who ſell a printed paper, deſcribing the wonderful qualities of this ſpring, wherein they eſtimate its delivery to an hundred tons per minute: This they pretend was determined by an experiment made in the year 1731, by Mr. Price, then miniſter of Holywell, and ſeveral other gentlemen.

At the bottom of the well, are ſome ſtones ſpotted with red, which is ſhewn as the blood of St. Winifrid. A gentleman who was educated in this town, ſays, he remembers a perſon being employed to paint the ſtones, againſt the day of the commemoration of that ſaint, which is ſtill obſerved by the Roman Catholicks, on the third of November.

The well is an oblong ſquare, about twelve feet long, and ſeven wide: the water paſſes through an arch into a ſmall ſquare court: under this arch the catholicks always ſwim, it being deemed an act of penitence.

The walls of this place, like thoſe of Bath, are hung round with hand-barrows, crutches and other monuments of its efficacy; and indeed it is not to be doubted, that, in caſes where cold-bathing was proper, many cures may have been wrought, without the interpoſition of St. Winifrid, or any miraculous virtue in the water.

Over this well is a room uſed for a ſchool, and in it the juſtices hold the quarter-ſeſſions.

On a hill, a few paces eaſt of this building, ſtands the pariſh church; a ſmall building, without any marks of antiquity. In the year 1770, when this drawing was made, the inſide was repairing.

THE BISHOP's CASTLE AT LANDAFF, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THE Ruin here repreſented is all, except a few outer walls, that remain of the Caſtellated Manſion of the Biſhops of this See.

IT was built, probably, about the year 1120, by Urbanus the 30th Biſhop, who at the ſame time erected the Church now ſtanding a ſmall diſtance north of it. This conjecture is, however, chiefly grounded on the following words of Biſhop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Biſhops; where, ſpeaking of the re-building of the Cathedral of Landaff, he ſays, "The Archbiſhop (of Canterbury), the rather to draw on "the liberality of men in contributing towards the building of the Church, "took upon him to releaſe the fourth part of all penance inflicted, unto ſuch as "ſhould beſtow any thing towards the ſame. By this means (no doubt) having "gathered great ſummes of money, he began the building of that Church, which "now ſtandeth, April 14th, 1120; and having finiſhed it, built anew alſo all "the houſes belonging to it." Whether the Caſtle was included among theſe houſes, the Reader will determine.

MR. Wotton, who furniſhed Browne Willis with the account of this Church prefixed to his Hiſtory of that Cathedral, expreſsly ſays, That Urban built anew all the Houſes belonging to it, "*for himſelf* and Canons." The ſame Author gives the following Hiſtory and Deſcription of the demolition and remains of this Building:

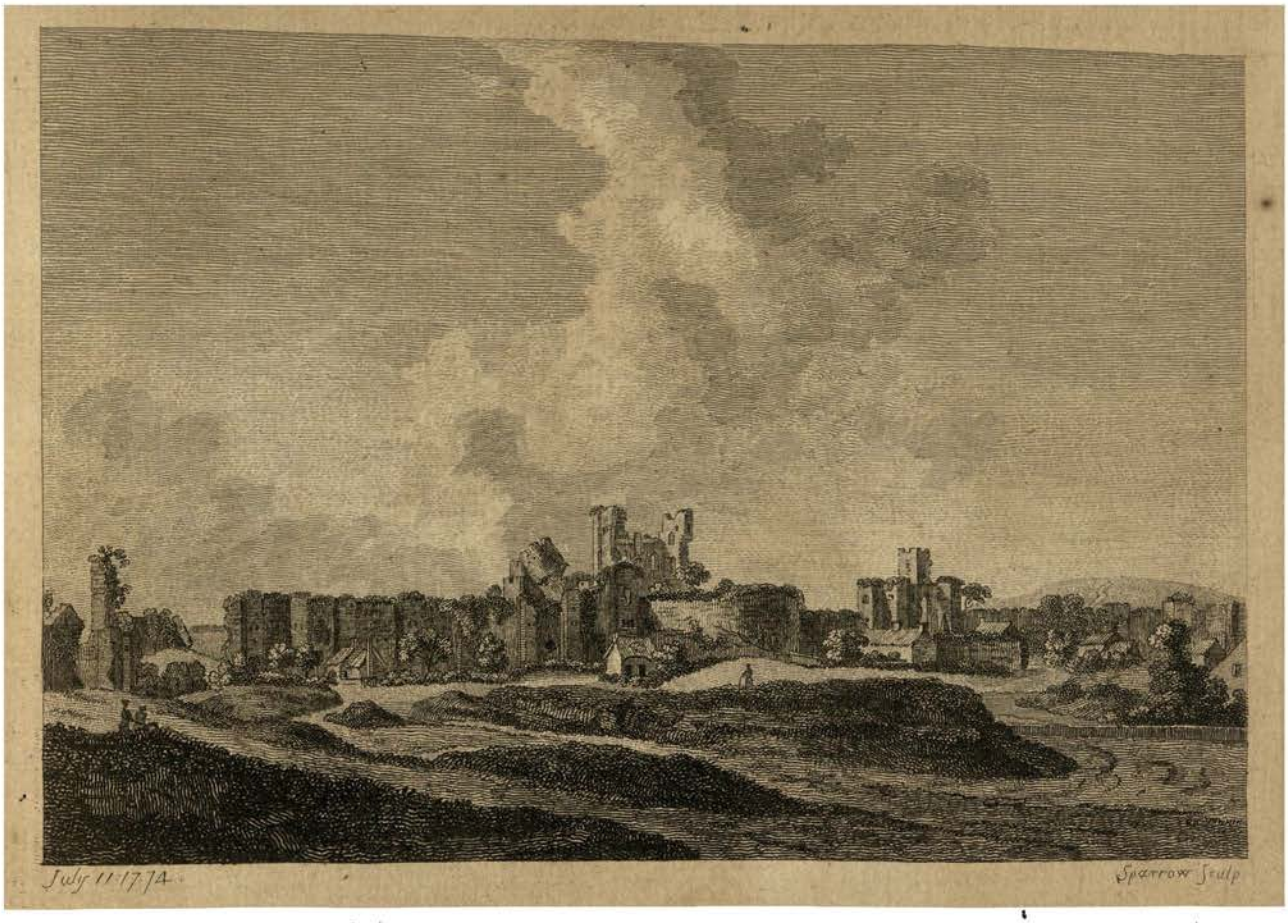
"THE Biſhop's Caſtle ſtood, before it was demoliſhed, ſouth-eaſt of the Church. "It was heretofore a very ſtately Building, if we may judge by the Gate-houſe,

" which is ſtill remaining. It was deſtroyed by Owen Glendower (or " Glyndwrdwy), who made great devaſtation in this County, as well as in " North Wales, when he roſe in arms againſt Henry IV. There is a very high, " thick ſtone-wall ſtill ſtanding, which probably encloſed the Caſtle and the " out-houſes that belonged to it. The Site of the Caſtle is now turned into a " Garden, which belongs to Thomas Mathew, Eſq. of the Court of Landaff " (a Houſe ſo called, juſt adjoining), who is tenant to a deſcendant of the " Houſe of Arader, now living in Ireland; which Family have been in poſſeſſion " of that which was once the Epiſcopal Houſe, and the grounds thereunto ad- " joining, for ſome ages."

OWEN Glendower, at the ſame time that he deſtroyed the Epiſcopal Manſion, burned and demoliſhed the Archidiaconal Caſtle, which, according to Mr. Wotton, was alſo a noble Edifice. In all likelihood neither of them were ever rebuilt or repaired; ſince Godwin, whoſe Book was publiſhed in 1601, mentioning an Epiſcopal Houſe belonging to the See of Landaff, at Matherne, near Chepſtow, in Monmouthſhire, calls it " the only Houſe that is now left to the " Biſhop to put his head in."

AGAINST the Remains of this Gateway two miſerable cottages have been patched up—one of them, ſuch is the viciſſitude of worldly grandeur, an Ale-houſe!

This View was drawn Anno 1773.



CAERPHILY, OR, SENGENNETH CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

PLATE I.

THIS Caſtle, as appears by its remains, was one of the largeſt buildings of that kind in Britain. Its founder is not certainly known, nor the time of its erection; but it is with the greateſt probability conjectured to have been the work of Edward the Firſt. An ingenious diſſertation ſupporting that opinion, written by the Hon. Daines Barrington, is printed in the firſt vol. of the Archaeologia, or Miſcellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

PROBABLY ſome ſmaller fortreſs ſtood on this ſpot, which being an advantageous ſituation, might be choſen by Edward the Firſt for the erection of the preſent building. This reconciles thoſe paſſages in Powell's Hiſtory of Wales, (a tranſlation from Caradoc) wherein it is ſaid, that in the year 1218, Rhys Fychan raiſed Sengenneth Caſtle; and that in the year 1221 it was re-fortified by John Bruce, ſon-in-law of Lhewllyn. Mr. Barrington very juſtly obſerves, ſome inferior building muſt be here meant, as the ſtrength of the preſent Caſtle would have rendered it ſuperior to the attacks of any force Rhys could have brought againſt it; and that even ſuppoſing he had made himſelf maſter of it, unprovided as he was with proper machines, he could not have demoliſhed it in the time aſſigned by mere dint of labour; and on the other hand, its re-edification would as much have exceeded the pecuniary abilities of the ſuppoſed rebuilder.

LELAND, in his Itinerary, ſlightly touches on this Caſtle, but Camden mentions it more at large. Their different accounts here follow in their own words:

"IN Iſkaihac is Cair Filly Caſtelle ſette emonge mariſches wher be ruinous waulles of a wonderful thickneſs, and "toure kept up for priſoners, as to the chief hold of Singhenith. It is 3 miles North Eſt from Landaf, and 2 miles "from the Eſt ripe of Tave."

"The river Rumney, coming down from the mountains, (ſays Camden) makes the Eaſtern limit of this county, "whereby it is divided from Monmouthſhire; and in the Britiſh, Remny ſignifies to divide. In a mooriſh bottom "not far from this river, where it runs through places ſcarce paſſable, among the hills are ſeen the ruinous walls of "Caerphilly Caſtle, which has been of that vaſt magnitude, and ſuch an admirable ſtructure, that moſt affirm it to "have been a Roman garriſon; nor ſhall I deny it, though I cannot yet diſcover by what name they call it; how-"ever, it ſhould ſeem to have been re-edified, in regard it has a chapel built after the Chriſtian manner, as I was in-"formed by the learned and judicious Mr. J. Sandford, who took an accurate ſurvey of it. It was once the poſ-"ſeſſion of the Clares, earls of Glouceſter; but we find no mention of it in our annals, till the reign of Edward the "ſecond; for at that time, the Spenſers having by underhand practices ſet the king and queen and the barons at "variance, we read that Hugolin Spenſer was a long time beſieged in this Caſtle, but without ſucceſs.

CAERPHILY, OR, SENGENNETH CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

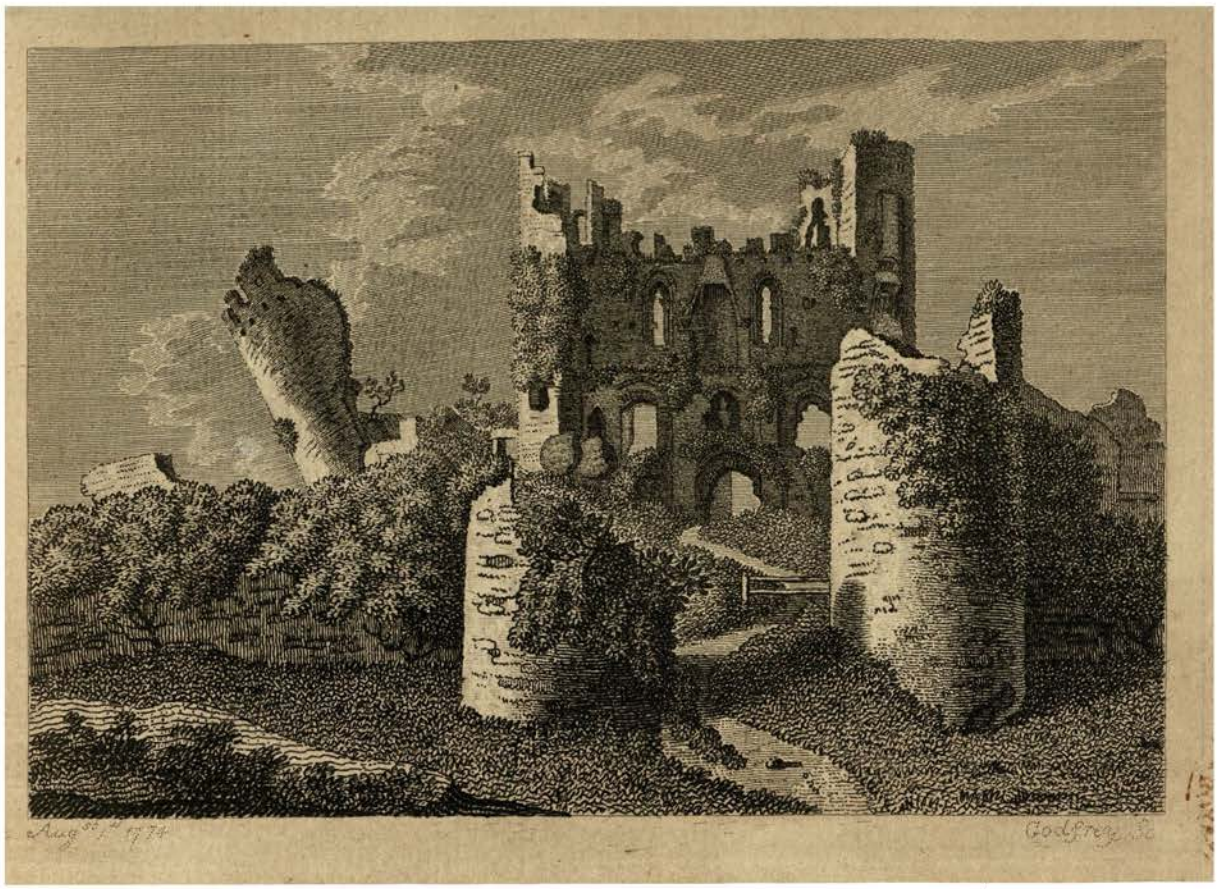
"It is probably the nobleſt ruin of ancient architecture now remaining in Britain; for in the judgement of ſome "curious perſons, who have ſeen and compared it with the moſt noted Caſtles of England, it exceeds all in bigneſs, "except that of Windſor. That place which Mr. Sandford called a chapel, was probably the ſame with that "which the neighbouring inhabitants call the hall: it is a ſtately room, about ſeventy feet in length, thirty-four in "breadth, and ſeventeen in height. On the ſouth ſide we aſcend to it by a direct ſtair-caſe, about eight feet wide; "the roof whereof is vaulted, and ſupported with twenty arches, which are ſtill gradually higher as you aſcend. "The entry out of this ſtair-caſe is not into the middle, but ſomewhat nearer to the weſt end of the room; and "oppoſite to it, on the north ſide, there is a chimney about ten feet wide. On the ſame ſide there are four "ſtately windows (if we may ſuppoſe them ſuch), two on each ſide the chimney, of the faſhion of church windows, "but that they are continued down to the very floor, and reach up higher than the height of this room is ſuppoſed "to have been: ſo that the room above this chapel, or hall, had ſome part of the benefit of them. The "ſides of theſe windows are adorned with certain three-leaved knobs, or huſks, having a fruit or ſmall round "ball in the middle. On the walls on each ſide of the room are ſeven triangular pillars, like the ſhafts of "candleſticks, placed at an equal diſtance. From the floor to the bottom of theſe pillars, may be about "twelve feet and a half; and their height or length ſeemed above four feet. Each of theſe pillars is ſup- "ported with three buſts, or heads and breaſts, which vary alternately; for whereas the firſt (for inſtance) is ſup- "ported with a head and breaſt of an ancient bearded man and two young faces on each ſide, all with diſhevelled "hair, the next ſhews the face and breaſts of a woman with two leſſer faces alſo on each ſide, the middleſt or "biggeſt having a cloth tied under the chin and about the forehead, the leſſer two having alſo forehead cloths, but "none under the chin, all with braided locks. The uſe of theſe pillars ſeems to have been for ſupporting the beams; "but there are alſo on the ſouth ſide ſix grooves or channels in the wall at an equal diſtance, which are about nine "inches wide, and eight or nine feet high; four whereof are continued from the tops of the pillars, but the two mid- "dleſt are about the middle ſpace between the pillars, and come down lower than the reſt, having neat ſtones "jutting out at the bottom, as if intended to ſupport ſomething placed in the hollow grooves.

"On the north ſide near the eaſt end there is a door about eight feet high, which leads into a ſpacious green about "ſeventy yards long, and forty broad. At the eaſt end there are two low arched doors within a yard of each other; "and there was a third near the ſouth ſide, but much larger; and another oppoſite to that on the weſt end. The "reaſon why I have been thus particular is, that ſuch as have been curious in obſerving ancient buildings might the "better diſcern whether this room was once a chapel, or hall, &c. and alſo, in ſome meaſure, judge of the antiquity of "the place, which as far as I could hitherto be informed is beyond the reach of hiſtory.

"That this caſtle was originally built by the Romans ſeems indeed highly probable, when we conſider its large- "neſs and magnificence; though, at the ſame time, we muſt acknowledge that we have no other reaſon to conclude "it Roman, but the ſtatelineſs of its ſtructure. For whereas moſt or all Roman cities and forts of note afford (in "the revolution at leaſt of fifty or ſixty years) either Roman inſcriptions, ſtatues, bricks, coins, arms, or other uten- "ſils, I could not find upon diligent enquiry, that any of their monuments were ever diſcovered here. I have in- "deed two coins found at this Caſtle; one of ſilver, which I received amongſt many greater favours from the Right "Worſhipful Sir John Aubrey, of Lhan Trydhyd, Baronet; and the other of braſs, which I purchaſed at Caer- "philly of the perſon that found it in the Caſtle. Neither of theſe are either Roman, Saxon, Daniſh, or Norman. "That of ſilver is as broad as a ſix-pence, but thinner, and exhibits on one ſide the image of our Saviour with this "inſcription: GLORIA × TIBIK···, and on the reverſe, two perſons with theſe letters, MVGNGTIR····· "ON * *. This being compared with an account of a fairer coin, in the celebrated collection of Mr. Thoreſby, "of Leeds, appears to have been a Venetian piece. In that coin, before the M on the reverſe is S, for Sanctus "Marcus, whoſe figure is there with a glory about the head; then follows the particular Doge's name with DVX; "beſides the banner, which is jointly ſupported by both. Upon the reverſe of ſome are GLORIA, and upon "others, LAUS TIBI SOLI. The braſs coin is like the French pieces of the middle age, and ſhews on the ob- "verſe, a prince crowned, in a ſtanding poſture, holding a ſcepter in his right hand with this inſcription, AAVE "MARIA × XRSTI. *Ave Maria*, &c. and in the reverſe, a croſs floree with theſe letters; +AVE+MARIA+ "*Ave*.

"Taking it for granted that this place was of Roman foundation, I ſhould be apt to conjecture (but that Bullæ- "um hath been hitherto placed in another county) that what we now call Caerphilly was the Bullaeum Silurum "of the Romans; and if there was no other ground to place it at Bualt in Brecknockſhire, but the affinity of the "names, and the ſituation in the country of the Silures, we alſo may urge that the name of Caerphilly comes as near "Caſtrum Bullæi as Bualht: for they who underſtand the Britiſh tongue will readily allow, that Bullæum could not "well be otherwiſe expreſſed in that language than Kaer Vwl, Kaer Vul, (which muſt be pronounced Kaer-Vyl) or "like ſome other names of places from the genitive caſe, Kaer Vyli. That this place was alſo in the country of "the Silures is not controverted; and farther, that it has been a Roman garriſon is ſo likely, from the ſtately ruins "ſtill remaining, that moſt perſons of curioſity who have ſeen it take it for granted: whereas I cannot learn that "any thing was ever diſcovered at Bualt that might argue it to have been inhabited by the Romans; much leſs a "place of note in their time, as Bullæum Silurum muſt needs have been.

This Plate exhibits a general view of the Ruins. It was drawn Anno 1774.



CAERPHILY, OR SENGENNETH CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

PLATE II.

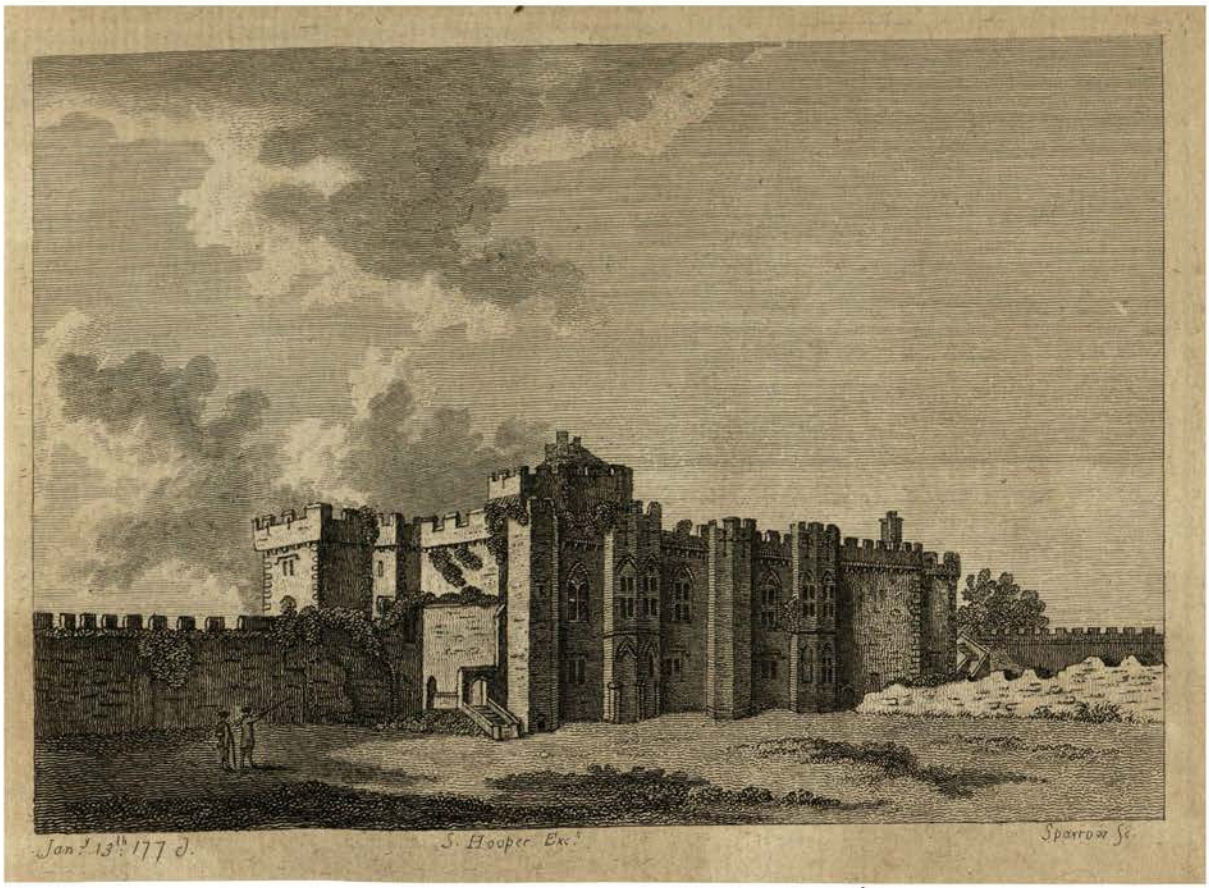
HAVING in the former Plate tranſcribed the account of this Caſtle as given by Leland and Camden, I ſhall here extract from the Deſcription of England and Wales that of the inclining Tower, ſeen in both this and the firſt plate.

" AMONG the many ſtupendous pieces of which this vaſt pile of " ruins is compoſed, is a large Tower nearly towards the Eaſt end, " which every moment threatens deſtruction to the unwary paſ- " ſenger. Its height is not by a great deal ſo much as that of Piſa, " in Italy, it being not above 70 or 80 feet at moſt; but from the " top down almoſt to the middle, runs a large fiſſure, by which the " Tower is divided into two ſeparate parts, ſo that each ſide hangs " over its baſe, in ſuch a manner, that it is difficult to ſay which is

" moſt likely to fall firſt. According to the opinion of the ingenious " Mr. Wood, of Bath, who lay upon his back for ſeveral minutes to " view this dreadful ruin, its lineal projection, on the outer ſide, is " not leſs than ten feet and a half. What renders it ſtill the more " remarkable is, that it has continued to project in this manner for " many ages paſt; nor have we the leaſt account given us, either " from hiſtory or tradition, how it firſt happened."

THIS Caſtle formerly belonged to the Clares, Earls of Glouceſter, then to the Earls of Pembroke, and afterwards came into the Windſor family, by the marriage of the Lord Viſcount Windſor with the only daughter and heir of Philip, Earl of Pembroke.

This View, which ſhews the internal part of the Caſtle, with the leaning Tower, was drawn Anno 1773.



CARDIFF, OR, CAERTOPH CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THIS Caſtle, according to both Giraldus Cambrenſis and Leland, takes its name from the River Taff, which waſhes its walls; Caertaph ſignifying the Town or Caſtle upon Taff.

ROBERT FITZHAMON having, Anno 1091, conquered Glamorganſhire, divided that County into different portions, rewarding therewith the twelve Norman Knights by whom he had been aſſiſted; giving to each a certain number of Knight's Fees, according to their importance or abilities to ſerve him; which poſſeſſions they held under him, being bound to do ſuit and ſervice to him, as their Lord.

FOR his own ſhare, among the eſtates, he received the Town of Cardiff; where he, according to Stowe, Anno 1110, erected this Caſtle, in which he commonly reſided, and had herein his Courts of Chancery and Exchequer. The former was held on the firſt Monday of every Month, at which the twelve Knights or their Heirs were bound to atend, and had a right to lodgings in the outer Court of the Caſtle; which Sir John Price ſays (in his Deſcription of Wales, printed in Powel's Tranſlation of Caradoc's Hiſtory of that Country) their heirs, or thoſe that purchaſed of the ſame heirs, do enjoy at this day. Theſe Knights, according to Camden, were bound to defend particular parts of the Caſtle; there was, beſides, a garriſon of Soldiers. "Alſo on the morrow after the County-"Day, being Tueſday, (ſays Sir John Price) the Lord Chancellor always ſat in the "Chancery there, for the determining matters of Conſcience in ſtrife, happening as well in "the Shrievalty as in the Members; the which day alſo the ſaid Knights uſed to give

" attendance on the Lord: and on Wedneſday every Man drew homeward; and then began " the Courts of Members to be kept in order, one after the other."

THIS Caſtle was taken ſoon after its erection, by one Ivor Bâch, a Briton, who dwelt in the mountains; a man of ſmall ſtature, but reſolute courage. He marched here privately, with a party of ſoldiers, and in the night ſurprized the Caſtle, carrying away William Earl of Glouceſter, the grandſon of Fitzhamon, together with his wife and ſon, whom he detained priſoners, till he had received ſatisfaction for ſome injuries done him.

IT was again taken, Anno 1232, by Maelgon and Rhys Gryc, aſſiſted by Richard Marſhal, Earl of Pembroke, who at the ſame time took the Caſtle of Abergavenny, Pencehy, Blaenlhefyni, and Bwlch-y-Dinas; all which, except this, it is ſaid, were burned to the ground. By this expreſſion, only the internal apartments could be meant, ſince the main ſtone walls, which in all Caſtles were of a vaſt thickneſs, could be little damaged by fire. This is mentioned to obviate a ſeeming inconſiſtency, often occurring in the Hiſtory of Wales; where in one page it is ſaid a Caſtle was burned to the ground; and in the next, within ſix months of its demolition, it is mentioned as ſtanding, and making a defence. During the Troubles under Charles the Firſt, this Caſtle was in poſſeſſion of the Royaliſts, in the beginning of May, 1645; for Ruſhworth ſays, " That in South-Wales, at " that time, the Parliament poſſeſſed only the Town and Caſtle of Pembroke." It was, however, ſurrendered to them before the Auguſt in the year following. It remained in their hands Anno 1647, when twenty barrels of powder, with match and bullets proportionable, were ordered by the Houſe for its defence.

THE preſent remains of this Caſtle, and its offices, are encompaſſed by a wall, encloſing a conſiderable area. The chief buildings are the Keep; one called the Tower; and the Edifice here repreſented; in the outer front of which is a fine octogonal embattled Tower, ſomewhat reſembling one of thoſe at Warwick Caſtle. The top of it appears in this View over the roof of the building. Here, too, is a ſmall Chapel.

THE depredations of modern days have conduced to the demolition of theſe remains, more than even the united attacks of time and weather; moſt of its ſquared ſtones having been taken away for the purpoſe of building, many of the Houſes in Cardiff being conſtructed with its materials. The uſual ſtories of ſubterraneous paſſages leading to the neighbouring Monaſteries, make part of the wonderful hiſtory of this place.

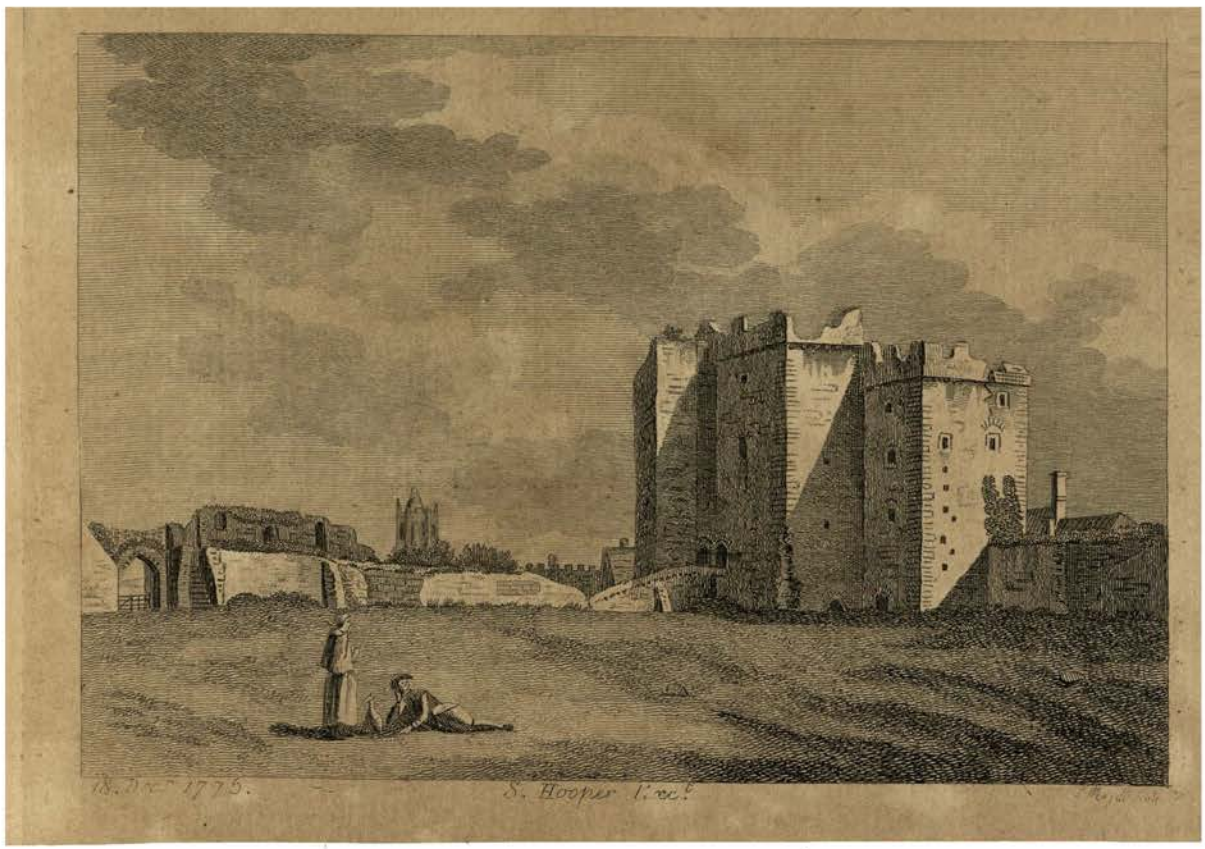
THE building here ſhewn, ſeems to have been the moſt ornamented part of the Caſtle, as well as the moſt modern: it is ſtill inhabited, and has ſeveral good rooms; in one of them the tenants of the Lady Windſor, to whom it belongs, have an annual entertainment. The windows have pointed arches, and are neatly finiſhed.

THIS View, which repreſents the South-Eaſt Aſpect, was drawn Anno 1775.

THE KEEP OF THE CASTLE OF CARDIFF, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THIS, with the Ruin called the Tower, carry evident marks of greater antiquity than the Buildings to the ſouth, next the River, which have much more elegance in their conſtruction. The View will deſcribe its ſituation and form far better than can be done by words. It is vulgarly called the Magazine, having been appropriated to that uſe, both during the troubles under Charles I. and by the Militia in the laſt war. That it was the Keep, its ſtile and ſituation indiſputably determine.

This View, which repreſents the ſouth Aſpect, was drawn Anno 1775.



THE TOWER IN CARDIFF CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THIS View ſhews the Building called The Tower in Cardiff Caſtle, in which, according to Tradition, Robert Duke of Normandy, brother to William Rufus and Henry I. was confined for upwards of twenty-ſix years. It is pretended that, attempting to eſcape, he was retaken, and by the order of his cruel brother Henry, blinded after the following manner: A hot braſs baſon was held ſo near his face, that the humours of the eyes were thereby dried up, and the optic nerve deſtroyed. This ſtory is, however, contradicted by ſeveral of our beſt Hiſtorians.

MATTHEW PARIS, who, among others, recites the ſtory of his being blinded by the above-mentioned method, thus relates the cauſe of his Death:

"IT happened on a feaſt-day, that King Henry trying on a ſcarlet robe, "the hood of which being too ſtreight, in eſſaying to put it on, he tore one of "the ſtitches: whereupon he deſired one of his attendants to carry it to his "brother, whoſe head was ſmaller; it having always been his cuſtom, whenever "he had a new robe, to ſend one cut off from the ſame cloth to his Brother, "with a polite meſſage. This garment being delivered to Robert, in putting it "on he felt the fraction where the ſtitch had been broken, and through the ne-

" gligence of the Taylor not mended. On aſking how that place came torn, " he was told it was done by his Brother, and the whole ſtory was related " to him; whereupon falling into a violent paſſion he thus exclaimed: Alas! " alas! I have lived too long! Behold my younger Brother, a lazy Clerk, who " has ſupplanted me in my Kingdom, impriſoned and blinded me! I who have " been ſo famous in arms! And now not content with theſe injuries, he " inſults me as if I were a Beggar, ſending me his caſt-off clothes as for an " alms! From that time he refuſed to take any nouriſhment, and miſerably " weeping and lamenting ſtarved himſelf to death. He was buried in Glouceſter " Cathedral, where his Image as big as the Life, carved in Iriſh oak and painted, " is yet ſhewn." It is, however, generally believed to have been made long after his death.

A DARK vaulted room beneath the level of the ground, ſomething bigger, but as damp and comfortleſs as one of the cells in Newgate, is pointed out for the apartment wherein he was confined; though the leaſt conſideration will ſhew the improbability of this being true. It has already been ſaid he was here above twenty-ſix years; Matthew Paris ſays, near thirty; but no human being could ever have lived a year in this unwholſome dungeon: beſides, had he been ſo badly lodged, his other treatment would in all likelihood have been of a-piece; and he would have been too much humbled to have ſo highly reſented ſo unintended an affront as that juſt mentioned; when he would, in that caſe, have had ſo much more reaſon to complain of real injuries, and ill treatment. It is, therefore, more probable he had the range of the whole Caſtle, wherein were many noble rooms. My Lord Lyttelton, from the authorities of Odo Vitalis and William of Malmſbury ſays, " Henry made his impriſonment as " eaſy to him as poſſible, furniſhing him with an elegant Table, and Buffoons to " divert him; pleaſures which, for ſome years, he had preferred to all the duties " of Sovereign Power."

This View, which repreſents the North Aſpect of the Tower, was drawn Anno 1775.

COITY CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THE exact time when this Caſtle was firſt erected ſeems uncertain, though in all likelihood it was built about the year 1091, by Paganus de Turberville, one of the twelve Norman Knights who, under Robert Fitz-Haman, ſeized the Lordſhip of Glamorgan. That event is in ſubſtance thus related in Powell's Hiſtory of Wales: In the fourth year of the reign of William Rufus, one Eineon, who had unſucceſsfully rebelled againſt Rhys ap Tewdor, prince of South Wales, took ſhelter with Jeſtin ap Gurgant, lord of Glamorganſhire, then at war with that Prince; who proving too ſtrong for him, Eineon undertook on certain conditions (one of which was, that Jeſtin ſhould give him his daughter in marriage) to procure him aſſiſtance from the Normans. Articles being agreed on, he ſet out for England, and in the beginning of the following year returned with a conſiderable body of men, under Robert Fitz-Haman and twelve other Knights, who cruelly ravaged the country, and, after an obſtinate engagement, vanquiſhed and ſlew Prince Rhys ap Tewdor in a battle fought near Brecknock.

COITY CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

JESTIN being thus victorious by the aſſiſtance of the Normans, refuſed to fulfil his engagements to Eineon, who being juſtly incenſed thereat, perſuaded the Normans to ſeize on the country. The fertility and beauty of the ſpot made few arguments neceſſary; they eaſily conquered Jeſtin, and, as ſome ſay, ſlew him; after which they made themſelves maſters of the whole lordſhip of Glamorgan, the moſt pleaſant and fertile parts of which they divided among themſelves, leaving the mountainous and rocky grounds to Eineon.

IN this diviſion the lordſhip of Coity, with its appendages, fell to the ſhare of Sir Paine or Paganus de Turberville.

STOWE ſays of the Knights who attended Robert Fitz-Haman, "that building there (i. e. in Glamorganſhire) certain caſtles, and joining their power together, they defended their farms and lordſhips, which they had taken and poſſeſſed." This ſeems to give a probability to the above ſuppoſed date, and builder of the caſtle.

THE lordſhip of Coity caſtle remained in the family of the Turbervilles for many generations; 'till for want of iſſue male Sir Richard Turberville bequeathed it to the heirs male of Sir Roger Berkerolles, Knt. from whom in like default it fell to Sir William Gamage, Knt. in whoſe family it was when Leland wrote his Itinerary. "The caſtle of Coïte (ſays he) ſtandith on a playn grounde, a mile by north eſt from Penbont, a good market town, ſtanding on Ogor.

"Coite caſtelle is alſo half a mile from the weſt Ripe of Wenny, and a mile from the eaſt Ripe of Ogor.

"THIS caſtelle is maintainid, and ſum ſay that it longgid ons to Payne, caulled from his ruffeling there *Diable*; now Gamage is lord of it, and it is his principal houſe."

SIR Robert Sidney, created earl of Leiceſter ſixteenth of James the Firſt, marrying Barbara, daughter of John Gamage, Eſq; lord of Coity, had with her that caſtle, and other great eſtates in Wales.

IN one of the rooms at Penſhurſt place in Kent, the noble old ſeat of the Sydnies, is a large ancient picture, painted on wood, repreſenting that lady Barbara, in the dreſs of the times: About her ſtand eleven children, three ſons and eight daughters, each having their name and additions written under them. Likewiſe in the park at the ſame place, between a large piece of water called Langcup-well, and the lawn fronting the houſe, is a clump of twelve very ancient trees, having one in the center, and the others round it: Theſe are ſaid to repreſent Barbara Gamage and her eleven children. The clump is to this day called Gamage's Bower.

This Caſtle lately belonged to the family of the Edwins.

This View was drawn Anno 1772.

ST. DONATS, OR ST. DENWITS CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

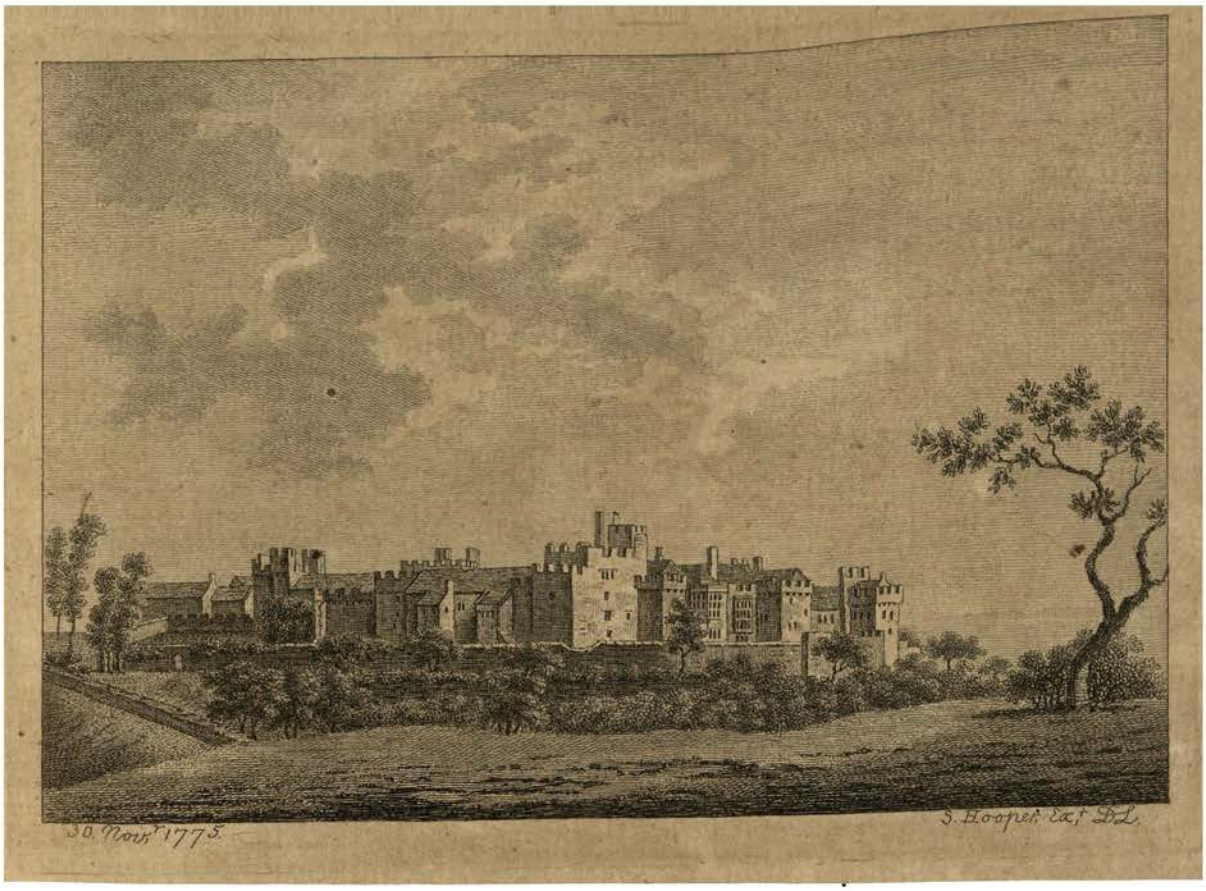
THIS caſtle ſtands near Naſh Point, five miles ſouth weſt of Cowbridge. It is ſeated on an eminence, and had a fine park to the weſt, and on its ſouth ſide pleaſant gardens, deſcending in terraces from the caſtle wall to the Severn.

HERE was a caſtle as early as the 4th of William Rufus, for in the account of the diviſion of the Lordſhip of Glamorgan, printed in Powel's Hiſtory of Wales, and cited in the deſcription of Coity Caſtle, there is the following article: "Item, to Sir William le Eſterling, alias Stradling, he gave the caſtle "and manor of St. Donats, or St. Denewit, being one knight's fee; now "parcel of the poſſeſſions of Sir Edward Stradling, knight, that now is."

THE preſent caſtle was moſt probably built by ſome of the Stradlings, as may be concluded from the ſtyle of its architecture. In that family it continued for 684 years, they out-living the deſcendants of all the other twelve knights; but at length becoming extinct, the eſtate came into the poſſeſſion of Buſſy Manſel, Eſq; who was the proprietor thereof, anno 1740.

THE building appears to have been once both beautiful and extenſive.

THE part here ſhewn is the north gate. It was drawn anno 1770.



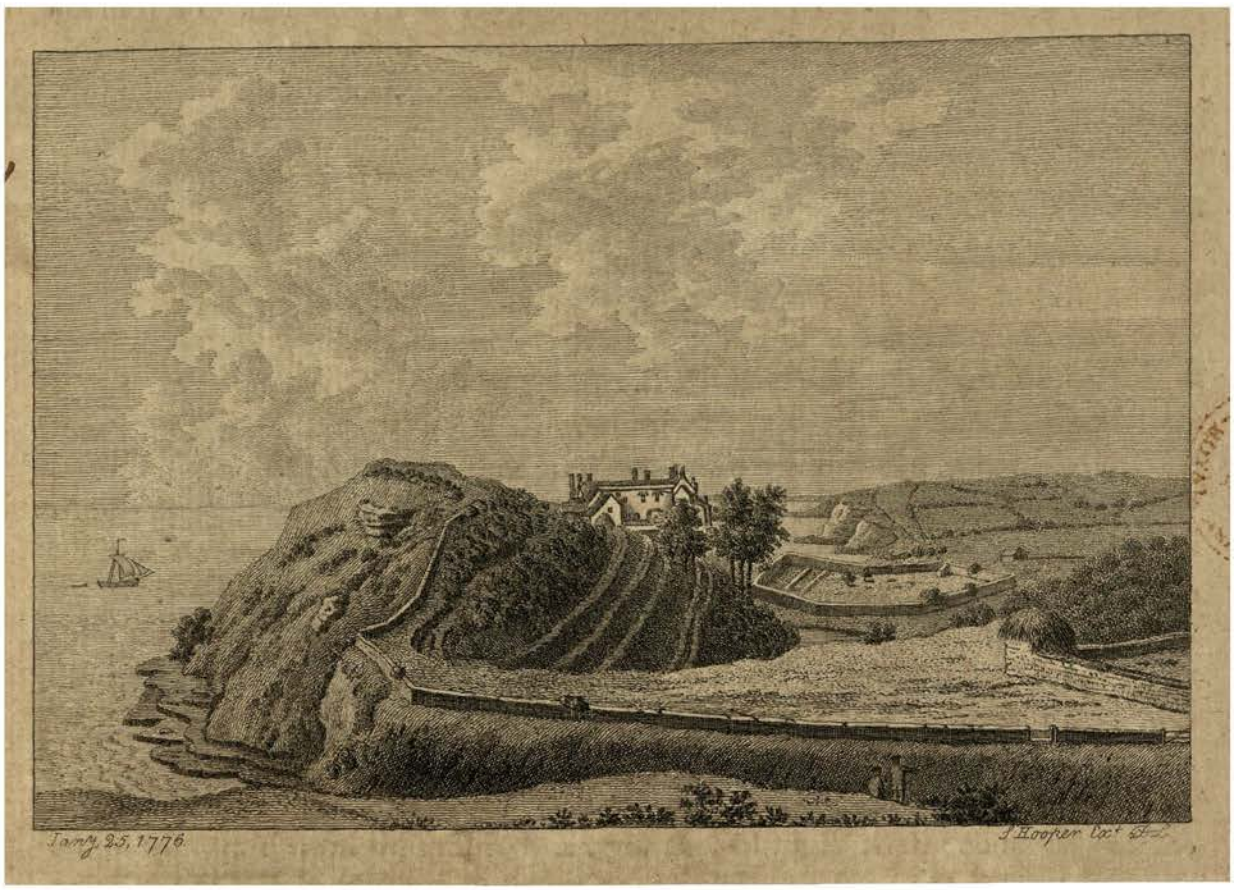
ST. DONAT's, OR, ST. DENWIT's CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

PLATE II.

A GENERAL proſpect of this Caſtle is here given, as viewed from the North-weſt. It was drawn from the Park, which is almoſt the only ſpot from whence it is viſible, except at a great diſtance, owing to its being cloſely ſurrounded by trees. It is encompaſſed by a ditch, and in many places by a triple wall. On the North, South, and Eaſt ſides it was undoubtedly very ſtrong, but on the Weſt is entirely commanded from the Park; which riſing ſuddenly, overlooks it within muſket-ſhot. This View teſtifies it to be a very large pile of buildings, and not ſo ruinous as many Caſtles of later date: indeed, part of it is ſtill inhabited by tenants. In it are ſhewn the Guard-room and other marks of its former deſtination.

THE Park is finely wooded, and well ſtocked with deer. Here, at a ſmall diſtance Weſt of the Caſtle, are the remains of a Watch Tower, from the top of which there muſt be a moſt extenſive view. From the ſtyle of its architecture it ſeems coeval with the Caſtle.

This View was drawn Anno 1775.



DUNRAVEN HOUSE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

(PLATE I.)

DUNRAVEN HOUSE, or caſtle, (for ſo it is called in Caradoc's Hiſtory of Wales), ſtands about nine miles ſouth-eaſt of Cowbridge; is built on a high rocky headland, running out a conſiderable diſtance into the ſea, and forming a point, called by the natives, the Witches Point. The following account of this place, and its owners, is given in the above cited book:

"WILLIAM LONDRES, lord of the caſtle and manor of Ogmore, (as is before "ſaid), won afterwards the lordſhips of Kydwelhey and Carnewilhion, in "Caermarthenſhire, from the Welchmen; and gave to Sir Arnold Butler, his "ſervant, the caſtle and manor of Dunreeven, in the lordſhip of Ogmore "aforeſaid; the which ever ſince hath continued in the heirs-male of the ſaid "Arnold Butler, until within theſe few years, when it fell to Walter Vaughan, "ſiſter's ſon to Arnold Butler, the laſt of the Butlers that was owner thereof."

DUNRAVEN HOUSE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

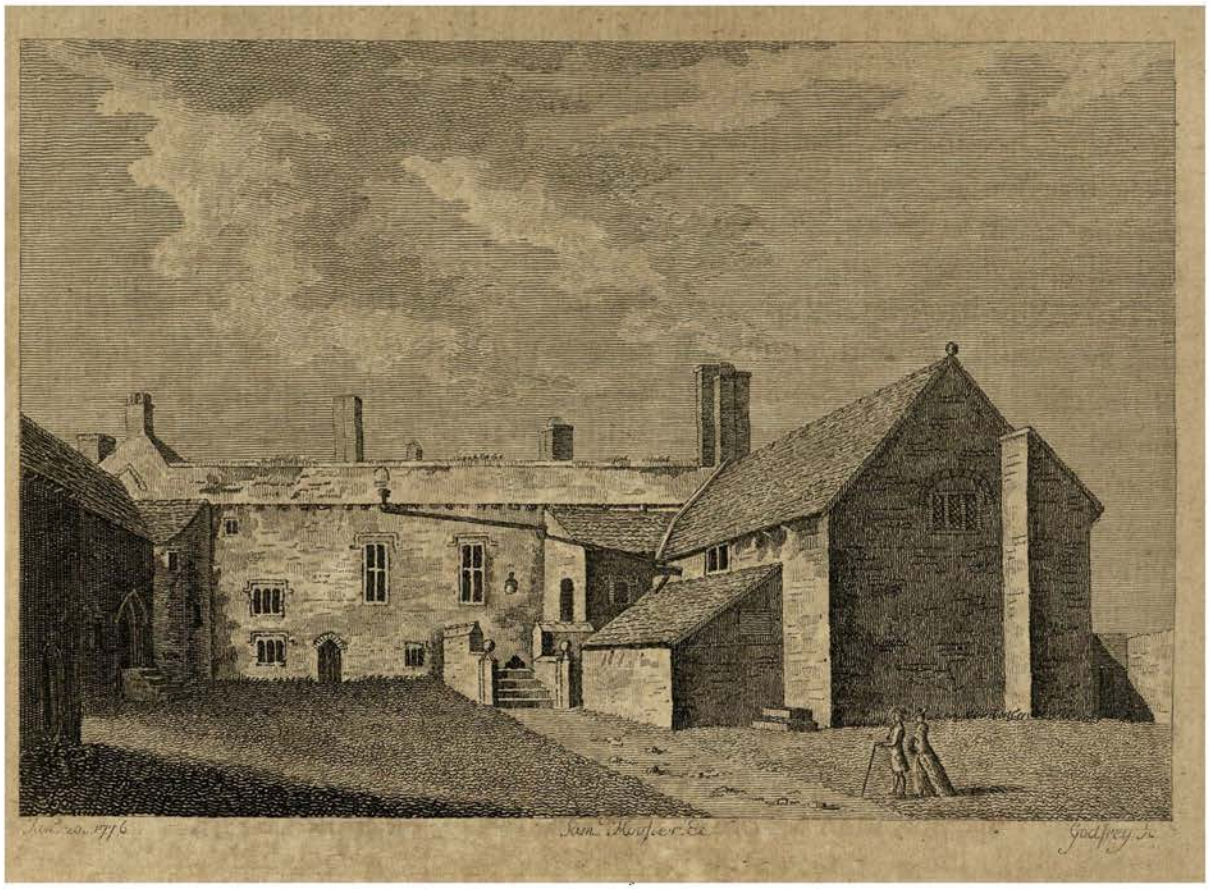
THE Vaughans, it is ſaid, held it for ſome time; and according to tradition, the laſt proprietor of that family uſed to ſet up lights, along the ſhore, and make uſe of other devices to miſlead ſeamen, in order that they might be wrecked on his manor. This wicked practice, as the popular ſtory goes, did not eſcape its puniſhment in this world, three of his ſons being drowned in one day, by the following accidents.

WITHIN ſight of the houſe is a large rock, called the Swiſcar, dry only at low water, but at other times covered by the ſea. To this rock two of his ſons went in a boat, in order to divert themſelves; but in landing they not taking ſufficient care to faſten their boat, on the riſing of the tide it was carried away, and they left to all the horrors of their fate, which was inevitable, as the family had no other boat, nor was there any one in the neighbourhood. Their diſtreſs was deſcried from the houſe, which was filled with confuſion and ſorrow, in ſo much, that an infant who was juſt able to walk, being left alone, fell into a veſſel of whey, and was drowned almoſt the ſame inſtant as his two brothers. This was univerſally looked upon as a judgment for the iniquitous actions above-mentioned; and it is added, that Mr. Vaughan was ſo ſtruck with the misfortune, that he never after could endure the houſe, but ſold it to a Mr. Windham, anceſtor of the preſent proprietor.

NEAR this houſe another terrible accident happened. A Major Windham coming home one dark night loſt his way, and riding his horſe furiouſly to the edge of the cliff, the beaſt perceiving the danger, ſtopped ſhort on the very brink of the precipice, but threw the major over his head, who was killed on the ſpot, the rock here being near an hundred feet high.

THIS houſe and manor at preſent belongs to Thomas Windham, Eſq; of Clearwell, in the county of Glouceſter, who keeps it as a hunting ſeat. Many parts of it have the appearance of great antiquity, though more reſembling a religious houſe than a caſtle. The preſent pile ſeems to have been built at very different periods. Some of the lodging rooms are made out of what has undoubtedly been formerly a large chapel; and under one of the outhouſes is an arch walled up, reported to be a vault anciently uſed as a burial place to the owners of the manſion.

This view, repreſenting the eaſtern aſpect of the houſe and rock, was drawn anno 1775.



DUNRAVEN HOUSE.

(PLATE II.)

THIS Plate ſhews the houſe as it appears when viewed from the inner court, the entrance into which is through a rude gate, on which are ſeveral groteſque carvings, and a defaced coat of arms.

THE elevated ſituation of this manſion gives it the command of ſeveral moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpects. That towards the weſt is moſt particularly ſtriking, as in a ſtormy day the ſurf may be ſeen daſhing over the rocky cliffs, which are here very lofty, and broken in the moſt pictureſque manner. The violence with which the waves are driven againſt theſe rocks, may be judged by their effects, they having formed two very extraordinary caverns, known by the names of the Cave, and the Wind Hole, diſtant from this houſe about a mile, towards the weſt.

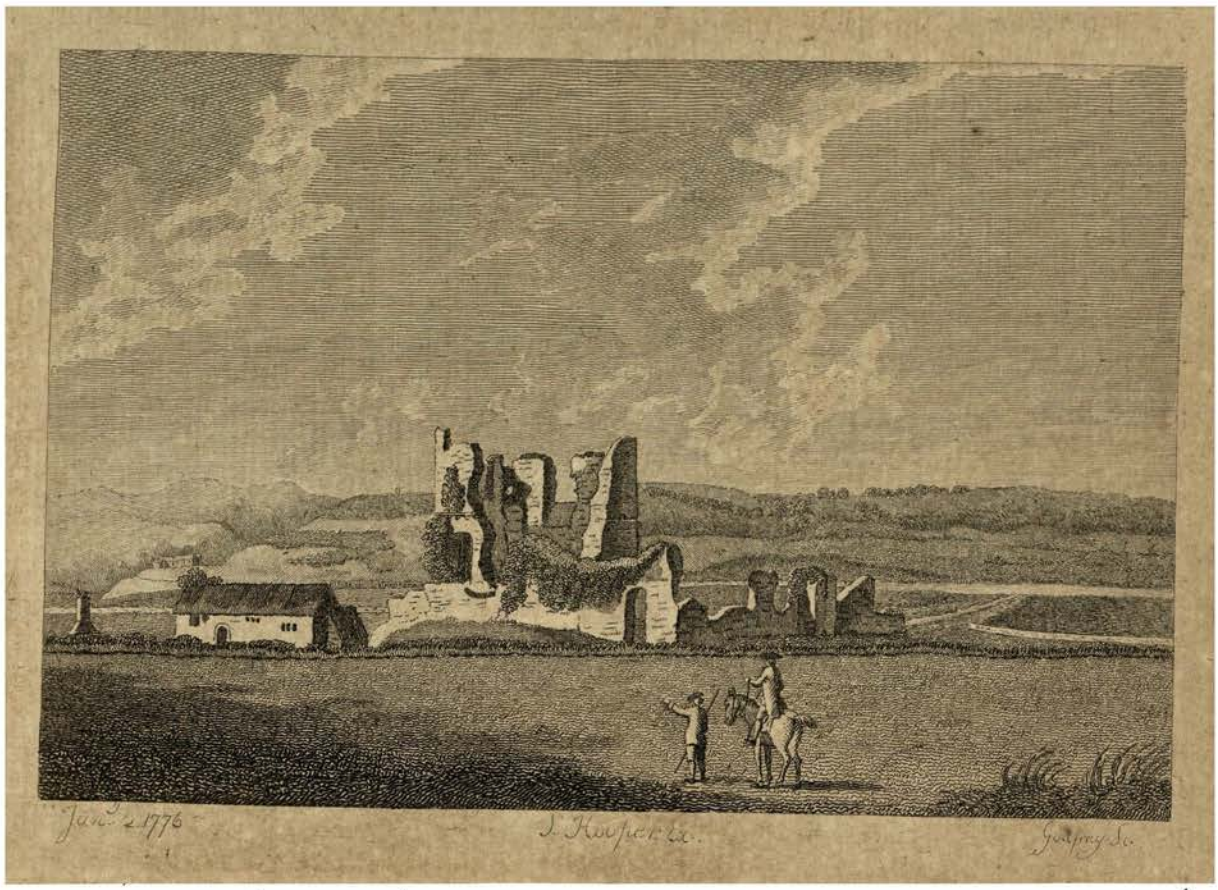
DUNRAVEN HOUSE.

THE Cave is a paſſage worn through a projecting ſtack of rocks in a direction parallel to the ſhore. Something like a kind of rude piazza, large maſſes of rock, repreſenting the columns, ſupport the roof. One entrance faces the eaſt; but the grand opening is towards the ſouth, and exhibits a moſt noble and ſolemn appearance.

THE Wind Hole is a deep cavern, a little to the eaſtward of the Cave. It has obtained its name from ſome ſpiracles which lead to, and open on the top of the cliff, a conſiderable diſtance from its edge, and on which a hat being placed is ſuddenly blown into the air with great violence; but this only happens when the tide is up, and a freſh wind blows from the ſouth-eaſt.

THIS excavation runs nearly at right angles to the cliff for a conſiderable diſtance, and then turns a little to the eaſtward. The depth, from the entrance, meaſures ſeventy-ſeven yards; in the inſide are many large fragments, or blocks of ſtone, waſhed from its top and ſides, and others which project, ſhew a variety of beautiful colours, like a peacock's tail, or thoſe produced by the rays of the ſun paſſing through a priſm. Both theſe grottos are worth the notice of curious travellers.

This view, which ſhews the eaſt aſpect of the building, was drawn anno 1775.



OGMORE CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THIS caſtle ſtands in the angle formed by the junction of the rivers Wenny and Ogmore, a ſmall diſtance ſouth of the high road leading from Cowbridge to Pyle.

IT is undoubtedly an edifice of great antiquity. Ogmore caſtle is mentioned in Caradoc's Hiſtory of Wales as early as the reign of William Rufus, where it is ſaid, that manor and caſtle were beſtowed by Robert Fitz-Hamon on William de Londres, one of the twelve Norman knights, who, anno 1091, aſſiſted him in the conqueſt of Glamorganſhire. Perhaps ſome ſort of caſtle might then be ſtanding on the lordſhip, but the ſtile of the preſent ruins carry evident marks of Norman origin; and indeed it is more than probable, that on the diviſion made by Fitz-Hamon, of the conquered county of Glamorganſhire, the knights, on whom the different lordſhips were beſtowed, loſt no time in fortifying them againſt the attempts of the diſpoſſeſſed Welch; ſo that it will not perhaps be too

conjectural to aſſign that æra for its erection. This lordſhip, before the ſeparation of the manor of Dunraven, was eſtimated at four knights fees.

It continued in the heirs of William de Londres for three deſcents, till the daughter of Morris de Londres marrying one Seward, a man of great poſſeſſions, carried it into his family. They had iſſue an only daughter, who married Henry earl of Lancaſter, whoſe ſon Henry was afterwards created Duke of Lancaſter; by which means the lordſhip and caſtle of Ogmore became a parcel of the dutchy of Lancaſter.

This caſtle, either formerly was called by ſome other name in Welch, or elſe had the good fortune to be the ſcene of no military tranſactions worth recording in hiſtory; as among the various attacks, ſurpriſes, and ſieges, which the barbarous and unſettled ſtate of Wales made common to almoſt every other caſtle, and with which Caradoc's Hiſtory abounds, Ogmore caſtle is not once mentioned. It appears to have been entire when Leland wrote his Itinerary. His words are: "Ogor, caſtelle ſtandith on the eaſt ripe of Ogor, on a playn ground, a mile "above the mouth of Ogor, and ys meatly well maintained; it longgid ons "to Lounder, now to the king."

At preſent only the Keep, and ſome ruin'd outer walls are remaining: the former has a great reſemblance, in ſhape, to the Keeps of Rocheſter, Dover, and Bamborough caſtles, as well as to that of the Tower of London, called the White Tower. It was, however, but a ſmall building. Near it is a ruinous thatched hovel, wherein the manor courts are yet held.

A small diſtance ſouth-eaſt of this caſtle are ſeveral pits, or ſwallows, filled with water, ſaid to have ſunk ſpontaneouſly. One of them is deemed unfathomable. It is circular, its diameter meaſuring about ſeven feet: a hedge has been made round it, to prevent cattle from falling into it. Perhaps the ſtory of its pretended depth is no better founded than that of the Hell Kettles near Darlington, in the biſhopric of Durham, which I had an opportunity of meaſuring in 1774, in company with the ingenious Doctor Alexander, of Houghton, near that place, when the depth of the deepeſt, after repeated trials, was found to be no more than nineteen feet and a half.

This view was drawn anno 1775, and ſhews the ſouth-eaſt aſpect of the ruins.

THE WATCH TOWER NEAR ST. DONAT's CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THIS pictureſque little building ſtands in the park, a ſmall diſtance weſt of the caſtle ditch. It ſeems to have been erected entirely for the purpoſe of a watch-tower; indeed its ſize and form beſpeak it unfit for defence. The vulgar tradition is, that the lord of the caſtle and manor conſtantly kept a centinel on its top, to look out and give notice to the garriſon, when he ſaw any ſhip in diſtreſs (a circumſtance which happens but too frequently on this coaſt), not with the humane deſign of calling them to aſſiſt the diſtreſſed, but that they might be time enough to aſſert the right of their lord to the wreck, and to ſeize

the veſſel and its lading, before it was demoliſhed and carried off by the country people, who have at all times been particularly infamous for the inhuman practice of plundering veſſels ſhipwrecked on their coaſt, and ſometimes even murdering ſuch of the crew as have ſaved their lives by ſwimming on ſhore: but ſo great is the prevalency of cuſtom, particularly bad ones, that they cannot be perſuaded there is the leaſt degree of guilt in the tranſaction, in which many engage who would not in any other caſe be guilty of the leaſt diſhoneſt action. It were to be wiſhed this ſavage practice was confined to the Welch alone; but it is a truth greatly to be lamented, that they can cite but too many inſtances of barbarity, which have happened on the coaſts of England.

This view, which ſhews the north-weſt aſpect, was drawn anno 1775.

WENNY, OR EWENNY PRIORY, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THIS Priory takes its name from the river Wenny, near which it is ſituated. It was once ſtrongly fortified. Several thick walls, with towers, and embattled gates, are ſtill remaining. Theſe are moſtly in ruins, and venerably mantled with ivy.

LELAND ſays it was founded for Benedictine monks, and dedicated to St. Michael, by John de Londres, lord of Ogmore caſtle; but neither he, Dugdale nor Tanner, give the date of its foundation. Anno 1141, it was by Maurice de Londres made a cell to the abbey of St. Peter's, at Glouceſter.

IT received ſeveral conſiderable benefactions from the family of the Turbervilles, conſiſting of lands, fireing from their woods, and half the fiſh caught in the river Wenny: theſe are confirmed by a charter of Gilbert de Turberville, printed in the Monaſticon. This benefactor alſo directed, that in what place ſoever he ſhould die, he would be buried in this church, which ſhould alſo be the burying place of his heirs.

WENNY, OR EWENNY PRIORY, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

WRITERS differ extremely about the value of this houſe. Speed makes it 256l. 11s. 6d. which Tanner thinks muſt be a miſtake. Sancroft, in his MS. Valor. eſtimates it, 26 Hen. 8, at 78l. 0s. 8d. in the whole, and 59l. 4s. clear; and Stevens makes both its whole and clear value, 59l. 4s. The value is not mentioned in Dugdale. According to the Bennet College MS. here were but three monks.

AT the Diſſolution it was granted as part of the poſſeſſions of St. Peter's of Glouceſter, to Edward Carn, 37 Hen. 8. It was lately the property of ——— Turberville, Eſq; in whoſe family it had long been, and by whom it was inhabited. At preſent it belongs to ——— Amayand, Eſq; who married a deſcendant of the Turbervilles.

THE houſe is an ancient gloomy manſion. The hall is large, and has racks all round it, ſeemingly for the lodging of arms.

FROM the yard there is a communication with the church by a door, whoſe arch is circular, and ornamented with the zig-zag moulding. This door opens into a chancel, wherein is the monument of a Paganus de Turberville; but whether of him who was one of Fitz-Hamon's twelve Norman knights, that conquered Glamorganſhire, or his grandſon of the ſame name, who was a benefactor to this monaſtery, ſeems doubtful, though the vulgar tradition gives it to the firſt. This tomb is of the table kind, raiſed about four feet, on the top of which lies the mutilated figure of a knight, with a broad ſword, and pointed ſhield, very much reſembling the figure of Strongbowe ſhewn in Tintern abbey. On the ſame table, or rather making part of it, on the right of this figure, is a coffin-ſhaped ſtone, round the margin of which are Saxon characters, made illegible only by the dirt with which they are filled. Beſides this, there are ſeveral other ancient tomb-ſtones.

THIS church is a moſt venerable ſtructure, having every mark of great antiquity. Its columns are extremely thick, their capitals very ſimple, and the arches they ſupport ſemicircular. It is at preſent horridly defaced, by a filthy cuſtom which prevails in many parts of this country; namely, the making of raiſed graves on the floors of the churches, and ſtrewing flowers and herbs over the graves; theſe flowers ſoon decaying, become like dung, which with the bones and pieces of broken coffins thrown about, afford a very diſguſting ſight, and muſt be extremely unwholeſome.

This view, which ſhews the north ſide of the priory church, was drawn anno 1775.

POWIS CASTLE, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

THIS Caſtle, according to Caradoc's Hiſtory of Wales, tranſlated by Dr. Powell, was anciently called Pool Caſtle, from its vicinity to Welch Pool; and alſo Caſtle Coch, or the Red Caſtle, from the colour of the ſtones with which it was built; and only obtained its preſent name of Powis Caſtle, ſince the fifth year of the reign of King Charles the Firſt, when Sir William Herbert was created Baron Powis, of Powis.

IT was built, as appears from the ſame authority, about the year 1110, by Cadogan ap Bledhyn, who intended to have made it the conſtant place of his reſidence; but he was treacherouſly murdered by his nephew Madoc, before it was finiſhed. At what time, or by whom it was completed, is not there mentioned.

THE ſame author alſo relates, that this Caſtle together with the towns of Clunn and Oſweſtree were, in the year 1233, burned by Prince Lhewellyn, who was joined by Richard Marſhal, Earl of Pembroke, and Hubert de Burgh; the latter having made his eſcape from the Caſtle of the Deviſes.

LELAND in his Itinerary, and Camden after him, ſpeaks of two Caſtles here, both within the ſame walls. The words of the former are, "Welſchpole had

" 2 Lord Marchers Caſtles within one waulle; the Lord Powys namid Greye, " and the Lord Dudley caullyd Sutton; but now the Lord Powys hathe bothe " in his hond. The Walche Pole is in compas almoſte as muche as litle Towne. " The Lord Duddeles parte is almoſt fallen downe. The Lord Powis parte is " meatly good."

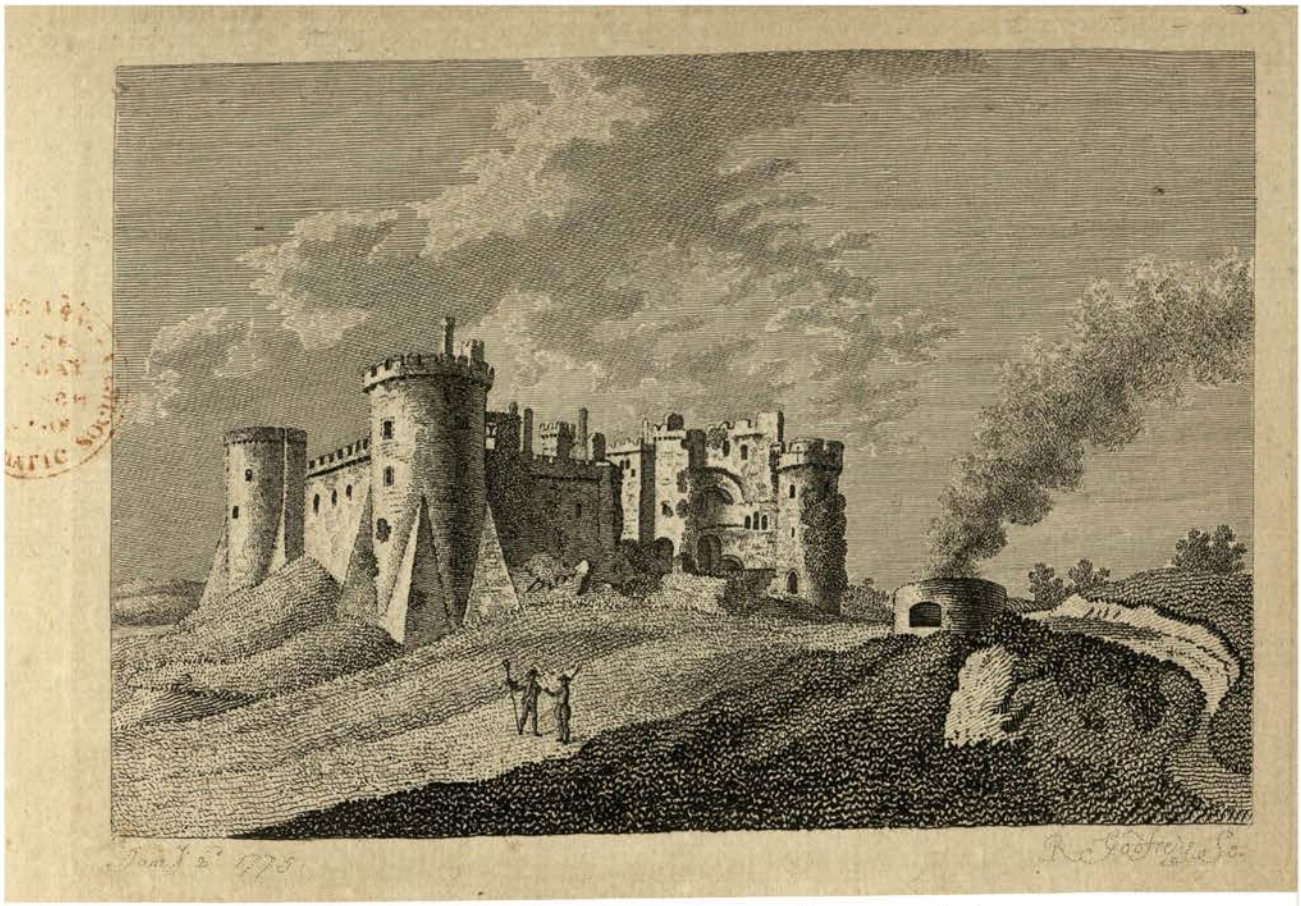
During the late Civil War, this Caſtle, it is ſaid, was greatly damaged: its owner, Francis Herbert, attaching himſelf to the King's party, his eſtates were ſequeſtered, and he was obliged to compound for them. At preſent it is the property of the Earl of Powis, one of his deſcendants.

The following deſcription of the ſituation of this Caſtle is given in a Tour through Wales, called Letters from Snowdon, publiſhed anno 1770:

" About a mile from Welch Pool is Powis Caſtle, the ſeat of Lord Powis: it is " ſituated on a fine hill, which commands a proſpect of an extenſive variegated and " fertile country. The Vale of Montgomery, which we ſee from the Caſtle, is " not equalled by any in point of fertility and beauty in Wales, nor perhaps in Eng- " land. The Severn winds its ſerpentine courſe thro' this vale, and heightens the " beauties of the proſpect. On each ſide the vale, the hills tower in majeſty and " grandeur. I do not heſitate to prefer its ſituation and proſpect to that of the " vale of Clwyd: ſome even venture to affirm, that it is not equalled by any in " Great Britain."

The Caſtle of Powis and its fine gardens are much neglected and decayed, as his Lordſhip does not reſide here.

This View was drawn Anno 1761.



CAREW CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

THIS Caſtle formerly belonged to the Princes of South Wales, and, Tradition ſays, was given by one of them, Rhys ap Theodore, together with diverſe valuable lands, to Gerald de Carrio, as a marriage-portion with Neſt, his daughter. This Gerald was lieutenant in thoſe parts for King Henry the Firſt. His deſcendants, by the name of Carew, poſſeſſed it for ſeveral generations, until Sir Edmond Carew mortgaged it to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who, Leland in his Itinerary ſays, greatly repaired it. His words are, "And within a 11 "miles of Llanfeth on the right hand, I ſaw the Caſtel of Carew "repairid or magnificently buildid by Syr Rhes ap Thomas. It "ſtondith by a creke of Milford Haven."

THE Gerald above-mentioned is by Giraldus Cambrenſis (who was related to him) ſtiled Giraldus of Windſor; and that Writer farther ſays, that by the means of him and his offſpring, not only the maritime parts of South Wales were retained by the Engliſh, but alſo the walls of Ireland reduced. All the noble families in Ireland called Geralds, Geraldines, and Fitz Geralds, are deſcended from him.

CAREW CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

CAMDEN, from Leland, ſays, The Carews affirm themſelves to have been called at firſt Montgomery, and that they are deſcended from Arnulph de Montgomery already mentioned, brother to Robert Earl of Shrewſbury. The reconciling theſe ſeemingly diſcordant accounts will be attended with ſome difficulty, if at all reconcileable.

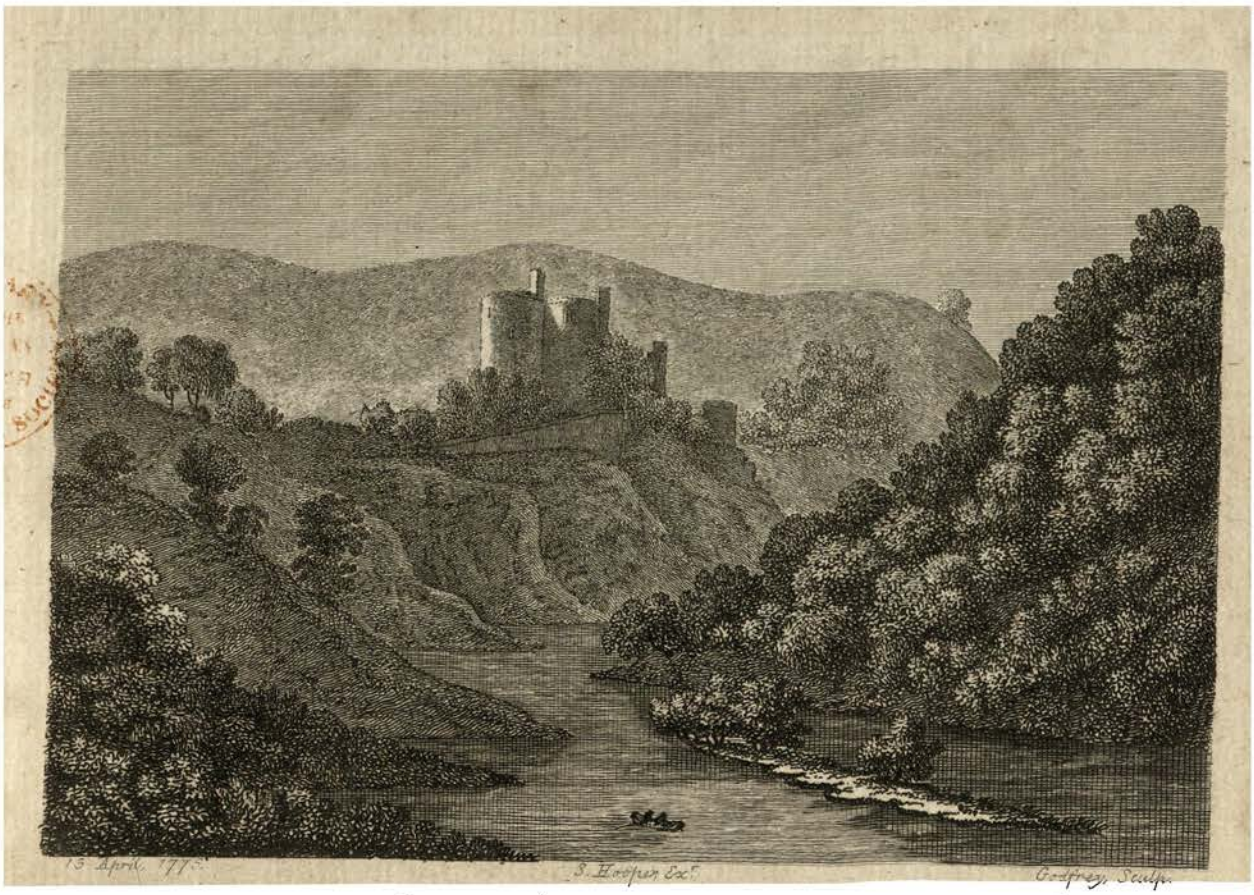
CAREW Caſtle was in the reign of Henry the VIIIth forfeited to the Crown, when that King leaſed it for a term of years to Sir John Perrot and ſeveral others, the remainders of which were purchaſed by Sir John Carew, kinſman and heir to that Sir Edmond who mortgaged it to Sir Rhys ap Thomas.

BEING thus poſſeſſed of the ſeat of his anceſtors, he obtained the fee ſimple thereof from Charles the Firſt, and from him it deſcended to his grandſon, Thomas Carew, Eſq. who anno 1740 was in poſſeſſion of it.

HERMAN MOLL, in his Deſcription of England and Wales publiſhed in 1724, ſays, "A few years ago there was a law-ſuit about this "Caſtle and eſtate, which was recovered by a worthy Gentleman of "Lincoln's Inn, of the name of Carew."

THE walls of this building are of an amazing thickneſs, and are conſtructed with very large ſtones, ſtrongly cemented with mortar.

This View was drawn Anno 1772.



CILGARRON CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

THIS caſtle is ſituated on the north bank of the Tyvy, a little more than two miles ſouth of Cardigan. It is doubtful by whom it was built; ſome attributing its erection to Gilbert Strongbowe, earl of Strygyl; and others, to Roger de Montgomery, who, with William Fitzoſborne, led the van of the Norman army at the battle of Haſtings. He was, for his ſervices, created Earl of Shrewſbury; had vaſt poſſeſſions in Cardiganſhire, and a grant from William the Conqueror, of whatever he could conquer from the Welch in Powis.

THE viciſſitudes of war were frequently exemplified on this caſtle, which was many times attacked, taken, re-taken, diſmantled, and repaired, in the various troubles from which this unfortunate country was, in former times, ſcarce ever free. In the year 1164, according to Caradoc, it was taken from the Engliſh, by Rhys, Prince of Wales; and in the year 1165, attacked by the Flemings and Normans, who, after two aſſaults, were beat back, and forced to return home. It had then lately been fortified by Prince Rhys, having, in all likelihood, ſuffered in that ſiege which put it into his poſſeſſion.

CILGARRON CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

ANNO 1199, in the wars between Maelgon, and his brother Gruffydth, prince of Wales, it was taken by the latter, who ſtrongly fortified it: notwithſtanding which, it was again taken by William Marſhall, earl of Pembroke, about the latter end of the year 1204; and in 1215, when Lewellyn, prince of Wales, availing himſelf of the diſtracted ſituation of King John, over-ran all South Wales, this garriſon ſurrendered without making the leaſt defence; and in the diviſion made by that prinec, was given to young Rhys.

IN 1222, William Marſhall, earl of Pembroke, having vanquiſhed the Welch, under the command of Gruffydth, prince of Wales, near Caermardhyn, marched to this place, where, ſays Caradoc, "he began to build a very ſtrong "caſtle; but before he could have time to finiſh it, he received an expreſs "from the king, with orders to come to him; and ſo he went by ſea to "London, leaving his army at Cilgerran to continue the work which he had "begun." This then ſeems the æra of the greateſt part of the preſent caſtle, whoſe ruins are here ſhewn; though it is not improbable that ſome remains of the former building might have been incorporated into it.

THE view here given ſhews the beauty of the ſcene, which is thus deſcribed in an ingenious work, called a Gentleman's Tour through Monmouthſhire and Wales:

"WE rode from hence to Llangoidmore, and ſending our horſes from "thence, round to Llechryd bridge, followed a beautiful ſhady path, cut "from the precipice of the Tyvy bank for two miles. This river runs in a "broad and tranſlucid ſtream, between the ſloping hills, which are about 200 "feet in height, and wholly covered with wood, from the waters brink to their "ſummits. This ſylvan ſcene is only once interrupted by a lofty, naked, and "projecting rock, on which ſtand the romantic ruins of Cilgarran caſtle, and "which, by its ſingular contraſt to the reſt of the view, gives a finiſhing to a "delicious landſcape. The variegated walk, by the ſide of the river, and, "indeed, the whole ſcene, bears a ſtrong reſemblance to the ſituation of the "celebrated Persfield: and, though the ſtream below is not ſo wide, nor the "rocks on each ſide ſo awfully grand, yet the beautiful verdure of the one, "and the tranſparent clearneſs of the other, make ample amends; to which, if "we add the magnificent ruin of Cilgarran caſtle, I think Llangoidmore will "loſe little on the compariſon. Was I, indeed, to ſpeak from my own feelings, "I ſhould give this ſpot the preference, on the whole, to any we ſaw in Wales; "and more particularly ſo, as very little has been done to ornament or improve "nature, notwithſtanding its abundant capabilities."

This view was drawn anno 1774.

ST. DAVID's COLLEGE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

THIS college, according to Tanner, was founded by John duke of Lancaſter, Blanch his wife, and Adam Houghton, or Hutton, biſhop of St. David's, A. D. 1365. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and conſiſted of a maſter and ſeven prieſts. It had revenues to the amount of 111l. 16s. 4d. per ann. in the whole, and 106l. 3s. 6d. clear. It was diſſolved in the reign of H[illegible] VI.

AMONG the penſions paid, anno 1553, to perſons formerly members of the ſeveral diſſolved monaſteries, colleges, and chantries, Browne Willis, in his Hiſtory of the Cathedral of St. David's, gives the following liſt of ſums allowed to the unprovided brethren of this college:

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

		£.	s.	d.
Stephen Green, late maſter,		10	0	0
Lewis Morris, one of the miniſters,		6	13	4
Peter Fene,	— —	2	0	0
John Bather,	— —	2	0	0
Hugh Jackſon,	— —	1	6	8
William Water,	— —	1	6	8
Hugh Williams,	Vicars choral,	1	6	8
John Howell,		1	6	8
John Jones,		1	6	8
Alias Eſtmonde,		1	6	8

THE above mentioned author likewiſe thus deſcribes this building: "On "the north ſide of the body of the church, and contiguous to it, from the "north door to the ſteeple, anciently ſtood a college, known by the name of "St. Mary's College, founded by Biſhop Adam Houghton, and John of Gaunt, "duke of Lancaſter. It was a quadrangular building, and within the area 74 "foot 4 inches from north to ſouth. On the north ſide was a chapel which had "a noble eaſt window, and ſix large ſide windows, three to the north, and "three to the ſouth. It is built over a vault, which formerly was a charnel "houſe. It was 74 foot eaſt and weſt, and conſequently took up the whole "north ſide of the quadrangle, and 32 foot 11 inches north and ſouth. It was "leaded formerly; but in Edward the VI.'s time it was ſurrendered to the "crown, by one Green, the maſter, who was alſo ſub-chantor of St. David's; "and then the whole building was ruined, and for the moſt part pulled down, "as we now ſee it."

THIS view ſhews the weſt aſpect of St. Mary's college here deſcribed, which is the ruined building on the left. It alſo exhibits the weſt end of the cathedral of St. David's; and in the diſtance, ſome other parts of the ruins of this ancient and venerable monaſtery. The little river ſeen in front is the Alan.

This view was drawn anno 1773.

THE CASTLE AND BRIDGE OF HAVERFORDWEST, PEMBROKESHIRE.

THIS Caſtle is ſaid to have been built by Gilbert earl of Clare, who lived in the reign of King Stephen; and Camden ſays, that Richard earl of Clare made Richard Fitz-Tankred governor thereof. It was one of thoſe in the hands of the Flemings, when they firſt came into Dyvet or Pembrokeſhire. This Caſtle had an outer gate with two portculliſes, and alſo an inner one. The walls were ſtrong, and well fortified with towers. It was, as is ſaid, deſtroyed in the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. It ſtands on the weſtern bank of the river Dougledye, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge ſeen in this view. The town of Haverfordweſt, which this caſtle was built to defend, is a county of

itſelf, the mayor being coroner, eſcheator and clerk of the markets within its precincts. It was once fortified by a wall or rampart, built alſo by the earls of Clare. It is governed by a mayor, ſheriff, town-clerk, two bailiffs, has ſerjeants at mace, and other officers, and ſends one member to parliament.

IT is called by the Welſh Hwlfordh, and is ſituated four miles and a half ſouth-weſt of Whiſton, and nine miles weſt of Narberth. It is very populous, and has the remains of a priory of Black canons.

This View was drawn anno 1773.

HUBBERSTONE PRIORY, PEMBROKESHIRE.

THIS Ruin ſtands in Pembrokeſhire, not far from Milford Haven. It is called by the Inhabitants The Priory; but whether for Monks or Nuns, of what Order, and when and by whom founded, are Particulars not handed down by Tradition, or at leaſt not known by the generality of the neighbouring People. Neither Dugdale nor Tanner mention this Priory.

THE Building here ſhewn ſeems to have been Part of the Gate-houſe; in all likelihood, the principal one belonging to the Monaſtery.

This View was drawn Anno 1771.

LLANFETH, OR, LANTPHEY-COURT, PEMBROKESHIRE.

LELAND, in his Itinerary, thus ſlightly mentions this Place: "From Whitland I paſſid over the little Broke of Marleis; and "ſo continuing my jorney by meane hills and dales cam to "Llanfeth, wherby the Biſhop of St. David's hath a place of "ſtoone after caſtel faſcion, ſtanding on a brooke that goith "to the ſalt-water by Penbroke." Camden does not take any notice of it. The beſt and almoſt only account of it that I have been able to find, is given by Buck in the following words:

"LANTPHEY COURT, in the County of Pembroke, was anciently "a Lordſhip Marcher, and one of the ſeats and reſidences of the "Archbiſhops and Biſhops of St. David's. It hath adjoining to it "a fine deer-park. When it was built is uncertain; but a good

" part of it was the work of Biſhop Gower, A. D. 1335. In the " time of Henry VIII. it was, with the manor, alienated from the " ſee, and came to the Crown, who granted it to Walter Devereux, " Viſcount Hereford, afterwards Earl of Eſſex; whoſe heirs, ſeveral " years ago, ſold it to Sir Hugh Owen of Orielton, Bart. whoſe ſon, " Sir Arthur Owen, Bart. is (anno 1740.) the preſent poſſeſſor."

This View was drawn Anno 1770.

MANNORBEER-CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

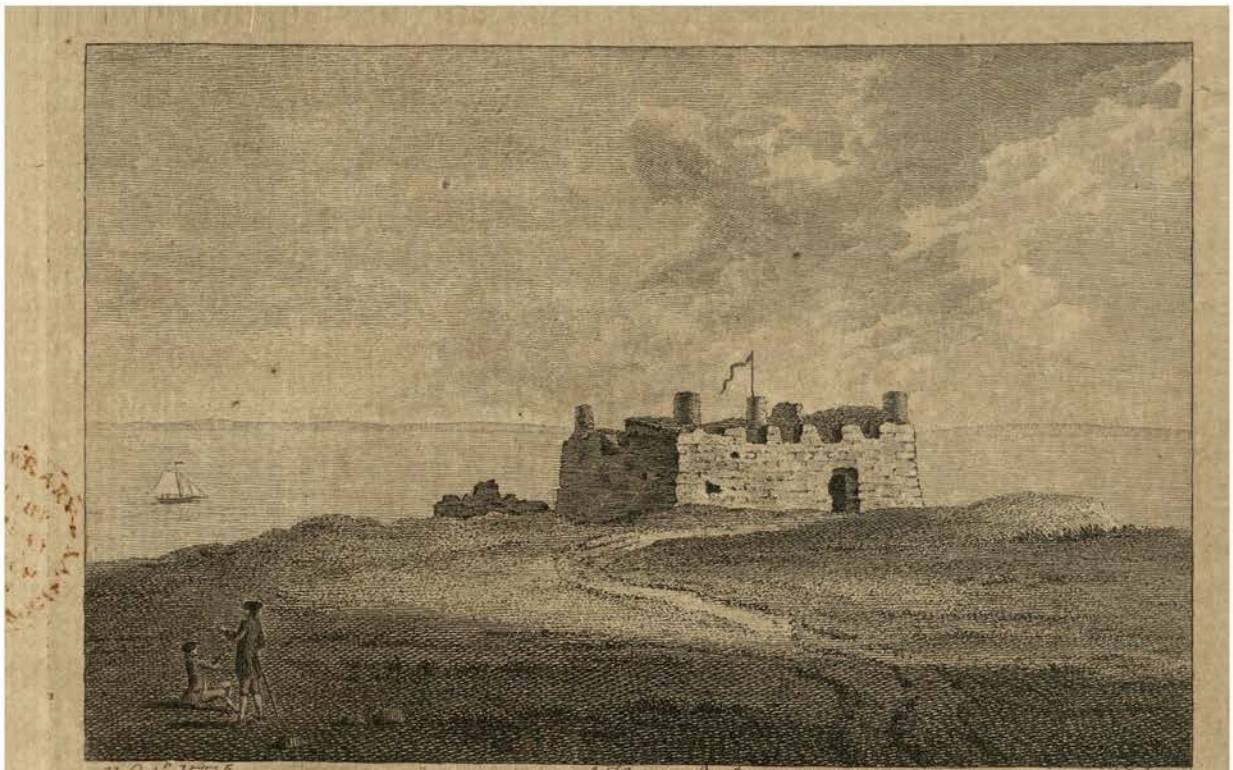
THIS Caſtle ſtands about four miles ſouth-weſt of Tenby, near St. George's Channel. It was built, as is ſuppoſed, about the time of William Rufus. It was in the poſſeſſion of the Crown from the time of Henry Iſt, to that of King James the Iſt; when that King by his grant, which was afterwards confirmed by Charles Iſt, gave it to the Bowens of Trelogne; from whom by marriage it deſcended to the family of Phillips, of Picton-Caſtle: and anno 1740, was the property of Sir Eraſmus Phillips, Baronet.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS calls it "The Manſion of Pyrrhus;" and ſays it was, in his time, adorned with ſtately towers and bulwarks; having on the weſt ſide a ſpacious Haven; and under the walls, to the north and north-weſt, an excellent Fiſh-pond, remarkable as well for its neatneſs as the depth of its waters.

MANNORBEER-CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

THE following Account of this Caſtle is given by Leland in his Itinerary: "A little beyond this, and more than half way betwixt "Penbroke and Tinbigh, apperd the Caſtel of Mainorpirrhe, a "mile of on the right-hande. It ſtandeth, as it were, betwixt to "pointing Hillettes, betwene the which the Severn Se gulfith in "almoſt the length of a quarter of a mile."

This View was drawn Anno 1770.



THE CASTLE IN THE ISLE OF LUNDY.

PLATE I.

VERY little concerning this Iſland is to be met with in our Topographical Writers. Camden, among the other Britiſh Iſlands, thus ſlightly mentions it. "From hence we arrive at Caldey, in Britiſh, Iniſpir, pretty near the ſhore; and over-againſt it, more into the ſea, is Londey, which faces Devonſhire, being fourteen miles from the promontory of Hartneſs in that County. This is reckoned the larger of the two, and yet not much above two miles broad and a mile long, and is ſo pent in with rocks, that there is no coming to it but by one or two entrances. Here has formerly been a Fort, the ruins of which, as alſo the remains of St. Helen's Chapel, are ſtill viſible. It has been formerly plowed, as is manifeſt from the furrows; but now all their grain and profit ariſe from the ſea-fowl, with which it abounds. No trees grow in it, except ſtinking elders; to which the ſtarlings flock in ſuch numbers, that one can hardly come at them for dung. But why do I enlarge upon this, when Sir Thomas Delamere, Knt. has already deſcribed it, where he tells us, how poor King Edward II. endeavoured to ſhelter himſelf here from his troubleſome Wife and rebellious Barons! "Londey," ſays he, "is an Iſland "ſituated in the mouth of the Severn, about two miles over every way; full of good paſ- "ture, and well ſtocked with rabbits, pigeons, and ſtarlings. (Alexander Necham calls "them Ganymede's birds) which are breeding continually. Though it is encompaſſed "with the ſea, yet it affords the Inhabitants freſh ſpring water; and it has only one way "to it, which is ſo ſtreight that two men can hardly walk a-breaſt; but on all ſides elſe, "the horrible ſteep rocks make it inacceſſible. Our Hiſtorians ſcarce mention it, "but on the account of William de Mariſco, a miſchievous Pirate, who from hence in-

" infeſted theſe coaſts, in the reign of Henry the Third: in Edward the Third's time, it " was a part of the eſtate of the Lutterels."

THIS Iſland is celebrated by Drayton in his Poly-Olbion, in his Fourth Song, where are the following lines:

This while in *Sabrin*'s Court ſtrong factions ſtrangely grew,
Since *Cornwall* for her owne, and as her proper due
Claim'd *Lundy*, which was ſaid to Cambria to belong,
Who oft had fought redreſſe for that her ancient wrong:
But her inveterate foe, borne out by England's might,
O're-ſwaies her weaker power; that (now in eithers right)
As *Severne* finds no flood ſo great, nor poorlie meane,
But that the natural ſpring (her force which doth maintaine)
* From this or that ſhe takes; ſo from this Faction free
(Begun about this Iſle) not one was like to bee.

This Lundy is a Nymph to idle toyes inclin'd;
And, all on pleaſure ſet, doth whollie give her mind
To ſee upon her ſhores her fowle and conies ſpread,
And wantonlie to hatch the birds of Ganimed.
Of trafique or returne ſhee never taketh care,
Nor provident of pelfe, as many iſlands are:
A luſtie black-brow'd girle, with forehead broad and hie
That often had bewitcht the Sea-gods with her eye.
Of all the inlaid Iſles her ſouveraigne Severne keepes,
That bathe their amorous breaſts within her ſecret deepes
(To love her † *Barry* much and *Silly*, though ſhe ſeeme
The *Flat Holme* and the *Steepe* as likewiſe to eſteeme)
This nobleſt ‡ *Britiſh* Nymph yet likes her *Lundy* beſt,
And to great *Neptune*'s grace preferres before the reſt.

THE following Note is at the end of the Song: " Walter Baker, a Canon of Oſney (in- " terpreter of Thomas de la Moore's Life of Edward II.) affirms, that it commonly breeds " conies, pigeons, and *ſtruconas quos vocat Alexander Nechamus* (ſo you muſt read, not *Ne- " chriſtium*, as the *Frenſford* print ſenſeleſsly miſtook, with *Conday* for Lundey) *Gany- " medes aves.* What he means by his birds of Ganymed, out of the name, unleſſe " eagles or oſtriches (as the common fiction of the *Catamites* raviſhment, and this French " Latine word of the tranſlator would) I collect not; but rather read alſo *Palamedes aves;* " Cranes, of which Necham indeed hath a whole chapter: what the other ſhould be, " or whence the reaſon of the name comes, I confeſs I am ignorant."

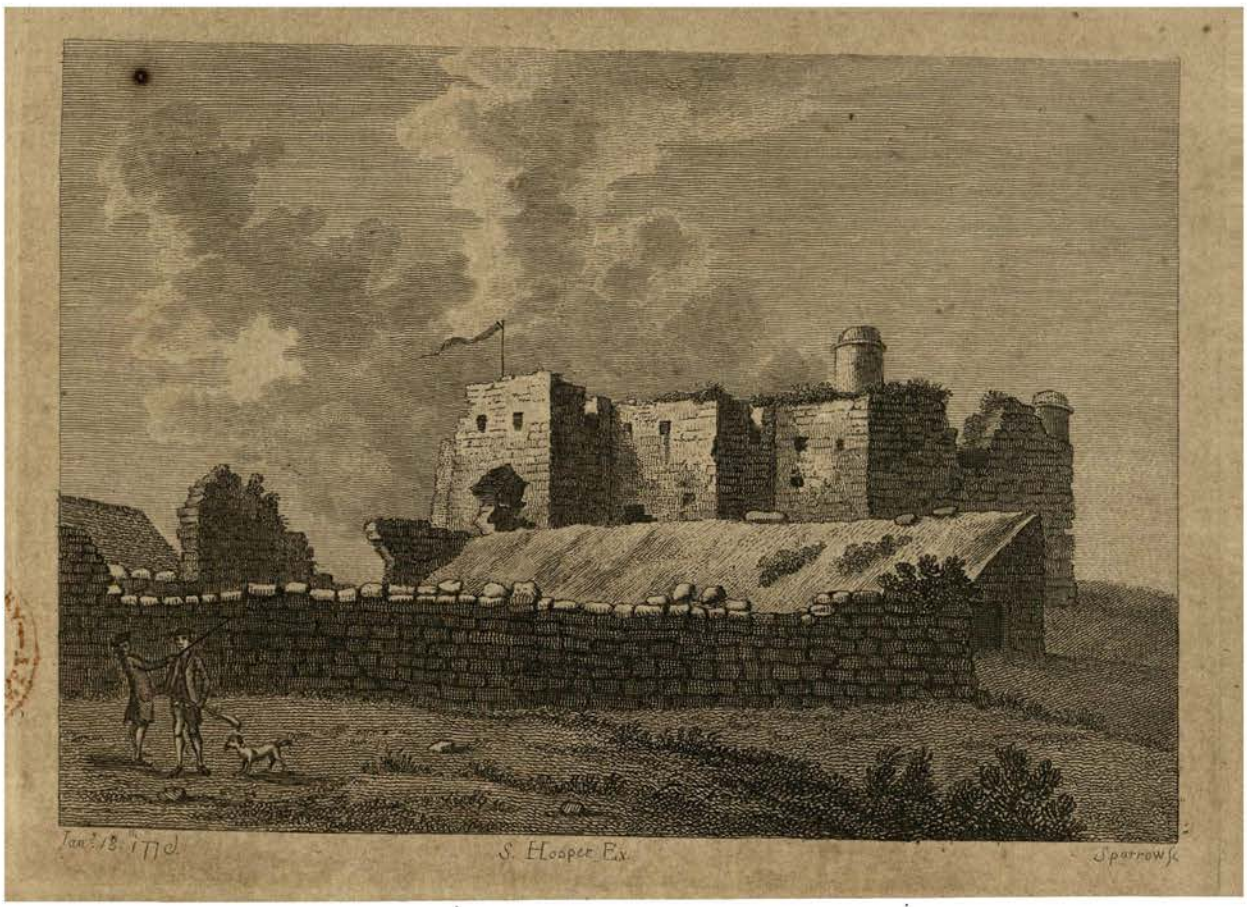
" THE ſouth part of this Iſle (ſays the Magna Brittania, publiſhed in 6 vols. 4to. in " 1720) is an indifferent good ſoil, and has a ſmall Iſland called Lamitor joining to it, " where grows abundance of Sampier; but the north part is more barren, and has a rock " ſtanding pyramid-wiſe of a great height called The Conſtable, keeping true centinel. " Though it lies ſo far in the ſea, it hath ſeveral ſprings of freſh water, and ſo nouriſh- " eth horſe, kine, hogs, and goats, as well as great ſtore of ſheep and conies; but their " chief commodity is fowl, of which they have great abundance.

" IN former times this Iſland had its proper Governor. Sir Ralph Wellington had the " cuſtody of it committed to him, and had for his ſucceſſor Humphry de Bohun. In the " reign of King Edward III. it was in the poſſeſſion of the Lutterels, and of late has " been ſubject to the Greenvills. No venomous worm or beaſt will live here, no more " than in Ireland, to which by that it might ſeem to appertain."

THE Caſtle ſtands on the ſouth-eaſt corner of the Iſland. By whom or at what time it was built, is not known.

* From England or Wales. † Certain little Iſles lying within Severn. ‡ Severn.

This View, which repreſents the Weſt Aſpect, was drawn Anno 1775.



THE CASTLE IN THE ISLE OF LUNDY.

PLATE II.

HAVING in the former Plate given ſuch deſcription of this Iſland and Caſtle as was to be found in our ancient Writers, an account of its preſent ſtate here follows, communicated by a Gentleman who viſited it laſt ſummer:

"THE Iſland of Lundy, ſituate in the Briſtol Channel, is from N. to S. above three miles long, but no where "quite a mile in breadth. It is very high land, ſome of the cliffs meaſuring by eſtimation 800 feet from the ſea. "The rock, which is chiefly a moor-ſtone, is covered with a ſoil probably formed from the continual rotting of vege- "tables. At the S. end this ſtratum is of a reaſonable thickneſs; but towards the N. end it is very thin, and is a "black, boggy, effete earth mixed with granules of the moor-ſtone. Some of the rocks, eſpecially near the land- "ing-place, are ſlate, with a mixture of ſome ſand-ſtone. There are many little bays round the Iſland, but none "of them are protected from all winds; nor is there any ſafe landing except at one, which is on the E. ſide of the "S. end, where there is a good beach, leading to a path made by art up the rock to the Dwelling-houſe or Caſtle. "This bay is protected by the Iſland from the S. and W. winds, and by Rat Iſland from the E. but is open to the "N. E. It is ſuppoſed that the Iſland contains about 2000 acres; about 500 of which, chiefly towards the S. "end, are tolerable good land—much of the middle inland, and the greater part of the N. being rocky and barren. "The beſt part not having been in a ſtate of cultivation for many years paſt, is now much over-run with fern and "heath, and ſome furze; but the N. end has little beſides moſs and liverworts to cover the bare rock. There is an "immenſe quantity of rabbits all over the Iſland. In the ſummer-ſeaſon there is a great reſort to it of thoſe "ſpecies of birds which frequent the Iſle of Wight and Flamborough-Head; in the winter, of ſtarlings and wood- "cocks. Rats are ſo numerous here as to be very troubleſome: they are all of the black ſort; the great brown "rat, which has extirpated this kind all over England, not having yet found its way into the Iſland of Lundy.

"THIS high rock is by no means deſtitute of water. In the S. diviſion are St. Helen's, St. John's, and Parſon's "Wells; from the two firſt of which flow rivulets, diſcharging themſelves down two vallies on the E. ſide of the "Iſland. In the middle diviſion there is a ſpring called Golden Well, and two rivulets towards the N. end of "this diviſion; one diſcharging on the E. ſide, and the other on the W. down Punch-bowl Valley. The N. "Iſland has no ſprings, but is very dry and barren.

"THE ancient buildings on this Iſland are, the Caſtle near the S. E. point; the Chapel, dedicated to St. Helen, "which was very ſmall, and now ruined to the foundations; the remains of a Houſe near St. Helen's Well, where "a brew-houſe is now building; a Watch-tower near the landing-place, and another at the N. end. There are "two Walls of moor-ſtone running croſs the Iſland; one called S. Wall, dividing the S. from the Middle Iſland— "the other called Half-way Way, dividing the N. from Middle Iſland, and placed about half way between the "S. and N. ends. Many ruins of old walls are to be ſeen, which were fences to incloſures, and plainly prove a "great part of the Iſland to have been once cultivated.

"IN the year 1744 one John Sharp, then upwards of 96 years of age, was living, who had reſided in this Iſland "50 years; his father having fled thither for ſafety with Lord Say and Seale, who for a while held it for the King, "having fortified it very ſtrongly. It was at that time computed to contain above 100 inhabitants, who ſubſiſted "by ſummering cattle, and the ſale of feathers, ſkins, and eggs. The rabbits were ſo numerous, as to be little "valued but for their ſkins. The Iſland bore exceeding fine barley, potatoes, and almoſt every kind of garden-ſtuff "in great abundance. In the reign of William III. till which time they lived in the greateſt ſecurity, a ſhip of "force pretending to be a Dutchman, and driven into the road by miſtaking the Channel, ſent a boat on ſhore, "deſiring ſome milk for their Captain, who was ſick—which the unſuſpicious inhabitants granted for ſeveral days. "At length the crew informed them of their Captain's death—and begged leave, if there was any church or con- "ſecrated ground on the Iſland, to depoſit his corpſe in it, and alſo requeſted the favour of all the Iſlanders to be "preſent at the ceremony; which was immediately complied with. Accordingly the coffin was landed, and by the "aſſiſtance of the inhabitants carried to the grave. They thought it remarkably heavy, yet were without the leaſt "ſuſpicion of any hoſtile intentions. As ſoon as they had reſted it, they were deſired to quit the Chapel; inti- "mating, that the cuſtom of their country forbad foreigners to be ſpectators of that part of the ceremony which "they were then going to perform, but that they ſhould be admitted in a few minutes to ſee the body interred. "They had not waited long without the walls, before the doors were ſuddenly thrown open, and a body of armed "men, furniſhed from the feigned receptacle of the dead, ruſhed out, and made them all priſoners. The poor "diſtreſſed Iſlanders then ſoon diſcovered theſe pretended Dutchmen were their national enemies the French, and "were not a little hurt to find ſtratagem prevail where force would have been ineffectual; and the more particu- "larly ſo, as they had lent aſſiſtance to forward their own ruin. The enemy immediately ſeized 50 horſes, 300 "goats, 500 ſheep, and ſome bullocks. After reſerving what they thought proper for their own uſe, they ham- "ſtringed the remainder of the horſes and bullocks, threw the ſheep and goats into the ſea, and ſtripped the inha- "bitants of every valuable, even to their clothes: and ſo much were they bent on deſtruction, that a large quan- "tity of meal happening to be in certain lofts under which was ſome ſalt for curing of fiſh, they ſcuttled the floor; "and ſo, by mixing the meal and ſalt together, ſpoiled both. Thus ſatiated with plunder and miſchief, they "threw the guns over the cliffs, and left the Iſland in a moſt deſtitute and diſconſolate condition. A ſimilar ſtra- "tagem is told by Sir Walter Raleigh (in his Hiſtory, Part I. Book IV. Chap. ii. § 18.), as having been made uſe of "by ſome Flemmings in retaking the Iſland of Sark from the French, in the reign of Queen Mary.

"LUNDY ſeems to be an healthy ſpot, if one may judge from the age of the three laſt of its inhabitants: Sharp, "who was above 96; Newell and Andrews, both now living; the firſt aged 85, at Ilfracombe; and the latter "80, equal almoſt in activity to his fellow-inhabitants the deer. This Iſland is now, by purchaſe, the ſole pro- "perty of Sir John Borlaſe Warren, Bart. who has had ſurveys made thereof, with intent (if practicable) of building "a pier there, and once more cauſing it to be inhabited and cultivated."

A FAMILY conſtantly reſides here to take care of the Iſland for the Proprietor. The Caſtle had large outworks, and was ſurrounded by a ditch, which may be traced in many parts.

The Proſpect of it here given ſhews a near View of it, and was drawn Anno 1775.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. GERMAINS, IN PEELE CASTLE, IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

THIS View was taken within the walls, and ſhews the north ſide of the Cathedral, which appears to have been conſtructed with more attention to ſtrength than beauty. It is built with a coarſe grey ſtone; but the angles, window-caſes, and arches, are coigned and formed with a ſtone found hereabouts, almoſt as red as brick. This mixture of colours has a pleaſing effect, and gives a richneſs and variety to the building.

THIS Church is deſcribed by divers writers, Waldron in particular, as being richly ornamented, and abounding in monumental inſcriptions in different languages. At preſent, however, there is not one ſingle piece of carved ſtone about the whole edifice; nor the leaſt veſtige of any funeral memorandum, except near the weſt door, where there are the marks of a ſmall braſs plate, ſaid to have been placed over the grave of one of the Biſhops; this being the epiſcopal cemetery. The whole Building is now extremely ruinous, much of it unroofed, and the remainder ſo much out of repair, that it would not be over-ſafe for a congregation to aſſemble in it. The eaſtern part of it is, however, ſtill covered and ſhut up, in which there are ſeats, and a pulpit. The inhabitants continue to bury within and about its walls.

THIS edifice was never very large; its whole length from eaſt to weſt meaſuring only 76 feet and its breadth twenty. The length of its north tranſept, for it is built in the form of a croſs, is 28 feet; that of the ſouth, thirty; their breadth much the ſame as that of the body.

BENEATH the eaſternmoſt part of it is the Eccleſiaſtical Priſon; bad enough, indeed; but not equal to the horrible picture drawn of it by Waldron, who thus deſcribes it:

"BEING entered, you find yourſelf in a wide plain, in the midſt of which ſtands the Caſtle, encompaſſed by four churches; three of which Time has ſo much decayed, that there is little remaining beſides the walls, and ſome few tombs, which ſeem to have been erected with ſo much care, as to perpetuate the memory of thoſe buried in them, till the final diſſolution of all things. The fourth is kept a little better in repair; but not ſo much for its own ſake, though it has been the moſt magnificent of them all, as for a chapel within it, which is appropriated to the uſe of the Biſhop, and has under it a priſon, or rather dungeon, for thoſe offenders who are ſo miſerable as to incur the ſpiritual cenſure. This is, moſt certainly, one of the moſt dreadful places imagination can form: the ſea runs under it, through the hollows of the rock, with ſuch a continual roar, that you would think it were every moment breaking in upon you, and over it are the vaults for burying the dead. The ſtairs deſcending to this place of terrors are not above thirty; but ſo ſteep and narrow, that they are very difficult to go down; a child of 8 or 9 years old not being able to paſs them but ſideways: within it are 13 pillars, on which the whole chapel is ſupported. They have a ſuperſtition, that whatſoever ſtranger goes to ſee this cavern out of curioſity, and omits to count the pillars, ſhall do ſomething to occaſion being confined there."

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. GERMAIN's, IN PEELE CASTLE, IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

THE deſcent into this vault is by 18 ſteps only, of about 10 inches each, winding through a dark, but not very narrow, paſſage; as a man of the largeſt ſize may, without much difficulty, go down them. The bottom of the vault is therefore juſt 15 feet below the ſurface of the ground.

ITS length from eaſt to weſt is 34 feet, breadth 16, and height 10 feet 3 inches; the roof vaulted by 13 ribs, forming pointed arches, and ſupported by as many ſhort ſemi-hexagonal pilaſters, only 21 inches above ground. The bottom of this place is extremely rough; and in the north weſt corner is a well, or ſpring, which muſt have added greatly to the natural dampneſs of the place; to which there is no other air or light, but what is admitted through a ſmall window at the eaſt end. On the north ſide, and near the eaſt end, is a kind of arch leading into ſome other vault, but now cloſed up.

ONE of the ruined buildings ſeen near the figures, ſerved for a guard-houſe. Waldron tells a wonderful ſtory of a dæmon, in the ſhape of a dog, who uſed to haunt it: this ſtory, he ſays, was univerſally believed. It is to be ſuppoſed, however, like others of the ſame kind, by the vulgar only. Indeed a guard-room ſeems a very improper theatre for ſuch a drama, and ſtrongly marks the extraordinary credulity and ſuperſtition of the inhabitants. The ſtory here follows in his own words:

"THROUGH one of theſe old churches there was formerly a paſſage to the apartment belonging to the captain of the guard; but it is now cloſed up. The reaſon they give you for it is a pretty odd one; but as I think it not ſufficient ſatisfaction to my curious reader, to acquaint him with what ſort of buildings this iſland affords, without letting him know alſo what traditions are concerning them, I ſhall have little regard to the cenſure of thoſe critics, who find fault with every thing out of the common road; and in this, as well as in all other places, when it falls in my way, ſhall make it my endeavour to lead him into the humours and very ſouls of the Manks people.

"THEY ſay, that an apparition, called, in their language, the *Mauthe Doog*, in the ſhape of a large black ſpaniel, with curled ſhaggy hair, was uſed to haunt Peel Caſtle; and has been frequently ſeen in every room, but particularly in the guard chamber, when, as ſoon as the candles were lighted, it came and lay down before the fire, in preſence of all the ſoldiers; who at length, by being ſo much accuſtomed to the ſight of it, loſt great part of the terror they were ſeized with at its firſt appearance. They ſtill, however, retained a certain awe, as believing it was an evil ſpirit, which only waited to do them hurt; and for that reaſon forbore ſwearing, and all prophane diſcourſe, while in its company. But though they endured the ſhock of ſuch a gueſt when all together in a body, none cared to be left alone with it. It being the cuſtom, therefore, for one of the ſoldiers to lock the gates of the Caſtle at a certain hour, and carry the keys to the captain, to whoſe apartment, as I ſaid before, the way led through a church; they agreed among themſelves, that whoever was to ſucceed, the enſuing night, his fellow in this errand, ſhould accompany him that went firſt, and by this means no man would be expoſed ſingly to the danger; for I forgot to mention, that the *Mauthe Doog* was always ſeen to come out from that paſſage at the cloſe of day, and return to it again as ſoon as the morning dawned, which made them look on this place as its peculiar reſidence.

"ONE night a fellow, being drunk, and by the ſtrength of his liquor rendered more daring than ordinary, laughed at the ſimplicity of his companions; and, though it was not his turn to go with the keys, would needs take that office upon him to teſtify his courage. All the ſoldiers endeavoured to diſſuade him; but the more they ſaid, the more reſolute he ſeemed; and ſwore that he deſired nothing more than that *Mauthe Doog* would follow him as it had done the others, for he would try if it were Dog or Devil. After having talked in a very reprobate manner for ſome time, he ſnatched up the keys, and went out of the guard-room: in ſome time after his departure a great noiſe was heard, but nobody had the boldneſs to ſee what occaſioned it, till the adventurer returning, they demanded the knowledge of him: but, as loud and noiſy as he had been at leaving them, he was now become ſober and ſilent enough; for he was never heard to ſpeak more; and though all the time he lived, which was three days, he was entreated by all who came near him, either to ſpeak, or, if he could not do that, to make ſome ſigns by which they might underſtand what had happened to him; yet nothing intelligible could be got from him, only, that, by the diſtortion of his limbs and features, it might be gueſſed that he died in agonies more than is common in a natural death. The *Mauthe Doog* was, however, never ſeen after in the Caſtle; nor would any one attempt to go through that paſſage; for which reaſon it was cloſed up, and another way made. This accident happened about threeſcore years ſince; and I heard it atteſted by ſeveral, but eſpecially by an old ſoldier, who aſſured me he had ſeen it oftener than he had then hairs on his head."

This View was drawn Anno 1774.

ST. PATRICK's CHURCH, AND ARMOURY IN PEELE CASTLE IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

THIS view ſhews the remains of St. Patrick's church, which exhibits evident marks of antiquity. Its doors and windows ſeem to have been circular. It ſtands a ſmall diſtance to the weſtward of the church of St. Germain, and ſeems to be built with the ſame materials; the ſame red ſtone being employed in its arches and coigns.

THE ſmall round tower, ſeen a little to the weſt of the church, is a watch tower or look-out; a flight of ſteps aſcend to the door, and within are ſtairs for mounting to the top of the building.

A FEW paces ſouth of St. Patrick's church, are the remains of the armoury, from whence many match-lock muſkets, and other ancient arms, were removed on the ſale of the iſland. In the cellar of a wine merchant in the town of Peele, there were, anno 1774, ſeveral very ancient guns, their bore meaſuring a foot in diameter. They were formed by a number of bars laid cloſe together, and hooped with thick iron rings. Several of them had no breech, and ſeemed to be of the peteraro kind, loading from behind with a chamber. Many other unſerviceable guns, made about the time of Henry the 8th, are ſtill lying up and down in the caſtle.

ABOUT the middle of the area, a little to the northward of the churches of St. Patrick and St. Germains, is a ſquare pyramidical mount of earth, termi-

nating obtuſely. Each of its ſides faces one of the cardinal points of the compaſs, and meaſures about ſeventeen yards. Its height may be judged by the view. It is ſurrounded by a ditch, about five feet and a half broad. It appears near the right hand ſide of the plate. Time and weather have rounded off its angles, and given it the appearance there depicted; but on a careful obſervation it will be found to have originally been of the figure here deſcribed.

THAT this mount could not have been intended for defence ſeems clear, it being by far too diminutive to command at any diſtance; and is, beſides, juſt beneath a hill, which riſes almoſt perpendicularly over it, from the foot of the caſtle wall; for what uſe it was made may not be eaſy to determine; perhaps it might have been raiſed in imitation of the Tinwald, a mount ſo called in this iſland, from whence all new laws are promulged, and that from this eminence the governor or commanding officer harangued his garriſon, and diſtributed his orders; or elſe it may have been the burial place of ſome great perſonage in very early times; Tumuli of this kind not being uncommon in the iſland.

WALDRON ſpeaks of the remains of four churches within the walls of this caſtle. At preſent the ruins of St. Patrick's and St. Germain's only are viſible; or at leaſt carry evident marks of their former deſtination.

"THERE are (ſays he) places of pennance, alſo, under all the other "churches, containing ſeveral very dark and horrid cells: ſome have nothing "in them either to ſit or lie down on, others a ſmall piece of brick work; "ſome are lower, and more dark than others, but all of them, in my opinion, "dreadful enough for any crime humanity is capable of being guilty of; "though 'tis ſuppoſed they were built with different degrees of horror, that "the puniſhment might be proportionate to the faults of thoſe wretches who "were confined in them. Theſe have never been made uſe of ſince the "times of Popery; but that under the Biſhop's chapel is the common, and "only priſon for all offences in the ſpiritual court, and to that the delinquents "are ſentenced. But the ſoldiers of the garriſon permit them to ſuffer their "confinement in the caſtle, it being morally impoſſible for the ſtrongeſt con-"ſtitution to ſuſtain the damps and noyſomneſs of the cavern even for a few "hours, much leſs for months and years, as is the puniſhment ſometimes "allotted. But I ſhall ſpeak hereafter more fully of the ſeverity of the eccle-"ſiaſtical juriſdiction."

THESE ſubterranean places of puniſhment are either filled up, or otherwiſe demoliſhed, the Cicceroni of the place not being able to give the leaſt account of them in 1774, when this view was taken.

PEELE CASTLE, IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

THIS caſtle ſtands on a ſmall rocky iſland, about an hundred yards north of the town of Peele. The channel which divides it from the main land, at high water is very deep; but when the tide is out, is almoſt dry, or at leaſt ſcarcely mid-leg deep, being only ſeparated by a little rivulet, which runs from Kirk Jarmyn mountains. This iſland is called Holme Peele and Sodor; the laſt from the Greek word SOTER, or ſaviour, in alluſion to the Chriſtian churches ſtanding here: from hence it is by ſome conjectured, the biſhop of Man prefixed to his title that of biſhop of Sodor. At preſent this iſland is joined to the main land by a ſtrong ſtone quay, built a few years age to ſecure the harbour.

THE entrance into this iſland is on the ſouth ſide, where a flight of ſtone ſteps, now nearly demoliſhed, though ſtrongly cramped with iron, come over the rocks to the waters edge; and turning to the left, others lead through a gateway in the ſide of a ſquare tower into the caſtle. Adjoining to this tower is a ſtrong vaulted guard room.

THE walls encloſe an irregular polygon, whoſe area contains about two acres. They are flanked with towers, and are remarkably rough, being built with a coarſe grey whin ſtone, but coigned and faced in many parts with a red gritt found in the neighbourhood. It is highly probable this iſland has been fortified in ſome manner ever ſince the churches were built; but the preſent

works are ſaid, by biſhop Wilſon, to have been conſtructed by Thomas Earl of Darby, who firſt encompaſſed it with a wall, probably about the year 1500. It could never have been of any conſiderable ſtrength, being commanded towards the ſouth-weſt or land ſide, by a high hill, which riſes ſuddenly from the foot of its walls.

HERE are the remains of two churches; one dedicated to St. Patrick, the æra of its erection unknown; the other called St. Germain's, or the Cathedral, built about the year 1245. A view, and farther account of which, is given in a ſeparate plate.

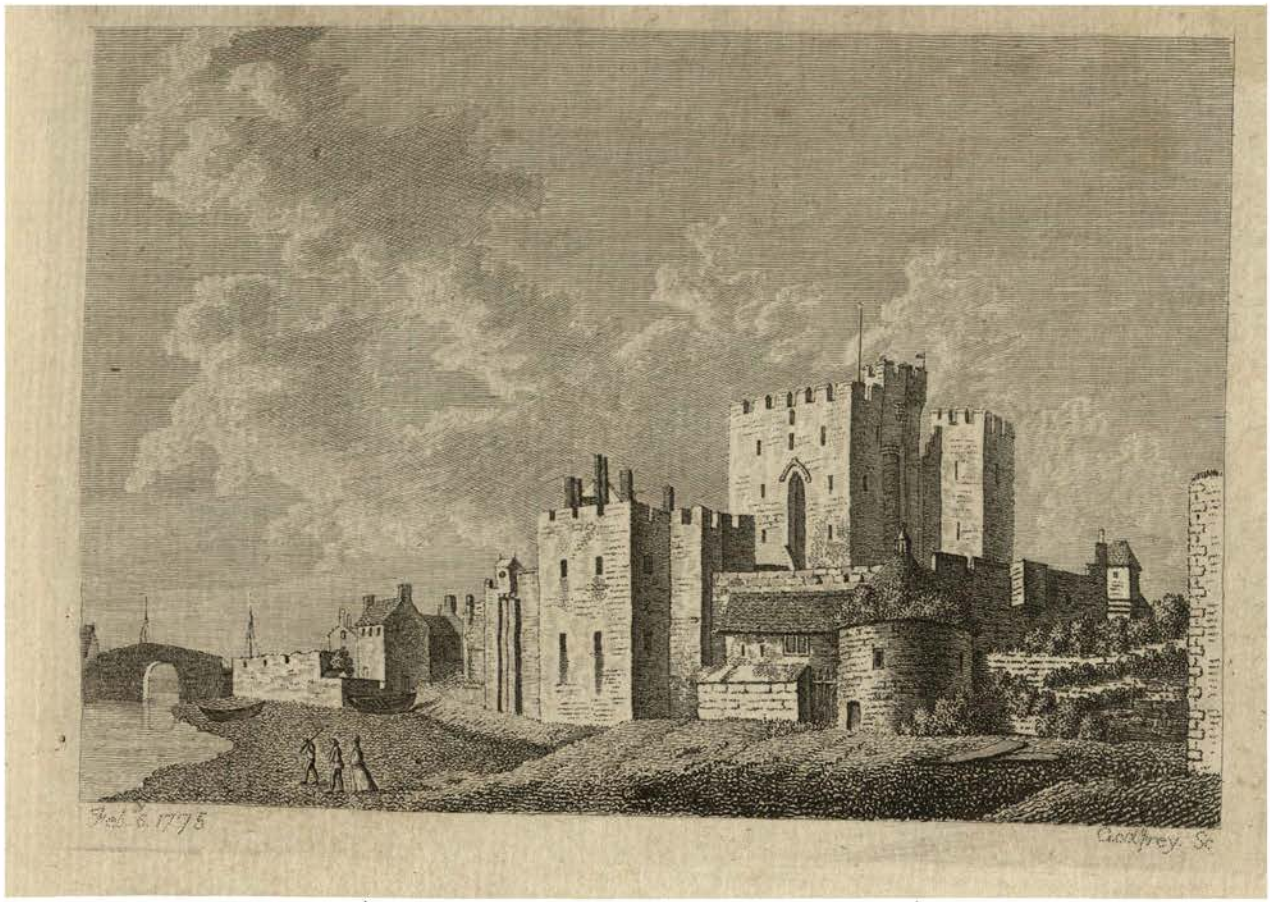
THE whole area is full of ruins of diverſe buildings, walls, and dwelling houſes; ſome of them were inhabited within theſe few years. Among them is one ſhewn as the biſhop's houſe. It conſiſted of only one ſmall room on a floor, and has more the appearance of one of the gunner's barracks.

BEFORE Government purchaſed the royalty of the place, this fortreſs was garriſoned by troops kept in pay by the Lord of the iſland.

HERE died, anno 1237, Olave King of Man, to whom King Henry 3d granted ſafe conduct, and ſettled an annual penſion on him of forty marks, 100 quarters of corn, and 5 tuns of wine for his homage, and defence of the ſea coaſt. He was buried in the abbey of Ruſhen.

"IT was in this caſtle, (ſays Waldron) that Eleanor, wife to Humphrey, "Duke of Glouceſter, uncle to Henry 6th, and Lord Protector of England, "was confined, after being baniſhed through the malice of the Duke of Suf- "folk, and Cardinal of Wincheſter, who accuſed her of having been guilty of "aſſociating herſelf with wizards and witches, to know if her huſband would "ever attain the crown, and other treaſonable practices. Sir John Stanley, "then Lord of Man, had the charge of her, and having conducted her to the "iſland, placed her in this caſtle; where ſhe lived in a manner befitting her "dignity, nothing but liberty being refuſed: ſhe appeared, however, ſo tur- "bulent and impatient under this confinement, that he was obliged to keep "a ſtrict guard over her; not only becauſe there were daily attempts made to "get her away, but alſo to prevent her from laying violent hands on her own "life. They tell you, that ever ſince her death, to this hour, a perſon is "heard to go up the ſtone ſtairs of theſe little houſes on the walls, conſtantly "every night, as ſoon as the clock has ſtruck twelve; but I never heard any "one ſay they had ſeen what it was, though the general conjecture is, that it "is no other than the ſpirit of this lady, who died, as ſhe lived, diſſatisfied, and "murmuring at her fate."

This view, which ſhews the ſouth aſpect, was drawn anno 1774.



CASTLE RUSHIN, IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

PLATE I.

THIS Caſtle is conſidered as the chief fortreſs in the Iſland. According to the Manks tradition, it was built about the year 960, by Guttred, grandſon to a King of Denmark, and the ſecond of a ſucceſſion of twelve Kings, by them called Orrys.

THIS building, which is even now remarkably ſolid, is ſaid by Challoner, Sacheverell, and other writers, to be reckoned by travellers a ſtriking reſemblance of the Caſtle of Elſinore in Denmark. Guttred, the founder, lies buried its walls; but the exact ſpot where has not been handed down.

As this fortreſs has at different times ſuffered ſeveral ſieges, the repairs of the damages ſuſtained muſt have ſomewhat altered its inferior parts, though in all probability the Keep of the Caſtle itſelf is ſtill in its original form.

THE Manksmen, according to Waldron, had a ſtrange tradition concerning this Caſtle, which, as it will probably divert the reader, is here tranſcribed in his own words:

"JUST at the entrance of the Caſtle is a great ſtone chair for the Governor, and two leſſer for the Deempſters: here they try all cauſes, except eccleſiaſtical, which are entirely under the deciſion of the Biſhop. When you are paſt this little court, you enter into a long winding paſſage between two high walls, not much unlike what is deſcribed of Roſamond's Labyrinth at Woodſtock: in caſe of an attack, ten thouſand men might be deſtroyed by a very few in attempting to enter. The extremity of it brings you to a room where the Keys ſit. They are twenty-four in number; they call them the Parliament; but, in my opinion, they more reſemble our Juries in England, becauſe the buſineſs of their meeting is to adjuſt differences between the common people, and are locked in till they have given in their verdict. They may be ſaid in this ſenſe, indeed, to be ſupreme Judges, becauſe from them there is no appeal but to the Lord himſelf.

"A LITTLE further is an apartment which has never been opened in the memory of man: the perſons belonging to the Caſtle are very cautious in giving any reaſon for it; but the natives, who are exceſſively ſuperſtitious, aſſign this—That there is ſomething of enchantment in it. They tell you, that the Caſtle was at firſt inhabited by Fairies, and afterwards by Giants, who continued in poſſeſſion of it till he days of Merlin; who by the force of magic diſlodged the greateſt part of them, and bound the reſt in ſpells, which they believe will be indiſſoluble to the end of the world. For proof of this, they tell you a very odd ſtory: They ſay there are a great number of fine apartments under ground, exceeding in magnificence any of the upper rooms: ſeveral men of more than

ordinary courage have, in former times, ventured down to explore the ſecrets of this ſubterranean dwelling-place, but none of them ever returned to give an account of what they ſaw; it was therefore judged convenient that all the paſſages to it ſhould be kept continually ſhut, that no more might ſuffer by their temerity. But about ſome 50 or 55 years ſince, a perſon who had an uncommon boldneſs and reſolution, never left ſoliciting permiſſion of thoſe who had power to grant it, to viſit thoſe dark abodes: in fine, he obtained his requeſt, went down, and returned by the help of a clue of packthread which he took with him, which no man before himſelf had ever done, and brought this amazing diſcovery, viz. That after having paſſed through a great number of vaults, he came into a long narrow place; which, the farther he penetrated, he perceived he went more and more on a deſcent; till having travelled, as near as he could gueſs, for the ſpace of a mile, he began to ſee a little gleam of light; which, though it ſeemed to come from a vaſt diſtance, yet was the moſt delightful ſight he had ever beheld in his life. Having at length come to the end of that lane of darkneſs, he perceived a very large and magnificent houſe, illuminated with a great many candles, whence proceeded the light juſt now mentioned. Having, before he began this expedition, well fortified himſelf with brandy, he had courage enough to knock at the door; which a ſervant, at the third knock, having opened, aſked him what he wanted? "I would go as far as I can, replied our adventurer; be ſo kind, therefore, as to direct me how to accompliſh my deſign, for I ſee no paſſage but that dark cavern through which I came." The ſervant told him, he muſt go through that houſe; and accordingly led him through a long entry, and out of the back door. He then walked a conſiderable way, and at laſt beheld another houſe, more magnificent than the firſt; and the windows being all open, diſcovered innumerable lamps burning in every room. Here he deſigned alſo to knock, but had the curioſity to ſtep on a little bank, which commanded a low parlour; and looking in, he beheld a vaſt table, in the middle of the room, of black marble, and on it, extended at full length, a man, or rather monſter; for by his account he could not be leſs than fourteen foot long, and ten or eleven round the body. This prodigious fabric lay as if ſleeping, with his head on a book, and a ſword by him of a ſize anſwerable to the hand which it is ſuppoſed made uſe of it. This ſight was more terrifying to our traveller than all the dark and dreary manſions he had paſſed through in his arrival to it; he reſolved therefore not to attempt entrance into a place inhabited by perſons of that unequal ſtature, and made the beſt of his way back to the other houſe; where the ſame ſervant re-conducted and informed him, that if he had knocked at the ſecond door, he would have ſeen company enough, but never could have returned. On which he deſired to know what place it was, and by whom poſſeſſed: but the other replied, that theſe things were not to be revealed. He then took his leave, and by the ſame dark paſſage got into the vaults, and ſoon after once more aſcended to the light of the ſun.

"RIDICULOUS as this narrative appears, whoever ſeems to diſbelieve it, is looked on as a perſon of a weak faith."

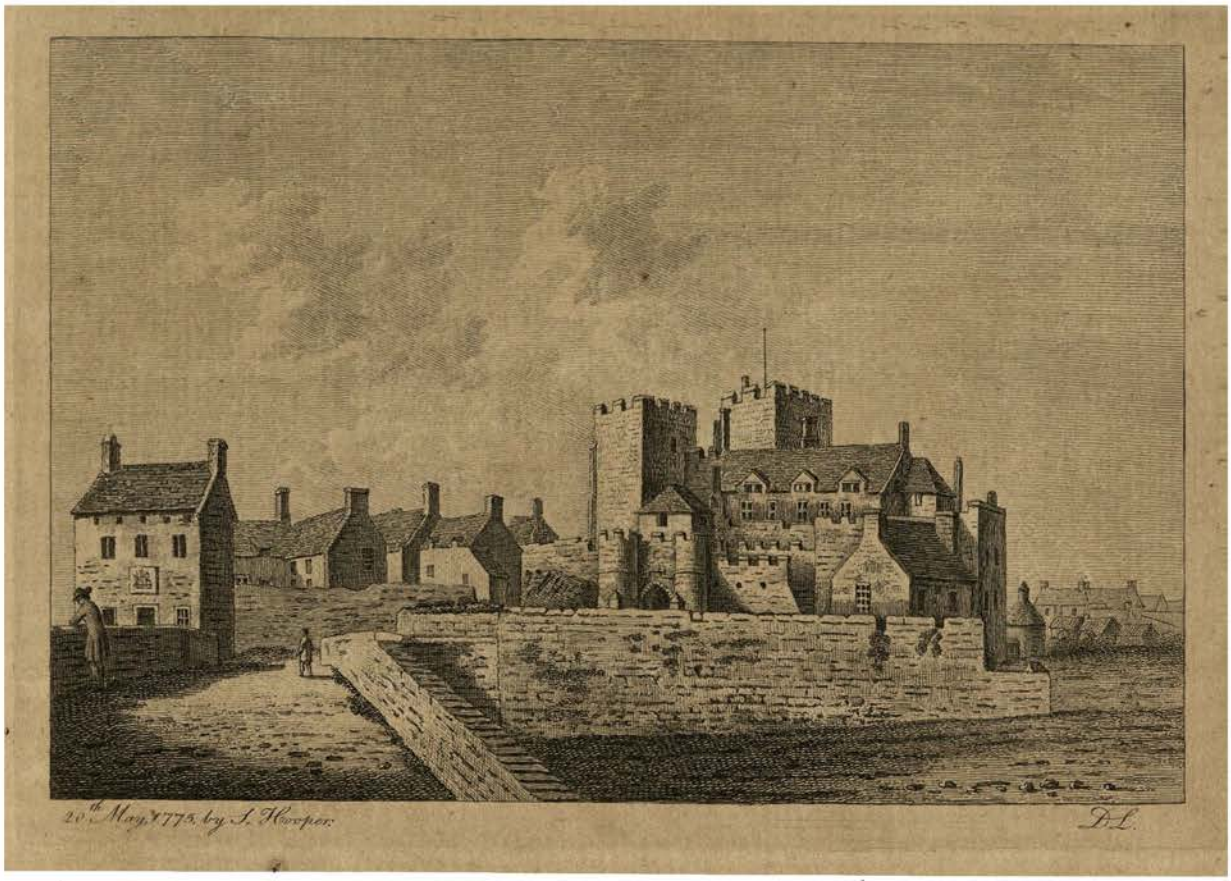
"THE Caſtle, as alſo the two walls which encompaſs it, and are broad enough for three perſons to walk abreaſt on, are all of freeſtone, which is the only building in the Iſland of that ſort. Within the walls is a ſmall tower adjoining to the Caſtle, where formerly State-priſoners were kept, but ſerves now as a ſtore-houſe for the Lord Derby's wines: it has a moat round it, and draw-bridge, and is a very ſtrong place. On the other ſide of the Caſtle is the Governor's houſe, which is very commodious and ſpacious. Here is alſo a fine Chapel, where Divine Service is celebrated morning and afternoon, and ſeveral offices belonging to the Court of Chancery."

HAVING thus far embarked in the fabulous hiſtory of this Caſtle, I ſhall conclude with another ſtory of the ſame ſort, related by the ſame author, who ſeems as if he almoſt believed it, reſerving the more accurate, tho' perhaps leſs entertaining account of it, for the deſcription accompanying the next Plate.

"A MIGHTY buſtle they alſo make of an apparition, which, they ſay, haunts Caſtle Ruſſin, in the form of a woman, who was ſome years ſince executed for the murder of her child. I have heard not only perſons who have been confined there for debt, but alſo the ſoldiers of the garriſon affirm they have ſeen it various times; but what I took moſt notice of, was the report of a gentleman, of whoſe good underſtanding, as well as veracity, I have a very great opinion. He told me, that happening to be abroad late one night, and catched in an exceſſive ſtorm of wind and rain, he ſaw a woman ſtand before the Caſtle gate, where being not the leaſt ſhelter, it ſomething ſurpriſed him that any body, much leſs one of that ſex, ſhould not rather run to ſome little porch, or ſhed, of which there are ſeveral in Caſtle Town, than chuſe to ſtand ſtill expoſed and alone to ſuch a dreadful tempeſt. His curioſity exciting him to draw nearer, that he might diſcover who it was that ſeemed ſo little to regard the fury of the elements, he perceived ſhe retreated on his approach, and at laſt, he thought, went into the Caſtle, though the gates were ſhut: this obliging him to think he had ſeen a ſpirit, ſent him home very much terrified; but the next day relating his adventure to ſome people who lived in the Caſtle, and deſcribing as near as he could the garb and ſtature of the apparition, they told him it was that of the woman above-mentioned, who had been frequently ſeen by the ſoldiers on guard to paſs in and out of the gates as well as to walk through the rooms, though there was no viſible means to enter."

"THOUGH ſo familiar to the eye, no perſon has yet, however, had the courage to ſpeak to it; and as they ſay a ſpirit has no power to reveal its mind without being conjured to do ſo in a proper manner, the reaſon of its being permitted to wander is unknown."

This view, which ſhews the N. E. aſpect of the Caſtle taken at low-water, was drawn Anno 1774.



CASTLE RUSHIN, IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

PLATE II.

THIS View was taken from the right hand ſide of that end of the bridge fartheſt from the Caſtle. At low water the rocky bed of the channel is left quite dry, as was the cafe when this drawing was made.

THE figure of the Caſtle is irregular, and may be better conceived from the views, than from any verbal deſcription. A ſort of ſtone glacis runs round it. This is ſaid to have been built by Cardinal Wolſey.

THE inſide contains very good barracks for ſoldiers, and rooms for the officers; tho' ſomewhat out of repair, as are many of the outer offices. The ſtone work of the Keep and divers other parts of this building are now nearly as entire as when firſt erected; they were indeed admirably well conſtructed. It is built with a very hard lime-ſtone.

IN the roof of the Keep is ſome uncommonly large timber, brought, as tradition ſays, from the Iſle of Angleſea. Here is a deep dungeon for priſoners, who were lowered down into it by ropes, or deſcended by a ladder, there being no ſteps to it; nor was the leaſt glimmer of light admitted into it, except what made its way through the chinks of its covering.

THE following regulations reſpecting the ſoldiers doing duty in this Caſtle, were communicated by Stephen Martin Leake, Eſq; from a MS. folio in his poſſeſſion, containing divers laws and regulations made for the government of the Iſle of Man.

At the Tinwalde, holden the 24th of June, 1610.

Orders and Duties that the Soldiers of the Caſtle of Ruſhen and Peele, within the Iſle of Man, were to obſerve and keepe in the times of the Right Honoble Lords Edward and Hennery late Earles of Derbie.

WHEREAS wee weare enjoyned by the right worſhipful John Ireland, Eſq; lieutenant and captain of this Iſle, by vertue of our oaths to give notice of our knowledges of the ancient orders and duties obſerved by the ſouldiers of the Caſtles of Ruſhen and Peele, in our times and memories, and for that purpoſs wee twelve whoſe names are ſubſcribed were choſen, whereof ſix be ſworne ſouldiers at the Caſtle Ruſhen, and ſix at the Caſtle Peele, upon adviſed conſideration had, wee find and knowe, That

a[illegible] ancient orders, cuſtomes, and duties to be performed in the ſaid Caſtles are extant in the rowles, [illegible]olled in the bookes of the ſtatutes of this Iſle, and theſe which we doe add hereafter are and [illegible]eene cuſtomarie and uſuall.

FIRST, At the entrance and admittance of any ſouldier to either of either of the ſaid Caſtles, the ordinarie oath was to this purpoſe:

The Oath of a Souldier.

FIRST, Our allegiance to our ſoveraigne, next our faith, fedilitie, and ſervice to the right honoble Earls of Derbie and their heires, our duties and our obedience to our lieutenant or cheefe governour and our conſtable in all lawful cauſes, and noe further.

Souldiers to appear at the Caſtle gates at the ſound of the drume.

ITEM. It hath been accuſtomed and ſtill continued, that every ſouldier at the ſound of the drume, or ringinge of the alarums bell (the heareing or knowinge of the ſame) ſhall forthwith make his preſent appearance in the gate of either Caſtle, then and there to pforme what ſhall be enjoyned one them by the lieutnnt, or the conſtable in his abſence.

Night Bell to be runge, and the Guard ſet.

ITEM. It hath been accuſtomed that night bell ſhould be runge a little after the ſun ſettinge, and that by the porter, and the conſtable and his deputie with a ſufficient guard to be in the Caſtle, for the ſaufe keepinge and defence of the ſame.

Porter to locke the gates.

ITEM. It hath been accuſtomed and continued, that the conſtable or his deputie ſhould goe with the wardens to the Caſtle gates, and there cauſe the porter to locke the Caſtle gates, and then the watch to be fourthwith ſet.

Concerning the Porter and watchmen.

ITEM. It hath been accuſtomed, that at either Caſtle there hath beene two ſtandinge porters, who have by courſe every other weeke held the ſtaff, and given attendance at the gate duringe one whole yeare, begininge at Michallmas; the ſaid porters to be nominated by the conſtable, and then allowed by the lieutnnt and governour, and two ſtandinge watchmen in like manner for the nightlie watchinge upon the walls; and every officer, ſouldier, and ſervant, is to doe his pettie watch from May till Michallmas.

Pettie watch.

ITEM. It hath been accuſtomed, that the Caſtle gates ſhould not be opened by any man after lockeinge at night (the governour onelie excepted) untill the watchman ringe the day bell, which was to be done ſo ſoone as the watchman could pfectli diſcover the land markes bounded within a mile and a halfe of either Caſtle; which beinge done, the porter was accuſtomed to goe about the walles, and looke that all things be cleere, and forthwith to returne to the conſtable or his deputie, and affirm all things to be as the watchman had formerlie ſpoken to the conſtable or his deputie.

Time of opening gates.

Souldiers lyinge in at both houſes

IT hath been accuſtomed, that the ſouldiers ſhould ward in the Caſtle gates one day in the weeke, and they of the Caſtle Ruſhen to lye within the houſe the night before theire warding day, and the ſouldiers of the Caſtle Peele to lie in the night before, and the night after in reſpect the tyd fallinge out uncertainlie, and for more ſaufe guard of that Caſtle, beinge nearer to our enemies the Reſhankes.

Inner gate locked by one of the Wardens.

IT hath been accuſtomed and ſtill continued, that one of the wardens of the inward ward at Caſtle Ruſhen ſhall at night locke the inner gate, and keepe the keys thereof to himſelfe till morninge, and hath pformed all things therein as conſtable that night in that ward.

The Receauer at Michelimas chuſeth a Steward.

IT hath been accuſtomed, that the receauer of either Caſtle hath at Michellmas made yearly choiſe of a ſteward, who hath beene allowed by the lieutnnt or captain for the time beinge.

The Souldiers to work the Lord's hay.

IT hath beene accuſtomed and ſtill continued, that the ſouldiers of either Caſtle have wrought the Lord's hay, whenſoever they have beene thereunto called.

Two Gunners to have either of them apprentice, and one of them to lie in every night.

IT hath been accuſtomed, that Mr. Gunner of either Caſtle hath had allowance of an apprentice, and that either himſelfe or his apprentice hath every night lien in the ſaid Caſtle.

Lieut. to repeal, as need requireth theſe or any of their Orders.

NOTWITHSTANDING all theiſe orders, uſues, and cuſtomes, here ſet downe, the lieutnnt, capt. or chiefe governor for the time beinge, in his wiſdome and accordinge to the neceſſitie of time ſet downe orders and decrees for both Caſtles in all lawfull cauſes, and repeal the ſame againe, which every inferiour officer and ſouldier is to obey by reaſon of his oath.

At Caſtle Ruſhens the 2 th Day of July 1610

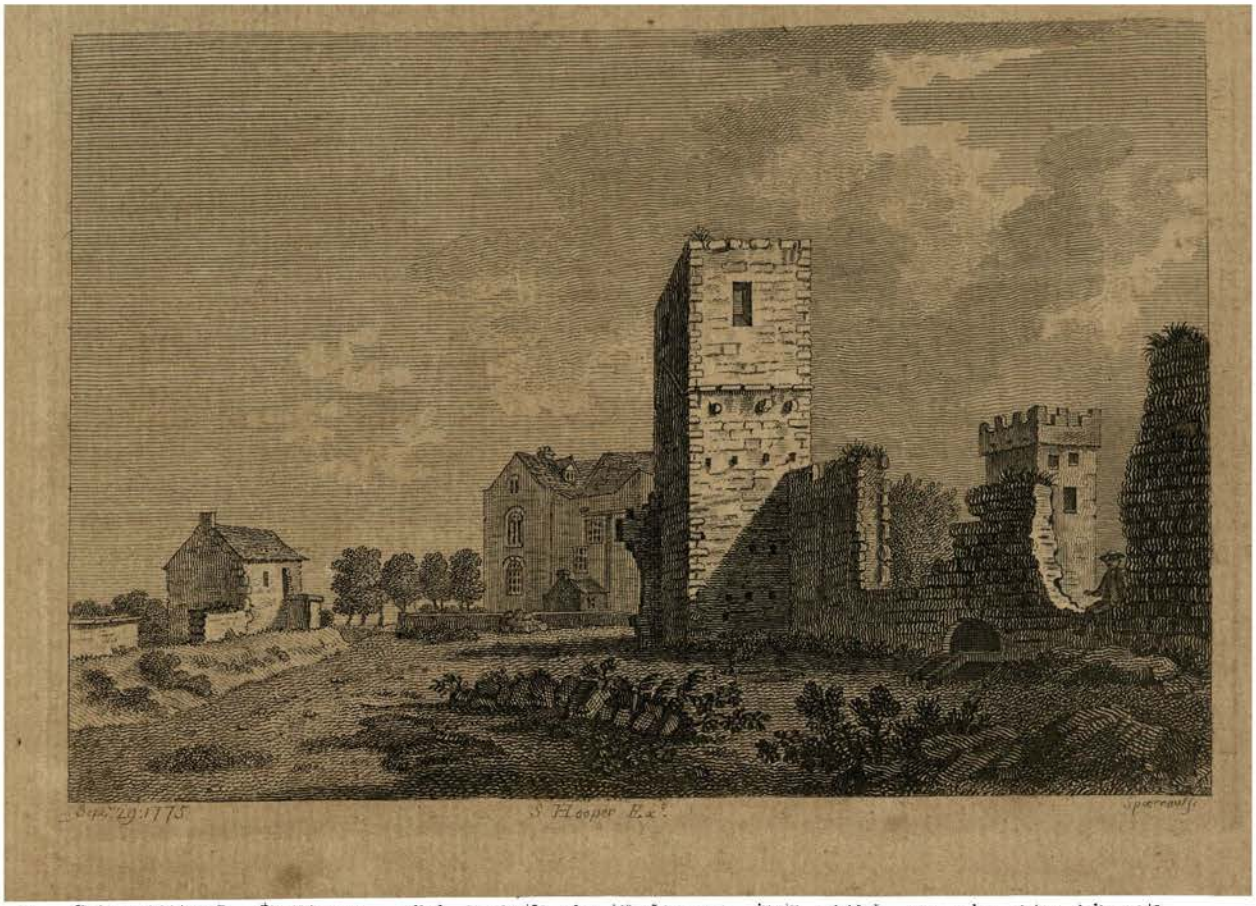
THOMAS MOORE, Henerey Carrett, Thomas Whetſtons, Thomas Lea, William Laſſell, Edward Lucas, Will. Bridgen, John Crellin, Jo. Gauen, Hugh Lambe, Richard Fiſher, John Colbin.

John Ire Land, Lieutnnt.

William Lucas, Will. Ratcliffe, Tho. Sainſbury, Da Fwan Xian.

Note, The originals of all the former Acts made in Capt. Ireland's time, are fixed in the Exchequer booke, Anno 1609.

This View was drawn Anno 1774.



RUSHEN ABBEY, AT BALLASALLEY, IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

THIS Monaſtery was, according to Sacheverell in his Hiſtory of the Iſle of Man, firſt founded by one Mac Marus, elected to the Government of the Iſland on account of his many virtues. "He," ſays that Author, "in the year 1098, laid the firſt foundation of "the Abbey of Ruſhen, in the Town of Ballaſalley. Theſe Monks lived by their labour, "with great mortification; wore neither ſhoes, furs, nor linen; eat no fleſh except on "journeys. It conſiſted of twelve Monks and an Abbot, of whom the firſt was called "Conanus. I find the Ciſtertian Order to have its firſt beginning this very year; though, "probably, it was not planted here till ſix-and-thirty years afterwards by Evan, Abbot "of Furneſs."

ANNO 1134, Olave, King of Man, third ſon of Goddard Crownan, gave to Evan, Abbot of Furneſs in Lancaſhire, the Monaſtery of Ruſhen, together with ſome additional lands, with which he either enlarged or rebuilt the Abbey, dedicated it to the Bleſſed Virgin, inſtituted the Ciſtertian diſcipline, and made it a Cell dependent on the Abbey of Furneſs, to which he gave not only the right of electing the Abbot of Ruſhen, but, as ſome ſay, the Biſhops of the Iſland. It was a ſort of Chapter to the Dioceſe. Ruſhen Abbey was by King Olave endowed with great privileges and immunities.

"THE revenue (ſays Sacheverell) was ſet out after the moſt ancient and apoſtolical "manner, viz. one-third of all the tithes to the Biſhop for his maintenance; the ſecond to "the Abbey for education of youth, and relief of the poor (for thoſe good Monks were "then the public almoners, and by their own labours rather encreaſed than diminiſhed "the public charity); the third portion of the tithes were given to the Parochial Prieſts "for their ſubſiſtence.

ANNO 1192, the Monks removed to Douglas, but returned four years after.

RUSHEN ABBEY, AT BALLASALLEY, IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

In the year 1257, Richard, Biſhop of the Iſles, conſecrated the Abbey Church of St. Mary Ruſhen, which (though begun one hundred and thirty years before, and in that time had been the repoſitory of many of their Kings) it is probable was not finiſhed till that time.

This Monaſtery was in the year 1316 plundered by Richard le Mandeville, who, with a numerous train of Iriſh, landed at Ranneſway on Aſcenſion Day, and defeated the Manks men under Barrowl Hill; after a month's ſtay he, with his people, re-imbarked for Ireland.

Tanner ſays this Monaſtery flouriſhed ſome time after the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes in England.

This Abbey, though a Cell to Furneſs, had another ſubordinate to it, which happened thus: Goddard, ſon of King Olave, having married Fingala, a daughter of Mac Lotlen, ſon of Maccartack, King of Ireland, without the accuſtomed ceremonies of the Church, Anno 1171, Viranus, Apoſtolic Legate, came into Man, and cauſed it to be canonically performed, Olave, the fruit of this union, being three years old. Sylvanus, the Abbot of Ruſhen, married them; to whom the King, as an expiation of his error, gave a piece of land at Mireſcoge to build a Monaſtery in, which was afterwards given to the Abbey of Ruſhen, and the Monks removed thither.

Mirescoge is conjectured to be Ballamona in Kirk Chriſt Lee Ayre.

Browne Willis, in his Hiſtory of Monaſteries, ſays, that Anno 1553, there remained in charge theſe following penſions, viz.

To Henry Jackſon, Abbot, 10 l. James More, John Allowe, and Richard Novell, 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. each.

In the third year of the reign of King James, the ſite of this Abbey was in the Crown, where it had remained ever ſince the Diſſolution, and was by that King leaſed to Sir Tho. Leighe, Knt. and Tho. Spencer, Eſq; together with the Priory of Douglas, the Grey Friars at Brymaken, and the Rectories and Churches of Kirkecriſt in Shelding and Kirklavan, with their appurtenances, parcels of the Abbey of Ruſhen, uſually lett at the annual rent of 101 l. 15 s. 11 d. for the term of forty years at the ſame rent, and ſeveral other payments amounting to 21 l. 17 s. as alſo a fine of 101 l. 15 s. 11 d. all woods, underwoods, mines, and quarries, being reſerved to the Crown.

This was excepted out of the grant made of the Iſland afterwards by James I. to Henry Earl of Northampton, and Robert Earl of Saliſbury; but afterwards granted anno 1611 to William Earl of Derby, and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs, to hold of the Manor of Eaſt Greenwich, paying the accuſtomed rents; and afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament, reſerving the rights of Leighe and Spencer, the former leſſees, during the term of their leaſe.

At preſent the ſite of the Ruins is in the poſſeſſion of —— More, Eſq; who has built thereon a very handſome houſe, converting part of the offices of the ancient Monaſtery to out-houſes. Nothing worth notice more than is here ſhewn remains of the ancient buildings, which ſeem to have been conſtructed with ſome view to defence. In an adjoining cloſe the tomb-ſtone of one of the Abbots is ſhewn; on it is the paſtoral-ſtaff and a broad ſword, ſignifying he had temporal as well as ſpiritual authority. There is no date or inſcription on it.

This View was drawn Anno 1774.

A

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Buſtleſham, or Byſham Monaſtery	—	1338	——	1760	The. Forreſt, Eſq;	Godfrey	N. 1737
Dunnington Caſtle - -	N. W.	——	1396	1768		Ditto	N. E. 1732
—— Plan of, with view of Gateway	——	—	——	——		Smith	
George's (St.) Chapel, Windſor	——	——	——	——	T. Sandby, Eſq;	Godfrey	
Reading Abbey - plate 1.	—	1121	1732	1762	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Godfrey	
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CHESHIRE.							
Beeſton Caſtle, - plate 1.	S. W.	1200	——	1760	Mr. Hamilton	Pouncy	S. 1728
Ditto, - - plate 2.	S.	—	—	1773	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Godfrey	
Birkehedde Priory	——	1192	——	1770		Ditto	S. W. 1728
Cheſter Caſtle, - plate 1.	——	1100	—	1770		Drawaza	N. W. 1728
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Cheſter, Bridge - -	——	918	—	1770		Ditto	
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CUMBERLAND.							
Bees' (St.) Monaſtery of -	N. W.	1117	——	1774		Sparrow	S. E. 1739
Carliſle Caſtle - -	N. E.	1095	—	ditto		Ditto	N. W. 1739
—— Plan of, - - -	——	—	——	—			
Cockermouth Caſtle, - plate 1.	N. E.	1070	—	1774		Lerpiniere	N. W. 1739
Ditto, - - plate 2.	——	—	——	ditto		Sparrow	
Lanecroſt Priory, - plate 1.	N. E.	1169	—	ditto		Ditto ——	N. W. & S.E. 1739
Ditto, - - plate 2.	W.	—	——	ditto		Ditto	
Naworth Caſtle, - plate 1.	——	1336	—	—		Lerpiniere	E. 1739
Ditto, - - plate 2.	——	—	——	1772	Mr. M. Griffiths	Sparrow	
Penrith Caſtle - - -	N. W.	——	—	1774		Pye	N. 1739
—— Plan of, - - -	—	—	——	—			
DERBYSHIRE.							
Beauchief, or Beechiff Priory	S. W.	1183		1760	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Godfrey	S. W. 1728

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DORSETSHIRE.							
Corfe Caſtle, in the Iſle of Purbeck, plate 1.	W.	959	1588	1763	Mr. Richards	Canot	
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—— Plan of, — —	——	—	- -	——			
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Vicar's Houſe, or Chapel, Portland	——	——	——	ditto		Godfrey	
DURHAM.							
Bernard Caſtle — —	S. W.	——	——	1775	Mr. Bayley	Godfrey	
—— Plan of, —	—	—	—	—			
Durham Caſtle - -	——	——	——	——		Sparrow	
—— Cathedral, Frontiſpiece to vol. 3.	N. W.	1093	—	1773		Ditto	
—— Plan of, —	——	——	——	——		——	
Finchale Priory — —	——	1196	—	1774	J. Bullman, Eſq;	Sparrow	W. 1728
Goatſhead, or Gateſhide Monaſtery	N. W.	——	——	1773		Godfrey	
Jarrow, or Gyrwi Monaſtery —	S. E.	684	—	ditto		Sparrow	S. W. 1729
Raby Caſtle, — — plate 1.	N. E.	1380	——	1774	Mr. Bayley	Godfrey	S. E. 1728
Ditto, — — plate 2.	S. W.	——	—	ditto	Ditto	Sparrow	Ditto
—— Plan of, —	——	177	——	——	Ditto	— —	
Whitton Caſtle — —	——	1410	—	1774		Godfrey	
ESSEX.							
Botolph's (St.) Priory, Colcheſter, plate 1.	N. W.	1109	——	1767		Godfrey	
Ditto, — — plate 2.	S. E.	Do.	—	1772		Sparrow	
Colcheſter Caſtle — —	N. W.	1066	——	ditto		Drawaza	N. E. 1738
—— Plan of, —	——	—	—	——		Sparrow	
Hadley Caſtle — —	——	1216	——	1763	Mr. Richards	Lerpiniere	N. 1738
Mary (St.) Magdalen's Church, Colcheſter	S. W.	——	—	1772		Sparrow	
Netherhall Gateway, — plate 1.	——	—	——	1769	— Forſter, Eſq;	Smith	
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VOLUME II.

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Ditto, — — plate 2.	S. E.	ditto	ditto	ditto		Godfrey	
Ditto, (vide Addenda) — — plate 3.	N. W.	ditto	ditto	ditto		Sparrow	
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Dioniſius's (St.) Priory —	W.	1124	—	1773		Godfrey	
Holy Ghoſt Chapel —	S. E.	1509	——	1760		Ditto	
Hurſt Caſtle - - —	—	1539	—	1761		Ditto	E. 1734
Netley Abbey, — — plate 1.	N. E.	1239	1550	1761		Ditto	N. 1733
Ditto, — — plate 2.	—	- -	—	1760		G. Godfrey	Ditto

Name of the Abbey, Caſtle, Monaſtery, Priory, or Ruin, &c.	Point of View.	When founded or built.	When refounded or rebuilt.	View when taken.	View by whom taken.	View by whom engraved.	View by S. & N. Buck, Aſpect when taken.
HAMPSHIRE Continued.							
Netley Abbey Abbot's Kitchen	——	—	—	1772		Sparrow	
Odiam Caſtle — —	N. W.	1199	1216	1761		Godfrey	
Portcheſter Caſtle — —	——	(A. C. 375	——	ditto		Ditto	N. W. 1773
Southampton Water Gate —	——	1339	——	1772		Lerpiniere	
Ditto Eaſt Gate — —	——	1338	——	ditto		Godfrey	
Ditto South Gate and Tower —	S. W.	1542	1761	ditto		Ditto	
Titchfield Houſe — —	——	1231	1537	1761		Ditto	S. E. 1774
Wincheſter's (Bp of) Houſe, Walth. plate 1.	W.	—	1400	ditto		Lerpiniere	
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Ditto, — — plate 2.	——	—	—	ditto		Ditto	
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Ditto, — — plate 2.	S.	——	——	1772		Ditto	
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Arches in the City Wall, Canterbury	N.	1401	—	1765		Morris	
Auguſtine's (St.) Monaſt. Canterbury, pl. 1.	S. W.	605	1612	1758		Godfrey	S. W. 1735
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—— Caſtle Gate, — plate 2.	N.	——	—	ditto		Ditto	
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Davyngton Priory, near Faverſham	N. W.	1153	—	1758		Ditto	
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Ditto, — — plate 2.	N.	72	1580	ditto		Ditto	N. Ditto
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Ditto North Gate, — plate 2.	S.	ditto	——	1758		Pouncey	
Halling Houſe — —	S. E.	1183	1323	1759		Godfrey	
Ket's Coity Houſe —	E.	455	——	1760		Ditto	
Leeds Caſtle — —	——	1071	1509	1762		Ditto	N. 1736
Leibourn Caſtle, — plate 1.	——	1066	——	1750		Ditto	
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Lyme Caſtle — —	——	——	——	1772		Morris	
Martin's (St.) Priory, or the Newarke, pl. 1.	S.	1130	——	1760		Ditto	
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Name of the Abbey, Caſtle, Monaſtery, Priory, or Ruin, &c.	Point of View.	When founded or built.	When refounded or rebuilt.	View when taken.	View by whom taken.	View by whom engraved.	View by S. & N. Buck, Aſpect when taken.
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Pancrace's (St.) Chapel in St. Auguſtine's Monaſtery, Canterbury —	S.	——	——	1775		Sparrow	
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Weſt Malling Abbey —	——	109	1200	1760		Sparrow	
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Ditto, — — plate 2.	——	——	1461	ditto	Ditto	Godfrey	
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Ditto, — — plate 2.	——	—	—	——	Ditto	Ditto	
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—— Ditto, (vide Addenda) plate 2.	S. W.	ditto	1609	ditto		Dent	
—— Plan of, —	——	——	——	——		——	
Hampton Court, — -	——	1514	——	1770		Sparrow	
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VOLUME III.

Name of the Abbey, Caſtle, Monaſtery, Priory, or Ruin, &c.	Point of View.	When founded or built.	Whenrefounded or rebuilt.	View when taken.	View by whom taken.	View by whom engraved.	View by S. & N. Buck, Aſpect when taken,
NORTHUMBERLANDSHIRE.							
Alnwick Abbey Gate-houſe —	E.	——	—	1773		Sparrow	
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Ditto, — — plate 2.	——	——	—	ditto		Ditto	
Ditto, — — plate 3.	——	—	——	ditto		Ditto	
Bamborough Caſtle — plate 1.	N. W.	559	1150	ditto		Lerpiniere	S. W. 1728
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Bothall Caſtle, — plate 1.	S.	—	—	ditto		Ditto	N. 1729
Ditto, — — — plate 2.	N.	——	——	ditto		Godfrey	
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Dunſtanbrough Caſtle — —	S. W.	—	——	ditto		Lerpiniere	S. W. 1729
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Cockle-Park Tower — —	——	—	1239	1774	Job Bullman, Eſq;	Ditto	
Hermitage, near Warkworth -	——	——	——	ditto		Sparrow	
—— Plan of - - -	——	——	—	—			
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Hulne Abbey, - plate 1.	——	1240	—	1774		Lerpiniere	
Ditto, — — plate 2.	—	—	——	ditto		Pye	
Ditto, — — plate 3.	——	——	—	ditto		Sparrow	
Plan of ditto, — —	—	—	——	—		Smith	
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Ditto, — — plate 2.	N.	—	——	ditto		Godfrey	
Ditto, — — plate 3.	N. E.	——	—	ditto		Sparrow	
Morpeth Caſtle Gate-houſe —	N. W.	1358	——	ditto		Morris	
Mitford Caſtle — —	——	1070	—	ditto		Godfrey	
Monks-Stone, near Tynemouth -	——	1080	——	1774		Sparrow	
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Prudhow Caſtle, (vide Addenda) -	——	627	1060	1773	— Davidſon, Eſq;	Ditto	N. 1729
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Ditto, — — — plate 2.	N.	——	—	ditto		Drawaza	
Ditto, — — plate 3.	N. E.	—	——	ditto		Godfrey	
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—— — plate 2.	—	——	—	ditto		Ditto	
—— Plan of,	—	—	——	—			
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Ludlow Caſtle - - -	N. E.	1070	—	ditto	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Pye	N. W. 1732
—— Plan of, - -	——	——	——	——			
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Burrough Chapel - - -	S. W.	——	—	1762	Capt. H. Rugge	Ditto	
Cleve Abbey - - -	——	1197	——	1754	Mr. Richards	Ditto	

Name of the Abbey, Caſtle, Monaſtery, Priory, or Ruin, &c.	Point of View.	When founded or built.	Whenrefounded or rebuilt.	View when taken.	View by whom taken.	View by whom engraved.	View by S. & N. Buck, Aſpect when taken.
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Burgh, or Cnoberſburg Caſtle	S. E.	49	—	1775		Godfrey	S. 1738
——— Plan of,	—	—	—	—		Smith	
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——— Plan of,	—	—	—	—			
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Wolſey's (Cardinal) College Gate, Ipſwich	S.	—	1528	1772		Drawaza	
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Catharine-hill Chapel, near Guildford	N. W.	1229	—	—		Peake	
Croydon Church	S. W.	1390	—	770		Godfrey	
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Brighthelmſtone Blockhouſe	—	1539	—	ditto		Godfrey	
Bramber Caſtle	—	—	1066	1760		Sparrow	
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Begeham or Beyham Abbey	—	1200	—	1760		Ditto	N. 1737
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Ditto plate 2.	N. W.	—	—	1759		Ditto	
——— Plan of,	—	—	—	—			
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——— Plan of,	—	—	—	—			

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Name of the Abbey, Caſtle, Monaſtery, Priory, or Ruin, &c.	Point of View.	When found-ed or built.	Wherefound ed or rebuilt.	View when taken.	View by whom taken.	View by whom engra-ved.	View by S. & N. Buck, Aſpect when taken.
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Stonehenge	—	—	—	1775		Ditto	
WORCESTERSHIRE.							
Abbots Tower, Eveſham	S. E.	1161	—	1774	Val. Green, Eſq;	Sparrow	
Dudley Priory plate 1.	S. S. E.	—	—	ditto		Ditto	S. W. 1731
Ditto plate 2.	S. W.	1005	1092	1772		Lerpiniere	
Edgar's Tower, Worceſter	S. E.	1515	—	1774	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Godfrey	
Eveſham Abbey	—	—	1070	ditto	Val. Green, Eſq;	Sparrow	
YORKSHIRE.							
Agatha's (St.) Monaſtery, near Richmond plate 1.	—	1151	—	1752	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Ellis	
Ditto plate 2.	S.	—	—	1760	Ditto	Sparrow	
Ayſgarth's Bridge	—	1539	—	1773		Ditto	
Bolton Caſtle plate 1.	S. E.	1379	—	1752	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Ditto	
Ditto plate 2.	N. E.	—	—	—		Mazel	
—— Plan of,	—	—	—	—			
Ditto Priory in Craven	S. E.	1151	1420	1752	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Godfrey	S. E. 1726
Bowes Caſtle	—	1070	—	1774	Mr. Bayley	Ditto	
—— Plan of,	—	—	—	—			
Coverham Abbey, in Coverdale plate 1.	—	1212	—	1750	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Ellis	
Ditto plate 2.	—	1000	1501	1773		Godfrey	
Coningſburgh Caſtle	—	—	1066	1770	Mr. M. Griffiths	Sparrow	S. 1725
Eſkdale Chapel	S.	—	1224	1774		Godfrey	
Fountain's Abbey plate 1.	S. W.	1204	—	1767	Mr. Dall	Sparrow	S. 1726
Ditto plate 2.	N. E.	—	—	ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
—— Plan of, ditto	—	—	—	—			
Giſeburn, or Gyſburgh Priory, plate 1.	W.	1119	—	1774		Godfrey	
Ditto, plate 2.	E.	—	—	—		Ditto	

Name of the Abbey, Caſtle, Monaſtery, Priory, or Ruin, &c. YORKSHIRE Continued.	Point of View.	When founded or built.	When re-founded or rebuilt.	View when taken.	View by whom taken.	View by whom engraved.	View by S. & N. Buck, Aſpect when taken.
Grey Friars Monaſtery, at Richmond	S. E.	1258	—	1775	Mr. J. Bailey	Godfrey	
Hovedene, or Howden Church -	W.	—	1266	1770	Mr. M. Griffiths	Sparrow	
Joreval, Jervaux, or Gervis Abbey	—	1145	1156	1776	Mr. Dall	Ditto	
Kirkſtal Abbey, - - - plate 1.	E.	1152	—	1773		Lerpiniere	S. 1723
Ditto, - - - plate 2.	S. W.	—	—	ditto		Sparrow	
Ditto, - - plate 3.	S. E.	—	—	ditto		Pieot	
——— Plan of, - -	—	—	—	—			
Middleham Caſtle, - - plate 1.	—	1190	1609	1760	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Godfrey	
Ditto, - - plate 2.	—	—	—	1773		Ditto	
—— —— Plan of, - plate 3.	—	—	—	—		— —	
Martin's (St.) Monaſtery, Richmond	N. W.	1100	—	1775	Mr. J. Bailey	Godfrey	S. 1721
——— Plan of,	—	—	—	—			
Pickering Caſtle - -	—	—	1247	1774		Lerpiniere	
Roch Abbey - - -	S. W.	1147	—	1763	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Godfrey	W. 1725
Richmond Caſtle - -	S. E.	1066	—	ditto	Ditto	Lerpiniere	W. 1721
Skipton Caſtle - -	—	1066	1657	1770	Mr. M. Griffiths	Godfrey	
Whitby Abbey, - - - plate 1.	S.	1380	—	1772	Ditto	Ditto	
——— - - plate 2.	S. W.	—	1320	1774		Sparrow	
Winſlaw, or Winſley Church and Bridge	N. W.	—	1076	1775		Lerpiniere	N. 1171
Wreſſel Caſtle - -	S. W.	—	—	1774		Ditto	
York Bridge over the Ouſe -	—	1235	1566	1760	Mr. Marlow	Peake	

WALES.

ANGLESEA, (Iſle of)							
Beaumarais Caſtle, Great Hall of,	—	—	—	1774		Sparrow	
——— North Wales	S.	1295	—	ditto		Pye	N.&S.E. 1742
Holy Head Collegiate Church, (vide Add.)	N. E.	1250	—	1769		Godfrey	S. 1742
CAERNARVONSHIRE.							
Aberconway Caſtle - -	S. W.	1284	1643	1770		Godfrey	S. E. 1742
Caernarvon Caſtle North Wall, plate 1.	N. W.	1283	—	1773	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Ditto	N. W. N. E. / S. E. 1742
Ditto, - - plate 2.	E.	—	—	ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
Conway Caſtle - plate 1.	—	—	—	—		Ditto	
——— —— Inſide, - plate 2.	—	—	—	1774			
CAERMARTHENSHIRE.							
Kidwelly Caſtle - -	—	—	1190	1771	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Godfrey	
DENBEIGHSHIRE.							
Valle Crucis Abbey - -	—	—	—	—	P. Sandby, Eſq;		
FLINTSHIRE.							
Bachegrig Houſe - -	—	1567	—	1770	Mr. Griffiths	Godfrey	
Baſingwerk Monaſtery, North Wales	—	1131	1159	1774		Sparrow	N. W. 1742
Flint Caſtle - - -	S. E.	1170	1280	ditto		Roberts	S. E. 1742
—— Plan of, - - -	—	—	—	—			S. E. 1742
Hawarden Caſtle - -	—	—	—	1760	Mr. Richards	Godfrey	
Rhudland Caſtle - -	—	100	1098	1769		Sparrow	S. W. 1742
Winifred's (St.) Well, Holywell	N. E.	—	1485	1770		Godfrey	N. E. 1742
GLAMORGANSHIRE.							
Biſhop's Palace at Llandaff	—	—	—				
Caerphilly, or Sengenneth Caſtle, plate 1.	—	1280	—	1774	P. Sandby, Eſq:	Sparrow	N. E. 1740
Ditto, - - plate 2.	—	—	—	1773	Ditto	Godfrey	
Cardiff Caſtle, (Keep of) -	S.	—	—	1775		Sparrow	N. E. 1741
——— Tower -	N.	—	—	ditto		Mazell	
———, or Caerroph Caſtle -	S. E.	1110	—	ditto		Sparrow	

Name of the Abbey, Caſtle, Monaſtery, Priory, or Ruin, &c.	Point of View.	When founded or built.	When refounded or rebuilt.	View when taken.	View by whom taken.	View by whom engraved.	View by S. & N. Buck, Aſpect when taken.
GLAMORGANSHIRE.							
Coity Caſtle	—	1091	—	1772	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Sparrow	S. 1740.
Donat's (St.) or Denwit's Caſtle, plate 1.	N.	[illegible]0	—	1770	Ditto	Ditto	N. W. 1740.
Ditto, (vide Addenda) plate 2.	N. W.	—	—	1775	Ditto	Lerpiniere	
Dunraven Houſe, plate 1.	Ditto	—	—	ditto	Ditto	Watts	
Ditto, plate 2.	E.	—	—	ditto		Lerpiniere	
Landaff's, (Biſhop of) Caſtle	Ditto	—	—	ditto		Godfrey	
Ogmore Caſtle	—	1120	—	1773		Ditto	N. W. 1741
Watch Tower, near St. Donat's Caſtle	S. E.	1091	—	1775		Ditto	
Wenny, or Ewenny Priory	N.	—	1141	ditto		Watts	S. W. 1740
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.							
Powis Caſtle	—	1110	—	1761	Marlow	Godfrey	S. E. 1741
PEMBROKESHIRE.							
Carew Caſtle	—	—	—	1774	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Godfrey	
Cilgarron Caſtle	—	—	—	1772	Ditto —	Ditto	S. E. 1740
David's (St.) College	W.	1365	—	1773	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Sparrow	
Haverfordweſt Caſtle and Bridge	—	—	—	ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
Hubberſtone Priory	—	—	—	1771	— —	Picot	
Llanſeth, or Lantphey Court	—	—	1335	1770	P. Sandby, Eſq;	Sparrow	S. W. 1740
Mannorbeer Caſtle	—	—	1100	ditto	Ditto	Godfrey	S. E. 1740
LUNDY, (ISLE of)							
Lundy Caſtle, plate 1.	W.	—	—	1775	Mr. Cozens	Lerpiniere	
Ditto, plate 2.	—	—	—	ditto	Ditto	Sparrow	
—— Plan of,	—	—	—	—	Mr. Newton	— —	
MAN, (ISLE of)							
Germain's (St.) Cathedral in Peele Caſtle and Plan of Ditto	N. W.	—	—	1774		Godfrey	
Patrick's (St.) Church, Peele Caſtle	N. E.	—	—	ditto		Ditto	
Peele Caſtle	S.	—	—	ditto		Lerpiniere	
Ruſhin Caſtle, plate 1.	N. E.	960	—	ditto		Godfrey	
Ditto, plate 2.	—	—	—	—		Lerpiniere	
Ruſhin Abbey, at Ballaſalley	—	1098	—	ditto		Sparrow	

ERRATA.

A

ABERCONWAY CASTLE, page 2, l. 2, r. *Denbeighſhire.* l. 17, for *is*, r. *are.*

Abergavenny Caſtle, pl. I. p. 1. l. 18, for *Braulas*, r. *Breulas*; L. 20, for *Brent*, r. *Brient de L' Iſle.*

Pl. 2. p. 1. l. 5, for *Sitſhylt*, r. *Sitſylht*, as in the ſame line.

Abbot's Tower, Eveſham, p. 1. l. 4. for *Evelyn*, r. *Eveſham.*

Agatha's (St.) Monaſtery, pl. I. p. 1. l. 1. for *Auguſtine Monks*, r. *Præmonſtratenſian canons.* P. 2, l. 32, for *Monks*, r. *Canons.*

Auguſtine's (St.) Monaſtery, Canterbury, p. 2. for *dioſceſan*, r. *dioceſan.*

B

Bamborough Caſtle, pl. I. p. 1. l. 25. for *Cynclicanberg* r. *Cynelicanberg.*

Banbury Church, p. 1. l. 18. for *canons*, r. *monks.* P. 2. l. 4. for *Thomas*, r. *Henry.*

Battle Abbey, pl. I. p. 2. par. 3. laſt line, for *Abbey* r. *Priory.* L. 26. for *Brown*, r. *Browne.*

Beauchief, or Beechiff Priory, it ſhould be Abbey: ſo alſo in the next line, and in p. 2. l. 11. P. 1. l. 7. for *Prior*, r. *Abbot.* P. 2. l. 3. for *converts*, r. *convents.*

B

Bedford Bridge, pl. I. p. 2. l. 28. for *Chelf* r. *itſelf.*

Birkehedde Priory, p. 1. l. 1. for *Bricheved*, r. *Bircheved.*

Black Friars, Newcaſtle, p. 2. l. antepen. for *monks*, r. *friars.*

Bliburg, or Blythburrow Priory, par. 2d, l. 5. omit *called Præmonſtratenſes*, who were *white* canons.

Bolton Priory, in Craven, p. 1. l. 4. for *Embeſca*, r. *Embeſea.* P. 2. l. 11. r. *Pontefract.* L. 21. for *monks*, r. *canons.*

Boxgrave Priory, p. 2. l. 2. for *of* r. *de.*

Bramber Caſtle, l. 6. for *Salum*, r. *Salmur.*

Brambrough, or Bramber Church, par. 2. l. 5. But the college was not founded till the following reign.

Brighthelmſtone Blockhouſe, laſt line of the Epitaph. Two other copies of this, for 1731, r. 1701.

Brinkburn Priory, p. 1. l. 2. dele *de.*

Brough Caſtle, p. 2. l. 18. for *πιεγος* r. *πυεγος.*

Burrough Chaple, p. 1. l. 5. for *verſtigan*, r. *verſtegan.*

Burgh, Brugge, or Bridgenorth Caſtle, p. 2. l. 7. from the bottom, for *Qualiford*, r. *Quateford.*

Burgh, or Cnoberſburg Caſtle, par. penult. r. *Weſeham.*

E R R A T A.

C

Caernarvon Caſtle, pl. I. p. 1, l. 11. for *Publius*, r. *Publicus*; and l. 13, for *Paris*, r. *Peris*. Second par. l. 6, r. *Segontiorum*.

——— pl. 2. p. 1. l. 12. for *Buckleys*, r. *Bulkeleys*.

Caerphilly, or Sengennith Caſtle, pl. I. p. 1. l. 20. for *Rumney*, r. *Rhymny*.

Canterbury Caſtle, p. 2. l. 35. for *Wiſeham*, r. *Weſeham*.

——— Weſt Gate, p. 2. l. antep. &c. r. *canons*.

——— Arches in the City Wall of, p. 2. l. 9. for *here*, r. *where*; l. 13. for *ports*, r. *parts*; l. 30, and 32, for *heire*, r. *heires*.

Cariſbrook Caſtle, in the Iſle of Wight, pl. II. p. 4. l. 2. for *brother*, r. *nephew*. In the preceding par. l. 2. r. *Richard the Second*.

Carliſle Caſtle, p. 1. l. 7. r. *Caude*.

Cardiff Caſtle, p. 2. l. 3. for *Back*, r. *Bach*.

——— Caſtle Tower, p. 2. l. 25, for *Odo Vitalis*, r. *Ordericus Vitalis*.

Caſtle-Acre, or Eſtacre Monaſt. p. 2. l. 9. r. *Ebrard*.

Cleve Abbey, p. 2. 4th par. from the end, for *Saverius*, r. *Savaricus*.

Clithero Caſtle, in the 7th line, for *Pontifract*, r. *Pontefract*; and for *Ibert*, r. *Ilbert*.

Coity Caſtle, p. 1. l. 3. and 12; p. 2. l. 10. for *Haman*, r. *Hamon*.

Corfe Caſtle, in the Iſle of Purbeck, pl. 1. p. 2. l. 24. for *Maddox's*, r. *Madox's*.

D

Dover Caſtle, pl. II. par. penult. l. 8, r. *ann.* 1216.

Dudley Caſtle, pl. I. p. 2, l. 26, for 1463. *r.* 1643.

——— Priory, pl. I. p. 1, l. 16, for *Portfield* r. *Northfield*. P. 2, l. 1, for *Offeri* r. *Offeni*. L. 3, for *Obſert* r. *Oſbert*. L. 4, for *Chanden* r. *Chandeu*. L. 5, for *Iggpenne* r. *Ingepenne*.

Dunſtanbrough Caſtle, p. 1, l. 25, for *one goune* r. *or goune, one of*. P. 2, l. 6, for *Britoyne* r. *Britayne*. L. 16, for *Tucket* r. *Tuchet*.

E

Eſkdale Chapel, p. 2, l. 42, for *Smeaton* r. *Sneaton*.

Eveſham Abbey, p. 1, l. 17, for 1114, *r.* 1014. P. 2, l. 8, for *cometery* r. *cemitry*.

F

Fairly Caſtle, pl. I. for *Fairley* r. *Farley*.

Faverſham Abbey, pl. I, p. 1, l. 22, for *Villinus* r. *Villanus*.

Flint Caſtle, p. 1, l. 20, for *Ravenſporge* r. *Ravenſpore*. P. 2, l. 1, for *Duke* r. *Earl*. L. 23, for *and the* r. *and then*.

Fountain's Abbey, p. 2. par. antepen. l. 2. for *Pherd* r. *Fentibus*; and in following line r. *Cancia*.

G

Giſeburn, Priory, pl. I. p. 2, l. 10, for *monks* r. *canons*.

Glaſtonbury Abbey, p. 1, l. 1, dele the *r* in *Tnyſwitryn*. L. 13, for *mene* r. *Menevia*.

Guildford Caſtle, pl. II. p. 2, l. 11, for *Maddox's* r. *Madox's*.

H

Hales Owen Abbey, pl. I. p. 2, l. 6, for *John de Hempnon* r. *de Hampton*. L. 14, and 17, for *Botetout* r. *Botetourt*. L. 21, for *Wolſton* r. *Wolſtan*.

Haſtings Caſtle, pl. I. p. 2, l. 25, for *prebendary* r. *prebend*.—— pl. II. p. 2, l. 23, for *John Duke of Gaunt* r. *John of Gaunt*.

Hawarden Caſtle, p. 1. l. antepen. of the account r. *ſhekling*.

Holy Ghoſt Chapel, p. 2, l. 23 and 28, for *Loggan* r. *Loggon*.

Hovedene, or Howden Church, p. 1, l. 6 and 13, for *Shelton* r. *Skelton* twice. L. 9, for *Barnaly* r. *Barnby*; but in l. 14. read from Leland, *Barnelv*.

Hulne Abbey, in the deſcriptions for *albey* r. *friery*. Pl. I. p. 1, l. 4 and 15, for *monks* r. *friars*. L. 15, for *ablot* r. *prior*. P. 2, l. 10, for *pale* r. *ſide*.

I

Jervaul Abbey, p. 1, l. 23, for *Conan* r. *Conan*.

K

Kenelworth Caſtle, pl. II. p. 2, l. 40, for *his brother* r. *his nephew*.

Knap Caſtle, p. 2, l. 8, for *ſon and her* r. *ſon and heir*.

L

Lambeth Palace Great Gate, pl. 1, l. 1, for *weſtern* r. *eaſtern*. Pl. I. p. 2. par. 5, l. 1, for *in* 1216 r. *in* 1261. P. 8, l. 4, for 1445 *r.* 1443. Pl. II. l. 12, for *Prout* r. *Poynet*. L. 15, for *ſerpens* r. *ſerpentes*. L. 18, for *Parks* r. *Parker*; and in p. 2, l. 8, make the ſame correction. L. 20 and 23, for *Tenniſon*, r. *Teniſon*.

Lanthony Priory, pl. II. p. 2, l. 37, for *Charitons* r. *Cheritons*.

Lindisfarne, or Holy Iſland Monaſtery, pl. I. p. 2, l. 26, for *Steanch Hall* r. *Streaneſhalh*. Pl. III. p. 1, l. 31, for *to* r. *from*. P. 2. l. 28, for *Cunecaceſtre* r. *Cunaceſtre*.

Ludlow Caſtle, p. 2, 1ſt l. of the laſt p. for *Lhyſtwaſo* r. *Lyſtewyſoc*.

Lyme Caſtle, p. 2, l. 15, for *many* r. *money*.

M

Malling Weſt Abbey, p. 2, l. 2 & 9, for *Ælgefur*. *Alſgifu*.

Martin's (St.) Priory, or the Newarke, Dover, Kent, pl. I. p. 1, l. 13, for *Richard* r. *William*.

Mary's (St.) and All Saints College, Maidſtone, p. 2, laſt line, for *Pyteſle* r. *Pryeſte*.

Middleham Caſtle, pl. I. p. 2, l. 1, for *upper* r. *utter*.

Minſter Monaſtery, Iſle of Shepey, p. 1, l. 8, for *Corveil* r. *Corbeil*.

Minſter Lovell Priory, l. 2, for *Iberio*, r. *Ibreio*.

Morpeth Caſtle Gate-Houſe, p. 1, l. 3, for *Brampſpath* r. *Branſpath*. L. 9, for *Giſlord* r. *Gilſland*. P. 2, l. 6, for *Giſland* r. *Gilſland*.

N

Naworth Caſtle, pl. 2, p. 1, l. 8, for *Barony*, r. *Baronia*. P. 2, l. 10, for *great grandſon* r. *great great grandſon*. L. 16, for *and* r. *&c.*

Netley Abbey, pl. I. p. 2, l. 8, for *Brown* r. *Browne*.

Newport Caſtle p. 2, l. 3, for *Jorevan* r. *Jorwerth*.

O

Orford Caſtle, p. 1, l. 3, for *Cane Stone* r. *Caen Stone*. P. 2, l. 7, for *Poligon* r. *Polygon*.

Oſtenhanger, or Weſtenhanger Houſe, pl. II. l. 8, for *Coſtinhaungre* r. *Oſtinhaungre*.

Oxford Caſtle, p. 1, l. 5 and 6, eraſe *of the order of Saint Auguſtine*. L. 20, for *Duke* r. *Earl*.

P

Pevenſey Caſtle, pl. I. p. 1, l. 5, for *Andarida* r. *Anderida*. P. 2, l. 3, for *Ricker* r. *Richer*. L. 15, for *Quinxieme* r. *Quinzieme*.

Prudhow Caſtle, p. 1, l. 14, for *Barony* r. *Baronage*.

R

Reading Abbey Great Gate, pl. I. p. 2, l. 4 from the bottom, for *Wargrove*, r. *Wargrave*.

——— pl. II. p. 2, l. 20, for *Halias* r. *Helias*. L. 29 and 30, for *Appleford* r. *John de Appelford*. L. 48, for 1533 *r.* 1539; and then read immediately, *anno* 1553, *I find*. L. 52, for *Rayner's* r. *Bayner's*.

Roch Abbey, p. 1, l. 8, for *Lunetot* r. *Luvetot*.

Rocheſter Caſtle, pl. I. p. 2, l. 5, for *Beyeux* r. *Bayeux*.

Ruſhin Caſtle, pl. I. p. 2, l. 19, for *Lee Ayre* r. *Lez-Ayre*.——pl. II. l. 33, for *Reſhankes* r. *Redſhankes*.

T

Tynemouth Priory and Caſtle, pl. I. laſt line of 1ſt par. r. *Agelwinus*. Pl. II. l. 27, for *canon* r. *monk*.

W

Wenlock Monaſtery, p. 1, l. 21, for *Ferne* r. *Frene*; but the true reading is *Prene*, ſee Tanner, 453. L. ult. r. *Dudintun*.

Wenny Priory, for *Tuberville* r. *Turberville*.

Whitby Abbey, pl. 2, running title, for *caſtle* r. *abbey*.

Whitton Caſtle, p. 2, l. 30, for *Havan* r. *Navan*.

Winchester's (Bpof) Houſe, pl. I. p. 1, l. 7, for *had* r. *hath*.

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Grose, francis.
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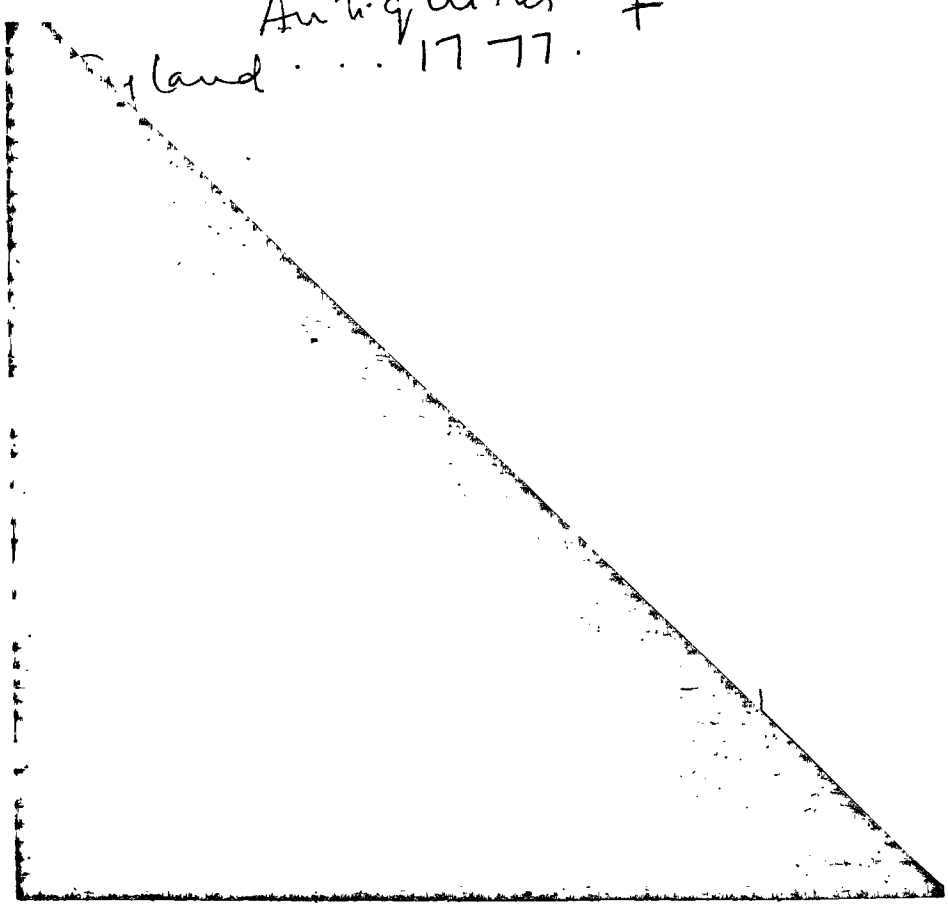

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